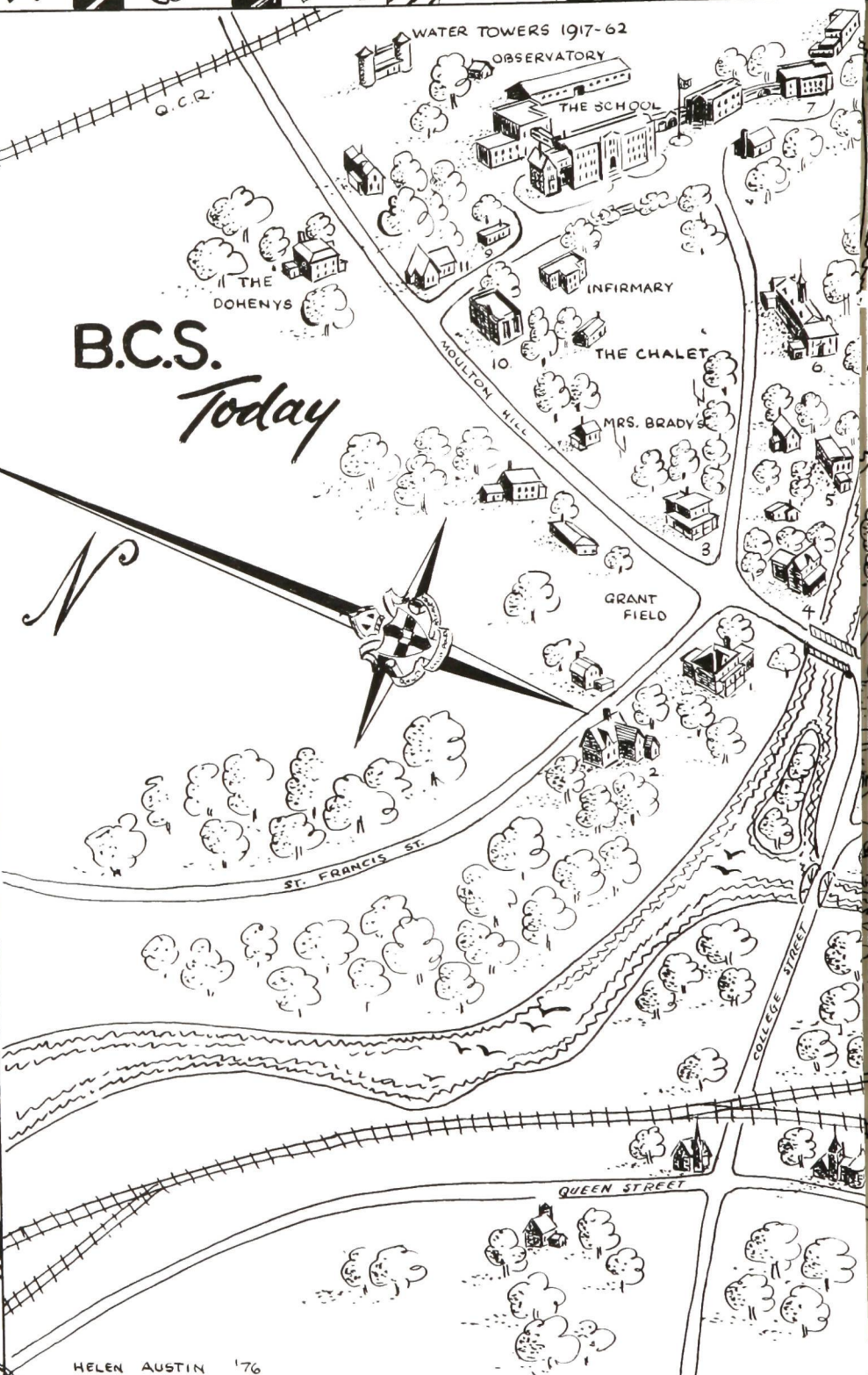


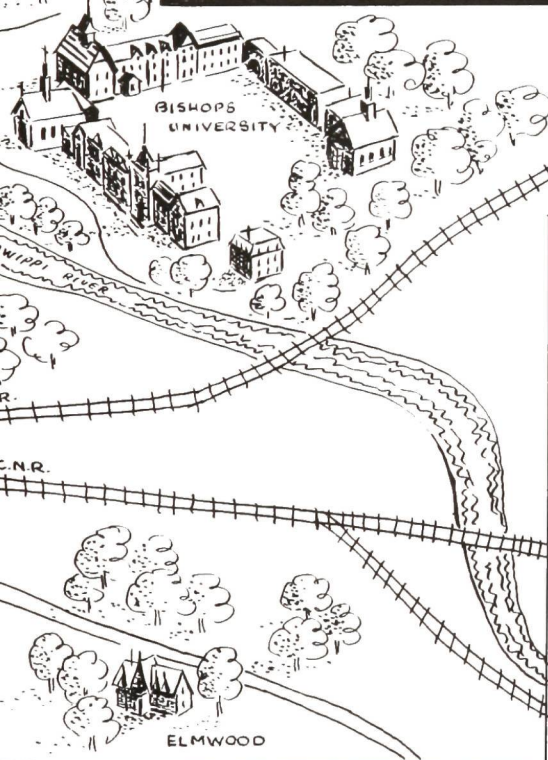
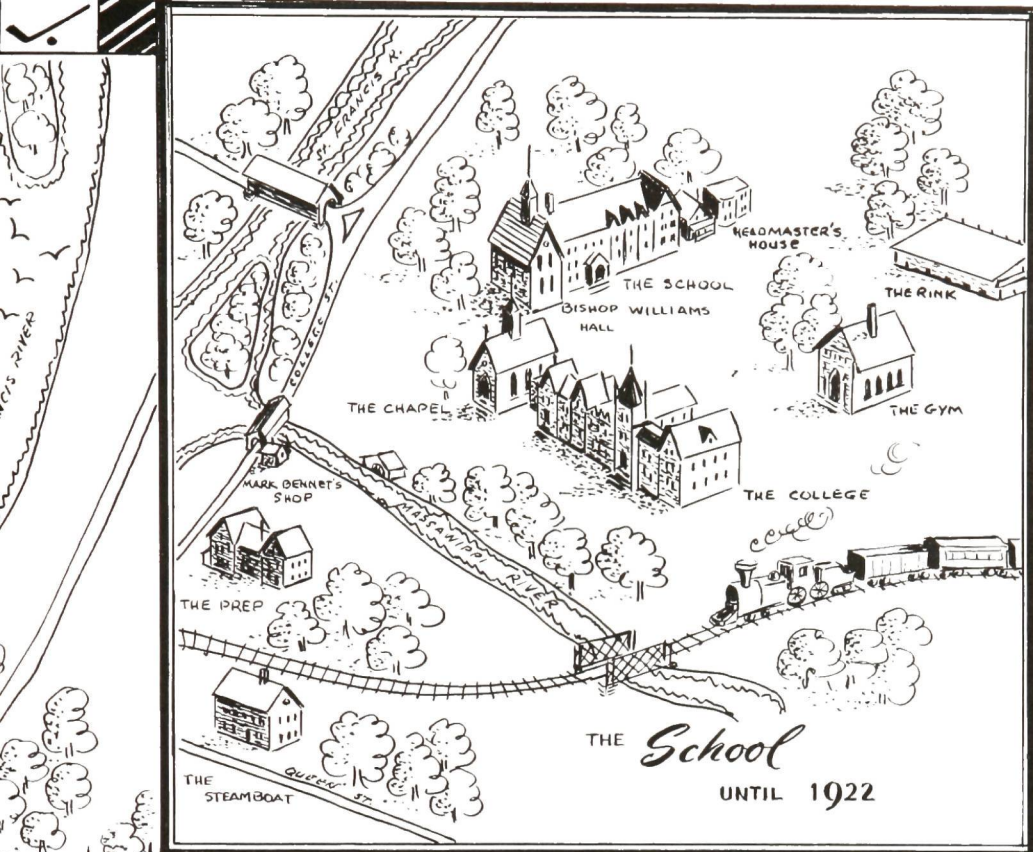


B C S

FROM
LITTLE FORKS
TO
MOULTON HILL

B.C.S. *Today*





1. THE PLANTATION
2. CHAPMAN HOUSE
3. WILLIAMS HOUSE
4. SMITH HOUSE
5. MENAUGHTON HOUSE
6. GRIER HOUSE
7. PREP 1937-66 GLASS HOUSE 1966-
8. GILLARD HOUSE
9. PETER G. HOLT MEMORIAL LIBRARY
10. POWER HOUSE
11. 'ARK'



The Reverend Lucius Doolittle

From
Little Forks
to
Moulton Hill

B.C.S.

FROM LITTLE FORKS
TO MOULTON HILL



VOLUME ONE



by

J. Graham Patriquin



BISHOP'S COLLEGE SCHOOL

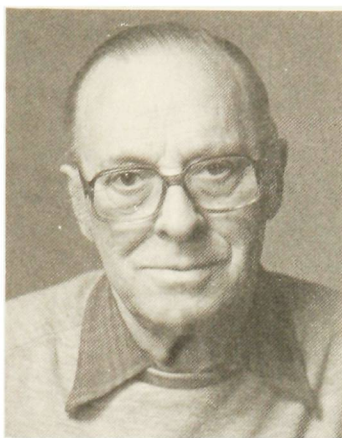
1978

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SHERBROOKE, QUEBEC

The Author



In his home town of Wolfville, Nova Scotia, Graham Patriquin attended the public schools and Acadia University. With a diploma in teaching added to his B.A. degree, his introduction to boarding-school life came in the fall of 1927 at King's College School, in Windsor, N.S. There, as assistant master in the Lower School and housemaster from Trinity term, 1928, he developed a steadfast belief in the independent school's function.

His forty-three year term at B.C.S. began in 1929, as junior master teaching history and various subjects residual from the School time table, with games coaching in football, hockey and, due to a paucity of staff, cricket.

He was named Housemaster of Williams House upon its opening in 1936, and continued until 1955, when he was named Senior Master. The variety of his teaching subjects was trimmed, mainly to history and geography, the latter a new subject on the McGill Certificate options in the early years of the war, until the School appointed a trained specialist in geography in 1960. He was head of the history department for twenty-five years.

Appointed as Games Master in 1938, he was responsible for all sports save gym, for the scheduling of most School games, for the appointment (sometimes conscription) of masters to various creases and for their supervision. The Games Mastership was replaced by a full-time Director of Athletics in 1967.

In out-of-school hours his favourite avocations included productive gardening and active participation with the St. Francis-Massawippi naturalists' club, in whose interests he wrote a newspaper column for bird watchers on a near-weekly basis over a ten year period. He was compiler and editor of the Bulletin to Old Boys from 1963 until his retirement in 1972.

To those boys whose talents and generosity created at B.C.S. a goodwill that surpassed its shortcomings, and who, in maturity, have been happy to remember its cardinal virtues, this work is affectionately dedicated.

Foreword

Before the School had been blessed with artificial ice, and cleats could be replaced immediately by skates, the weeks between the end of the football season and the beginning of Christmas examinations were the 'dog-days' of the School year. It was then that 'Satan found some mischief still' for otherwise comparatively well-behaved boys trying to speed the crosses on the dormitory calendar, and it was then that tempers shortened among the bedevilled masters in the Common Room. There, the surest and shortest road to Coventry was the smug statement, "My Christmas exams are all set."

It was during such a period that a chaplain who had been at B.C.S. for some years said to a new master, "Never decide to resign at this time of year; make up your mind in the spring — and then you'll never resign."

During the thirty-eight years that elapsed before he retired, that 'new' master gradually grew to realize the truth which lay behind the chaplain's advice. Imperceptibly, and in spite of superficial problems and complaints and criticism, members of the staff who worked for the School for more than a year or two found themselves more and more concerned with its well-being, and less and less inclined to seek 'fresh woods and pastures new'.

Any school has its ups and downs, and a comparatively isolated boarding-school such as B.C.S. is no exception. It is influenced by external and important events, prosperity and depression, war and peace; it is influenced too, perhaps more than most schools, by internal events, some important-seeming, like staff changes and new buildings, some apparently trivial, like a hard-won game, a new rule, even a bad meal.

Such ups and downs, and the levels in between, are related in detail in these chapters, but as the reader progresses he must become aware of a common denominator that pervades the whole

history: the consistent work for the good of the School of many members of the Staff, and many more boys, Old Boys, and benefactors.

The writer of this book is a history teacher, and with a history teacher's eye for both significant detail and dramatic crisis, and the classroom teacher's eye for humorous incident, he has related the adventures of the School during nearly a century and a half of existence, in the course of which it has influenced, shaped, and altered the lives of countless boys and men.

At one point the reader will come upon this: "The Choir Notes (in the 1960 Magazine) made no mention of the Chaplain-Choirmaster, so it must be inferred that they were his comments."

One might paraphrase this quotation by stating, "This history of B.C.S. makes little or no mention of James Graham Patriquin, so it must be inferred that he is the author."

It would be an incomplete history that did not mention his work for the School through forty-three years. Heads may rise and heads may fall, but, as this book proves, staff continuity carries the School on, and Graham Patriquin is as great an example of consistent schoolmastering as one can find.

It is obvious, by the space he accords in this account to team games and athletics in general, that the historian considers them to have been one of the most vital aspects of the School's life and success; it is not obvious that for the greater part of the period of the most complete and successful organization of games and athletics, which involved every boy in the School, athlete or rabbit, the Sports Master in charge of that organization was Graham Patriquin.

In the nineteen-thirties he was one of those who involved the School in the Quebec Amateur Hockey Association, later the Quebec Minor Hockey Association, which meant that every team from the First 'Juniors' to the Prep School 'Pee-wees' played a full schedule with teams from the surrounding district, as well as matches with other private schools. For years he coached the Midgets, and had the pain and pleasure of seeing his best players snatched by First Team in time of need. He also insisted on clean

hockey throughout the School, and the effect was felt throughout the Townships.

He tells of how, in the 'thirties too, F. E. Hawkins conceived a program for the closing Sports Day that had the final events run off and the silverware, including the All-Round Championships, dished out with clockwork timing and efficiency; he does not tell that, from 1939 till 1972, that organization and all the records that go with it were maintained and improved upon by himself. He was, in fact, Sports Master from the mid-thirties till 1967, when the special post of Director of Athletics was established.

He also took a keen interest in competitive shooting, and coached the teams that brought back the Molson Shield in the 'sixties.

For nine years he edited and wrote the greater part of the Bulletin to Old Boys, a leaflet of School news that was sent several times a year to every Old Boy whose address was known.

All part of a schoolmaster's job, one may say, and a schoolmaster he was. He was one of those wheels in a machine that keeps on turning dependably whatever the stresses, and so gives strength and continuity to the whole. His discipline did not pander to easy popularity; when a history assignment was due, it was due, and excuses were not acceptable in its stead. The rules were to be observed, not bent.

He applied the same discipline to his own teaching. No matter how well he knew his subject, no matter how often he had taught it, one would find him at 'middle break' or in a spare period preparing his materials, illustrations, maps and diagrams, as if he were about to teach that lesson for the first time.

A great schoolmaster.

An historian? Read on.

R. L. E.

Acknowledgements

Two thick sections in a filing cabinet contain many contributions to the assembly of facts for this work. There is no written record of invaluable face-to-face and long distance telephone conversations, nor the loan of photographs, books and various items pertinent to the project; these are etched, with deep gratitude, in my memory.

They are institutions, but they possess dedicated, efficient employees, and I must record the skill and generosity of the Department of History at National Defence Headquarters, Ottawa, and its counterpart in Washington, D.C., the S.P.C.K. and the Public Records Office, London, England, the Corporate Archives of the Canadian Pacific Railway, the MacLennan Research Library at McGill, and the offices of the Registrars and Archivists at the Universities of Nashville, Oklahoma and Vermont.

I am particularly indebted to Miss E. Frances Molony for her taped conversations and for the loan of a diary she kept over a period of thirty-three years. I have drawn many facts and figures from the B.C.S. Association's Report and Accounts, published annually for about a quarter of a century. More than eighty years of the B.C.S. Magazine, though seriously interrupted before 1922, and two decades of the B.C.S. Bulletin to Old Boys have recorded with accuracy a great deal of the School's life. The assembly of documents and photos by H. L. Hall, R. L. Evans and C. G. M. Grier has made it possible to fill in the skeleton histories of B.C.S. written by Messrs. Hall and Grier, and the latter's Source Book of B.C.S. history has been most useful.

The School administration has been generously cooperative, and, as it should be in a good school, the Headmaster has been foremost in encouragement, gentle correction and practical assistance in many crises of production. No schoolmaster has had a

more loyal and helpful scholastic grandson than I have had in John D. Cowans.

The response of the School Librarian, James Winder, to scores of inquiries has invariably been speedy, precise, abundantly informative, and completely generous.

I owe much to Lewis Evans and Eric Yarrill for their examination of proof sheets — a demanding, time-consuming service, and a vital one, not readily available.

Constantly beside me has been my wife, whose exhaustive research of the Magazine has saved me hours of hunting, and whose proofreading, remonstrance and encouragement have lightened tremendously the labour of love it has been my good fortune to undertake. With the almost interminable indexing, her contribution will be significant.

The untimely death of Russell Wheeler, long-time friend of the School and its publications, has put an additional burden on the shoulders of Douglas Page and Karl Burczyk, of Progressive Publications (1970) Inc. It is fortunate indeed that their talent is accompanied by a deeply sustaining interest in the School's production.

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About the Lining Pages

Helen Austin, whose comprehensive map of Little Forks and Moulton Hill portrays the various locations of the School, has a long-standing connection with B.C.S. Her stage set designs have animated Players' Club production, and her husband, Morris Austin, directed the School choir during the year of David Cruickshank's graduate study at Oxford. Two of her sons were students on Moulton Hill: Frederick (1960-1963) and Michael, a New Boy in 1973. Their grandfather, Frederick Charles Austin (1895-1898), and his father, Edward Benjamin Morris Austin, who came from St. Kitts, B.W.I., in 1864, attended the School at Little Forks. E.B.M. Austin was the youngest of three brothers, all B.C.S. boys. The eldest, Henry Hamilton Austin, was born in Kandy, Ceylon, and is listed on the 1842-1843 page of the oldest School Register that includes the boys of the Steamboat era.

Photo Credits

While the bulk of photographs used have been from the School's collection, we gratefully acknowledge the loan of pictures by D'Arcy Bennett, Hugh Bignell, Brome County Historical Society, Michel Choquette, Grant H. Day, E. E. Denison, Mrs. Duncan Hodgson, Mrs. Allen Hunting, W. B. Mitchell, Mrs. J. Pringle, Donald F. Ross, David Salter and James Winder.

Team Photographs — Some Annotations

1886 Football. Lt. Gen. Sir Henry Burstall, KCB, KCMG, commanded the 2nd Canadian Division in the Great War, and retired in 1923 after three years as Inspector General of the Canadian army. Dr. T. E. Montgomery was a grandson of Dean Slack, associate of Lucius Doolittle in founding the Classical Academy, and three generations of Montgomery descendants have since attended B.C.S. George Smith was fourth of the six Smith Cup donors.

1887-88 Hockey. The captain of this team donated the Kaulbach Medal for the Mile Run. R. E. MacDougall reached his twelfth birthday on March 2, 1888, probably the youngest First Team player in B.C.S. hockey.

1896 Cricket. Dr. Winder and the cadet corps N.C.O. stripes on double-purpose blazers are noteworthy items.

1901 Hockey. A powerhouse; three of its best scorers, Molson, Pillow and Robinson, were standouts eight years later in a 7-5 Old Boys' win over the great School team of 1909. All three had grandsons at the School.

1908 Football. This team has to be the pinnacle of football achievement at B.C.S. Four of its five victories were memorably significant. Old Boys were as usual more mature, much heavier, and loaded with prestige. They got no quarter, however, from this self-disciplined team of youngsters who went ahead by fourteen points before Old Boys could score in the third period. No B.C.S. team had been able to take the High School, unquestioned leader in Montreal football, for the past eight years, and a host of Old Boys waited at Atwater Park to see if the 72-0 annihilation of St. John's School, a week earlier at Lennoxville, was a flash in the pan. The 32-0 win convinced the sceptics. Quebec Intermediates, having witnessed the 71-0 slaughter of Quebec High School in the capital, asked for a four-period division of the traditional "halves" in a game with B.C.S., fearing that their condition might not endure a thirty minute stretch. It didn't survive three quarters. The School was trailing, 8-12, as the last period began; they finished it at 19-12, going away.

1909 Hockey. There was durability in the personnel and records of this team. Gerry Wiggett's lifetime devotion to B.C.S.

and the Fortune Medal recalled two of the players to later generations. No team since has approached the twenty-six goals scored against Stanstead, and not until Russell "Joe I" Blinco in 1925 scored eleven times against Sherbrooke High did anyone come close to Gerry's nine and John Galt's ten in that 1909 game.

1914 Football. A Who's Who at B.C.S. picture. A Cadet Corps award recalls Harold Scott's name. Price and Whitehead were Governor General's Medallists; Jaques, Lewis and Morewood became Head Prefects. Masters were notably represented by the legendary Montizambert, and C. P. Rugg, versatile American, who left School when his country entered the war, and was commissioned in the U.S. Army.

1925 Hockey. The team they talked about. Only in 1925 were local fans able to see the Blincos together for a season, and they never forgot the spectacle. Russell (Joe I) and his wizard's wand set the pace of action that made fan talk for years. When Joe fed his younger brother, Lloyd grabbed the pass with an agility that upset any defensive plan and scored, so the fans swore, every time. Ten years later, B.C.S. boys proudly followed Russell's meteoric career with the world's champion Montreal Maroons. Four goals in one game, one minor penalty in twenty-five N.H.L. contests were some of the reasons for Tommy Gorman's calling him "the perfect player".

1933 Cricket. The first two B.C.S. boys to bat centuries were on this team: Wilson in 1933, Kenny in 1934.

1942 Football. Undefeated and a record in sportsmanship: not so much as a warning for illegal play in a six-game schedule. Win over L.C.C. in Montreal set a mark for hard-earned victory; the score was 1-0.

1956 Hockey. A 12-0 record in 1956 provided some of the most exciting hockey in the memory of long-time followers of B.C.S. winter sport. The Whizzers — Anderson, Jamieson and Molson — made and converted intricate passing plays into goals with finesse uncommon to school hockey, and halted threatening opposition with the force and impersonal finality of a turnstile's arm. They won over L.C.C. in the latter's new rink, a feat unaccomplished for twenty years following their 5-3 victory. Tuesday night competition, vital to team morale, threatened to be disastrous because of lopsided victories for the School early in January. A loyal Old Boy, Renaud Scheib (42/50), came to the rescue by supplying the toughest Juvenile opposition ever with his Sherbrooke

Optimist club, and the School team maintained a razor-sharp efficiency. Its tribute to the ailing coach, on the last night that Gerald Wiggett directed, was a memorable eighteen-goal outburst.

1957 Track. This team rolled up a record 160 points against seventeen competing teams in the E.T.Y's Men's Track Meet. A carry over of records, ten days later at the School sports day final, produced five new B.C.S. standards in the Open Mile, Senior Hundred, Intermediate Hundred and Two-Twenty, while Smith House slashed the Senior Relay time to 1'35" in the final event of a spectacular competition.

1959 Under-Sixteen Cricket. Probably the best Under-Sixteen ever. Willie Mitchell's 106, not out, and Patrick Shaughnessy's 67 were highlights of the Ashbury game in Ottawa.

1962 Cricket. Its batting power was awesome. Sass Khazzman had two centuries, not out, in the Ashbury game. The opening stand of two centuries, not out, by Darrell Abbott and Willie Mitchell came in the next year.

1967 Track. Sam Abbott was named Director of Athletics in September, 1967; this team exemplified much of his sound leadership as Physical Instructor. He had full cooperation from ten non-competing assistants, and enthusiastic effort from a sparsity of contestants. Both Sherbrooke and Stanstead fielded strong teams, and the 106 points amassed, that cold, rainy Saturday, were eight better than the runner-up. The team's gesture of a cash donation for improved track facilities was unparalleled in the story of B.C.S. track and field.

1971 Soccer. Unusual expertise was noted in six of these players as members of Roy Napier's Juniors in 1968. For all but one of the 1971 titlists it was a second E.T.I.A.C. Championship.

Introduction

Where there is no vision, the people perish.

PROVERBS XXIX, 18

Hezekiah's scribes may well have founded their selection of collected proverbs upon the enduring truth of the epigrams they chose. B.C.S. has been blessed for nearly a century and a half with men of farsighted, upward-looking vision. In the first sixty years, give or take a few, there stand out the foresight and the idealism of Lucius Doolittle, James W. Williams, Percy C. Read, Charles Badgley and Thomas Adams in the operational control of the School. There were, also, Richard W. Heneker and Edward Chapman at the planning and directing tables of the Board and the Association, two men of invaluable fiscal knowledge and capability, with a determination to accompany the School to prosperity and success.

It is impossible to review the 20th century with comparable objectivity. Numerous Old Boys, parents, friends and directors deserve a place in the chronicler's note book; their devotion, influence, guidance and their undimmed vision have been, in great part, responsible for the School's continued growth and progress. With every arrival of New Kids in September and in each departure of Old Boys at the end of Trinity term their numbers have increased, and it would be foolhardy and unfulfilled to begin their enumeration.

The total years of service given by five B.C.S. people before the first World War suggest the power of sustained, loyal and proficient effort in the departments of administrative direction,

teaching, plant maintenance and domestic service. This type and length of service increased in the post-war years, until a five-year man, in the nineteen sixties, demanded, "At B.C.S., how long do you have to remain a junior master? Twenty years?"

The natural charm of the School's location, its size, and its constructive institutions offering generous opportunities for self-development, gave the men of vision a magnificent vantage ground to work upon.

The situation of B.C.S., that New England born Lucius Doolittle regarded as home more than he did the Connecticut Valley country, and that captivated Jehosophat Mountain, founder of Bishop's College, generated a deep, enduring attachment to the locality in the hearts of many boys at B.C.S. In time, they coveted for their sons the woods, the hills, the waterways, the sports and the performance demanded by a residential school in the midst of this highly desirable environment. While the two early situations of the School were within ten minutes' walk of the present location, and offered more convenient access to the Belvidere ridgelands and the Massawippi and its tributaries, the Moulton Hill site must be the most inspiring of all. The long vista from Front Steps sweeps over two confluent valleys and up Belvidere Hill to the west and north; to a less abrupt, rather undefined tangle of uplands to the south. The admirable mixture of trees, open fields and the colour of dwellings is, by any standard, easy to look at, and sticks in the memory long after its actual inspection.

It was the size of B.C.S. that created the demand upon its members. Each boy knew all the others, and the ratio of numbers — boys to activities — favoured action and versatility. A vegetable could survive a few years at B.C.S., but with much more difficulty than a bee. Bishop's matriculants were, generally, more accomplished than their contemporaries, and many previously hesitant boys developed self-assurance from having to participate in activities they would have avoided in another school. The relative smallness of the B.C.S. body has had another advantage. The student-teacher ratio, running often 10-1 or lower, has made closer than ordinary contact between master and boy.

Although Lucius Doolittle's Yankee upbringing did not include training in competitive sports, an unbroken sequence of Rectors and assistant masters from England introduced and strengthened the policy of compulsory games, and by the time a Canadian born, Old Boy Headmaster faced his first school assembly, he himself was steeped in the culture of the Game and B.C.S. teams had already won Townships championships. When parents had several schools under consideration for their sons, prestige in sports frequently tilted the balance in favour of B.C.S. With sports organized in teams at progressive age-levels the number of captains and assistant captains alone, in a single term, would average fifteen boys. Add a half dozen managers at representative team levels and the score of trainees in leadership and management each term represent a goodly percentage of the student body learning through responsibility.

The lineaments of the School's public image were powerfully shaped by the Cadet Corps, an exercise that gave matriculants into the Royal Military College a substantial leg-up in that exacting institution, and officer candidates in the Canadian militia or active service units a tremendous advantage over other volunteers. The Corps' tradition, moreover, made B.C.S. Old Boys particularly sensitive to the call of duty in three wars of Empire and Commonwealth, as service figures demonstrate. The Cadet Corps, with the Officer Commanding, the Adjutant, four platoon commanders, their N.C.O.'s, Headquarters and Quartermaster's staffs, the Band and the Rifle Range, has called for exacting participation by a large number of boys.

As was the institution of compulsory games, so was the Prefect system brought from England. To many people this was and is a more debatable asset than a comprehensive sports programme, though close observers, by all odds, are favourable to its practice. Great prefects have lived on in character for years after they have left the School. With eight or more dormitories in the one-building days and up to six Houses in recent years, the Prefects had to be seconded and assisted by Head Boys — an unique B.C.S. term to denote a dormitory lieutenant — who were, as Forrest

"Holy" Lord once toasted them at a School dinner, the Prefects' New Kids.

Much as a thread running through the labyrinth of varying fortunes the School Magazine, B.C.S., begun in 1880 and continued, with some interruptions, ever since, must be recognized as a major unifying and stabilizing force in the School's life. It served as an invaluable record, a gentle critic, and a publisher of standards for many years, with a character all its own, immune in the main to the flamboyance or caprice of many school magazines.

There were, additionally, dozens of jobs to be accepted and done in the full light of School publicity. Some were filled by volunteers, many important ones too, by nominees, often unwilling at the outset, but mainly won over by the satisfactions derived from an acceptable performance. Many boys discovered undreamed-of capabilities in themselves as they put their weight to the untried oar.

One by one, a long-time resident of B.C.S. contemplates these agencies, some of the fullness of the School . . .

Games at B.C.S.

By 1836, the transplanted Yankee, Lucius Doolittle, must have been converted by his adopted Anglicanism to a concept of rural community quite distinct from that of his upbringing. He expressed this in the foreword to his first prospectus; the School was to serve the educational needs of "the sons of English gentlemen." English schools had a proud tradition in sports in 1836; on the contrary, the two most popular team games in American schools were unknown when the boys of the Classical Academy first took to the improvised cricket pitch in 1837. The Adams Commission decreed that Abner Doubleday had laid out the first baseball diamond at Cooperstown in 1839 and Rutgers met Princeton in a pioneering version of football, rugby type, in 1869.

Sketchy reference to sports at Lennoxville mentions "cricket in the spring, shinny in the fall, and a good deal of skating when the ponds freeze over. Some of the best skaters in Canada are to be found in the Eastern Townships." There is no record of organized competition, but if games were not played between B.C.S. and the cricket clubs in Lennoxville and Sherbrooke, something was seriously out of line. Baseball is mentioned as an activity in the sixties; completion of the Atlantic-St. Lawrence Railway in 1854 made it easier for boys from the northeastern states to get to Lennoxville than it was for Maritime or for many Upper Canadian students and some of the American boys were devotees of the diamond. Baseball players, and fans to a greater degree, are notorious proselytizers, and from then on at the unofficial level, cricket was on the defensive. However, baseball received no encouragement whatever from an unbroken series of English or anglophile Headmasters, and cricket was stronger than ever when the School celebrated its Centenary.

Donald F. Masters in his history of Bishop's University states

that the School had a skating rink, 80' x 40', as early as 1862, and charged admission. In the year 1895, its location in the quad was hailed as a decided advantage to the hockey team. Previously, it may have been on the riverside flats where water for flooding was readily available. As for teams, R. C. S. Kaulbach, who was hockey captain in 1886 and 1887, challenged the claim that hockey was first played in Kingston in 1888, and said that he could produce records to show that ice hockey was played as early as 1884 at B.C.S.

The first international football game in North America brought Harvard and McGill into competition in 1875, and the game induced the Americans to modify their game considerably. Montreal schoolboys were strongly influenced by the public activities of collegians, and soon formed teams. Preserved on the pages inside the leather-bound covers of an Attendance Register are carefully written rosters, with game scores of B.C.S. football teams from 1880 till 1885. There was evidently a dearth of competition in the Townships, since all recorded games are with teams from Montreal, e.g., Montreal High School, MacTavish in 1881; Lyall's, 1882; St. George's, 1883. In the nineties, "Tuckers", as The Collegiate Institute of Montreal was called, and "Britts" — 3rd Britannias, were additional opponents. Games with St. John's School came after 1900 when Mr. Fosberry got football organized on the playing field across Church Street, where the school was located near the present site of Place des Arts.

Every living Old Boy and non-playing supporter of B.C.S. teams will agree that prime condition has been the hallmark of good B.C.S. teams. This comment by a member of the 1879 football team indicates that it is a tradition, well and long established, that B.C.S. teams be in shape.

"The record of the Football Club in 1879 would stand a fair comparison with those of any in the last few years. The team went into strict training early in the season, limiting their diet, enforcing exercise and generally strengthening themselves against the coming struggles. Seldom any afternoon went by without a walk or a run of 4 to 6 miles, a good rub-down and a well-earned rest. On football days, when running was dispensed with,

the match got up was usually the fifteen against the School, including masters. Compared with those of other years, the team was light, but owing to its training held a good place with the school teams of the year. Matches were not as numerous as we could have wished, but still were more in number than were those of many years gone by. The first was with the College team, who beat us by a touchdown to a rouge. They were extremely heavy, and played well together, so that the match was one of the fiercest of the year. Our next opponents were the High School of Montreal (a fine strong set of boys as one would wish to see) and resulted in a victory for B.C.S. by 3 touchdowns to 2. Soon after, the return match was played upon the McGill grounds in Montreal and though not the heaviest, was certainly the hardest game we saw during the year. Here again B.C.S. came off victorious. Then the Old Boys came, and though they had not played together much, they were what might be called in slang "a hottish lot". They won the match by a series of runs that did them credit and astonished us. Others there were which came off too, unnecessary to state. We think that if the merits of the team could be full weighed, even the laudator temporis acti will come to the conclusion that it was such a one as would not do discredit to the "Dear Old School."

In the first issue of the B.C.S. Magazine, dated May 1880, one of the paragraphs dealing with sports reports with alarm that a shortage of playing fields has arisen because the College has claimed the right to play upon the great play-ground. As an alternative, it suggests that Butternut Island might well be utilized as games space for junior cricketers. Later, in the same issue, a member of the 3rd XI complains that the creek dividing the island from the mainland is full of water, rather deep, and bids fair to be impassable for several months to come.

Happily, in the second, August edition, the editors exult; "And so has the promise concerning Butternut Island been fulfilled. A light bridge has been thrown across the creek connecting the Island with the road, and making it a matter of very few seconds more running to reach the small ground than the old one. The turf is very fairly level and quite spacious enough for a good game either of cricket or foot-ball. We hope that ere long, the natural

attractions which the place possesses will make it as popular with the boys as the big playground."

There were other sports as the School took advantage of the natural environment of Little Forks. An Alma Mater Society speaker in 1886 recalled "rowing to the lake up the Massawippi and riding the rapids on the return, on whole holidays," and wondered "how many boys learned to swim in the Massawippi swimming hole?"

Rowboats, canoes and a four-oared skiff were wintered in the boathouse beside that same Massawippi, and used from the ice break-up till the end of term. Once it was recorded that a crew of oarsmen nearly lost the shell when it was hit by a mass of floating ice. Those boys rushed the season. And the 1888-89 Calendar lists both a Snowshoe Club and a Toboggan Slide Committee as official School organizations.

The pattern of settlement and industry around Lennoxville determined hockey's utility as the antidote to winter's tedium. As small industries developed in Sherbrooke and satellite towns, young men and boys in every neighbourhood got into some kind of hockey organization and sought opponents. Certainty of the School's activity every season in Townships hockey made it possible for B.C.S. to get a high level of competition year after year, as was true of no other sport. Travelling by two-horse, open sleighs with buffalo robes' insulation against the chill, School teams played their away games as far afield as Cookshire, an hour and a half's run. Stanstead was somewhat longer, but by M.V.R.R. stove-heated coach, and there was no difficulty whatever in booking home games. Since club teams and Bishop's University were always anxious to play, the opposition was usually more mature than B.C.S. boys, and a capable games master might very well be a regular player on the School team.

Old Boy-Headmaster H. J. H. Petry was well aware of a weekly match's influence upon School morale, as the record of teams during his headmastership testifies. Championships of the Eastern Townships, a galaxy of stars amongst his prefect nominations and, probably most of all, the famous team of 1893 spread

the reputation of B.C.S. hockey as far away as Winnipeg and the Atlantic seaboard.

This team included four Prefects, one, a future Governor-General's Medallist, and three of these became legendary greats of Canadian hockey. Ernest McLea, Robert and Hartland MacDougall were mainstays of the famous Montreal Victorias of the nineties. The Vics, a club of amateurs who loved to play the game, dominated the national hockey scene for eight consecutive years, 1893-1900, with a near-monopoly of the Stanley Cup, then a challenge trophy. They were pitted against the best clubs and the toughest transients in the game, strapping giants in Winnipeg, Ottawa, Montreal and Quebec City, who travelled from one to another Cup-hungry organization with money to bid for hockey fame. The physical measurements of the B.C.S. Old Boys are surprising: Robert MacDougall, 5'7", 158 lbs.; Hartland MacDougall, 5'10", 155 lbs.; Ernie McLea, 5'10" and 149 lbs.

The address and durability of the three may be judged by their records as members of Stanley Cup winning teams:

R. E. MacDOUGALL, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899.

H. B. MacDOUGALL, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898.

E. H. McLEA, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900.

(Statistics courtesy of C. E. Coleman — The Trail of the Stanley Cup, and of H. C. MacDougall.)

On All Saints Day, juniors and seniors¹ ran Hares and Hounds with considerable enthusiasm, the Mitre of the 1890's tells, and a large number of extremely informative, four-page folding Programmes for the Annual Sports and Prize Day indicate the well-organized, full school participation in the Closing Day sports competition on First Team field, with flags, starting pistols, white flannels, and ladies' summer dresses making the annual wind-up a memorable occasion.

The annual gym competitions depended largely upon the qualification and enthusiasm of the drill-master, usually a sergeant from the Sherbrooke militia regiment, until the event got soundly

¹ Senior course was about 8 miles. (Mitre, 1895)

established by Colour-Sergeant Harney and encouraged by the interest and generosity of Old Boy J. K. L. Ross. It then enjoyed a popularity that endured for forty years, less a few years of indecision and interference beyond the gymnastic master's control.

In the pre-war years of the 20th century, Westmount Academy began to appear in the games schedules, and increasing industrial activity in the Townships generated high-school opposition in Sherbrooke, Cookshire and Waterville, while Stanstead began annual matches in football and hockey. Travel was still a restricting factor; railways carried B.C.S. teams to all points beyond the fields and rink in Sherbrooke, but the trains, though generally used, moved on schedules better suited to the working public than schoolboys on half holiday excursions.

Coaches for the teams were not employed in the years before the twenties, except for cricket. As for this sport, the pro coach's name, without addressful "Mr" or even initials, appeared in every possible calendar issue, a bait, possibly to parents who had attended schools in the Old Country. D. S. Fisher (05-11) of Sackville, New Brunswick, who played on many first teams, recalled that in general the captain chose and trained his team. A master was always somewhere near, however, in a monitory rather than a coaching role.

With the growth of new and more numerous teams in the larger centres of Montreal and Quebec City, intermediate clubs became common, and as the School rolled to impressive wins over high school opposition, it took on these intermediate teams with a modicum of success. Until the War of 1914-18 siphoned off the sixth formers as fast as they could get past the recruiting officer, B.C.S. frequently played out of its age-class. School versus school was the order of competition during the war years, and there was precious little of that.

ORGANIZED GAMES UNDER S. P. SMITH 1920-1931

With the return of peacetime conditions, there began also the more systematic employment of coaches, both professional and "honorary", the term used to indicate an amateur in the sports

realm, albeit a pro in the classroom. Rex Moore and Hughie O'Donnell, in the early twenties, represent the latter, as "Bull" MacDonald typified the itinerant professionals of the time. Later, Walter Smaill and Eugene X. Montague were socially acceptable professionals with other vocations to follow during the off seasons. The presence of skilled semi-professional athletes was undoubtedly an advantage to the senior boys; it mattered less to the kids who were learning the fundamentals. Responsibility for their basic skills fell upon the masters assigned to junior creases. This word has two meanings at B.C.S. Primarily, it signifies the classification within a sport. First crease represents the boys who constitute the selected group from which First Team is chosen. In daily jargon, it means the current activity on a field, a court or ice surface. "Where is Jones?" someone asks. "He's at second crease," may be the reply, signifying that he is practising with his fellow second team mates.

Acting under orders to keep the accounts in the blue, S. Percy Smith systematically balanced his teaching staff to possess both academic and athletic expertise in so far as it was possible. This was a formidable task, and his tolerance in the case of a versatile master was surprising. The jocks were totally unaware that his scrapbook, covering eleven years of headmastership, preserved, with handwritten notations, the press accounts of all B.C.S. games.

All boys played games — football, basketball, hockey and cricket — in regular creases, during the Smith regime. There was always a cricket pro, one, Bobby Eccles, a real pip. First teams in football and hockey had both honorary and professional guidance. Basketball got attention from the P. T. Instructor and Frank Hawkins, in the weeks between football and playable ice. Hawkins also reorganized track, and trained competitive teams whenever sufficient volunteers of ability stepped forward. Instruction — and training in track — had to be squeezed in when compulsory cricket was over for the day, or before breakfast, and that was often an insoluble problem; Punishment Drill began at 7:10 A.M., and you served either 20 or 40 minutes, depending on the soak you'd had... Tough.

Scanty training time, minimal interclub competition, official

denial of colours and Punishment Drill notwithstanding, two devotees of track and field imprinted durable records in the chronicle of B.C.S. athletics. Hartland Molson's 10-3/5 seconds in the hundred yards, set in 1924, held until 1957. John Patton, in 1927, leaped 5' 5¾" in the high jump, which was too high for any boy to reach or exceed until John Dyer cleared 5'7" in 1968.

Colours were awarded to the three major sports only, and the purple velvet skull cap with silver tassel proudly informed the younger and less gifted jocks that the wearer had really made it. The B.C.S. monogram on a white blazer or coat sweater performed a similar function.

Some tremendous athletes flourished in the Smith era, headed, in the judgement of most contemporaries, by Russell and Lloyd Blinco, the third and fourth "Joe's" to come out of Grand'Mère. There was an undefeated football team of 1926, the first in eighteen years, and some outstanding hockey at First Team level. Cricket made progress under the enthusiastic, northcountry extrovert, Bobby Eccles. It is noteworthy that the first two B.C.S. cricketers to hit recorded centuries were trained from Junior level up by Bobby. Wally Wilson played under his coaching for three years; Bob Kenny, for two.

It might be hard to believe, for those boys who knew him only in his later years, but Jimmy Young was an unquestioned leader in two non-spectator sports during the Smithage. He had been an avid horseman in his native Ireland; he sponsored a voluntary and selective half-holiday and Sunday riding club, and in the winter term led another optional exercise, mostly on weekends — cross-country skiing. Both groups tended to be . . . exclusive?

That same Jimmy was fully aware of all sports activity. His lead paragraph in the School Notes of June, 1924, gracefully acknowledges the continuing support of gymnastics by Commander J. K. L. Ross; his twelve cups, given annually since pre-war comps, arrived for Trinity Term presentation.

Sgt. Major Leach's brief tenure of office was not remembered for its productivity, but he did revive the annual boxing comp with some pomp and ceremony. When Sgt. Major Fisher took over the

instructorship upon Leach's departure, he found a ready-made tradition for him to maintain and, as was his wont, to embellish.

Sgt. Leach had imported two fellow-N.C.O.'s to judge the bouts under Army Rules, thus adding a touch of parade-square spit and polish to an activity more associated with bloody noses and the bitter gall of defeat. Sgt. Major C. E. Brown of the R.C.R. and Sgt. Dumble, 53rd Sherbrooke Regiment, folded their score slips at the end of a bout, and a runner in singlet, shorts and gym shoes whisked each official's note around the ring to the referee, who opened the ballots, made his mental calculations, and ceremoniously announced the winner. Manual applause, at that point only, was permitted.

F. E. "Harry" Hawkins, gentle soul with compassionate humour, wrote of the opening bouts as only a discerning, sympathetic master could. A few examples:

Bout V. Carsley vs Patton II.

Carsley stepped in and with a wild swing put Patton to the boards. Patton got up to receive a left and right to the nose. The round finished with neither exerting himself. Round 2, Patton forced the fighting and soon put Carsley to the floor for the count of 4. Carsley returned gamely. Patton, getting excited, struck Carsley while down; warned. Round 3 found both tired but Carsley's smile as large as ever. Patton was pronounced winner.

Bout VIII. Molson vs McGreevy I.

Round I. McGreevy crossed to Molson's chin, Molson guarded and with left feint to the body drew McGreevy's guard and sent home a smashing right to the jaw which lifted McGreevy off his feet. His head hit the floor, which completed the knock-out. McGreevy put up an excellent fight against Molson's scientific tactics. Winner Molson.

Bout IX. Davis I vs Blinco II.

Davis opened up and Blinco immediately fell away and started a hundred yard dash with Davis in hot pursuit. Round I finished with Blinco a few yards ahead. Round 2, Blinco still running, Davis doing backlifts over the ropes. Round 3, last seen of Blinco, still going strong. Winner Davis I.

Bout XII. Campbell vs O'Meara.

This was the most keenly contested fight of the day, and there was some particularly good foot work. O'Meara opened up well and Campbell did some good guarding. The round ended with Campbell a little groggy and both breathing heavily. In round 2 Campbell was a little nervous and O'Meara leading; Campbell again groggy and tiring. Plenty of foot work and not much hitting. Decision, O'Meara.

Several years later, Harry Hawkins talked of the winner of Bout XII. O'Meara, he maintained, developed and gave of his talents with diligence and utter generosity. His contemporaries at School were pleased, but not surprised when he was named to the bench. His unpolished, completely honest philosophy is expressed in this verse that Jimmy Young, also compassionate, benignant, and Irish, was pleased to publish at the end of the Boxing Tournament notes:

"SITTING IN THE CORNER"

Sittin' in the corner . . . of a 24 ft. ring.
 How do you feel when the bell goes ding, ding, ding?
 That bell is the commencement of the first hard round,
 I hope that you are feeling very fit and sound.
 And if the other man makes you look like junk
 For the love o' heaven don't you play the funk!
 Always hit good and hard, and let the blow be felt;
 Then remember never to hit below the belt.
 And when the bout is over, and the best man has won,
 You will know that all the fuss has been just for fun.

A.J.O'M.

SPORTS IN THE GRIER HEADMASTERSHIP, 1931-1950.

The advent to the Headmaster's office of Crawford Grier gave athletics the green light with a caution signal every now and then when breakneck enthusiasm generated a speed obviously threatening to syllabus or balance-sheet. The temperamental contrast of the two Headmasters, Smith and Grier, was dramatically shown in their relationship to games. S.P.'s viewpoint and philosophy of sport were those of a conservative, favourable spectator; Mr. Grier participated, and revelled in the tough going. The former viewed athletics as one of the major developers of a balanced character, to

be controlled and regulated as any item on a schoolboy's curriculum, and he'd never have understood the exuberant optimism of invading Ridley with a football team, nor the enchantment of a B.C.S. century in cricket. Both men were loyal Oxonians; Dr. Smith, at St. John's College, Mr. Grier, at Balliol. S.P.S. observed with only moderate delight the rare occasion when Cambridge was beaten in the April boat race.

The new Head's concept of a master's job included games coaching around the calendar, and nobody questioned it until years after its introduction, when a young Englishman announced to the Games Committee, "This is my term off." The benefits to the School of this participation of masters were manifold. Third, Fourth, and even Fifth Creases functioned every day, and successful laggards were scarcer than free periods. The quality of coaching was hardly professional, but the Head could, and often did give assistance to (in other words, he straightened out) the weaker or errant crease-masters, and an uncommonly high standard of supervision was provided for every boy in the School. If the standard was not met, the coach was lifted; a too-audible cricket crease one year determined a change of crease-masters the next spring term, and one pro coach at first team level did not have his contract renewed, following a season when talk of dirty football pointed toward B.C.S.

Athletically vigorous masters appeared in quantity during the first ten years of the Grierspan, some as professional teachers, others as duty-men. Pop Page liked to have able-bodied assistants in the Prep, too, and it was a good time for the rock-ribbed. Strangely, and one believed it could happen only at B.C.S., the arts began to flourish, and as never before.

There were bumper and off-season crops of athletes, too. The first four years were productive; the Curly Grant, Glass, Dale, Wilson quartette won prestige in the first autumn with able support from eight more footballers of prime quality. The next group of Wilson, Bob Kenny, the Doheny brothers, with young Forrest Lord serving apprenticeship, established a second platform of high grade performance, and there was no recession from the palmiest days of the twenties. A revival of success in the later thirties saw the hockey

team finally get hold of the Ashbury Old Boys Association Cup, and a football team that defeated L.C.C. 63-0, Ashbury by two touchdowns, beat a strong Old Boys team with seconds to go, but failed to hold Sam Abbott in a 15-13 loss to Stanstead. On its memorable hejira to Ridley, it absorbed the biggest licking a B.C.S. team ever took, 101 - 0.

Football enjoyed sustained interest in the Shirley Russell Cup series with L.C.C., and until wartime travel restrictions interfered, in the home-and-home series against Ashbury, renewed in post-war years with the B.C.S.O.B.A. Cup for the two games' winner. Stanstead was always available as Townships opposition, and during the thirties, Sherbrooke fielded some good teams, as did Lennoxville, occasionally, though they were woefully short of playing material. Montreal school teams became tougher to beat as their enrolment and hence their pool of recruits grew well beyond the numbers available in boarding schools. Almost monotonously, Old Boy teams with abundant reserves outweighed and outscored the School teams at Thanksgiving, a Monday game too close to the Ashbury fixture of the previous Saturday to be highly enjoyable. Only the exceptional School teams took the Old Boys.

During the Grier headmastership, four sensational teams stood above the rest. Captain Curly Grant's powerhouse, coached by Herb Rheame, scored 221 points to 27, though they lost the Townships championship to a great Sherbrooke High team, and were not quite a match for Bishop's University's squad. Three teams went undefeated: Harry Trenholme was captain when Bob Dunsmore coached the first of five undefeated B.C.S. teams in the fall of 1939; Russell Blinco's charges of 1942, captained by Louis Lemieux, lost no games and had a clean penalty slate — not even a warning all season for dirty play; Bill Price was coach and John Gray captain in 1947 as First Football set the winning example for all B.C.S. teams in the annus mirabilis of victories.

The McGill Interscholastic Track Meet of 1933 measured the capability of B.C.S. runners on a Saturday morning and afternoon in late May. Don Stevens won double victories in the 100 and 220 and Harry Boswell's 4th place in the Mile Run at 4'53.4" would

In memory of
The Rev. Lucius Doolittle. MA
Born at Lyndon, Vt. May 23. 1800.
Died May 22. 1862.

MISSIONARY FOR THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROPOGATION
OF THE GOSPEL FOR 34 YEARS, DURING FIVE OF
WHICH HE HAD CHARGE OF THE MISSION OF THE
BAY OF CHALEURS IN GASPE, AND SUBSEQUENTLY
FOR 12 YEARS OF LENNOXVILLE AND SHERBROOKE,
FOR THE REMAINDER OF HIS LIFE HE WAS INCUMBENT
OF ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH LENNOXVILLE.

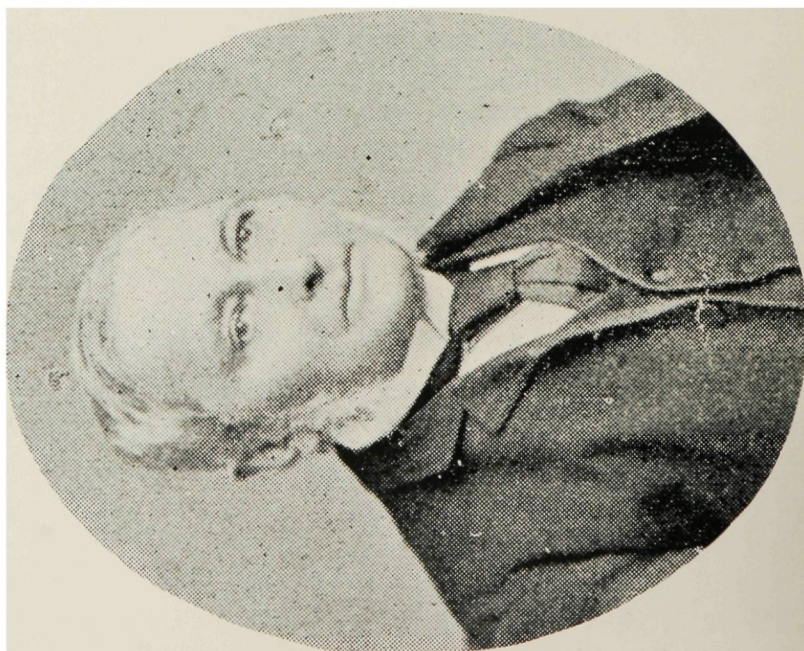
HE WAS A DILIGENT, AND FAITHFUL PASTOR ENDOWED
WITH SINGULAR FORECAST, AND GREAT ENERGY OF
CHARACTER, AN UNTIRING PROMOTER OF EDUCATION,
THE ORIGINATOR OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BISHOP'S
COLLEGE, AND A COADJUTOR OF THE BISHOP OF QUEBEC,
IN ITS FOUNDATION AT LENNOXVILLE.

THIS TABLET IS ERECTED
BY THE MEMBERS OF HIS CONGREGATION
AND OTHER FRIENDS IN TOKEN OF THEIR
APPRECIATION OF HIS WORTH.

Memorial Tablet in St. George's Church, Lennoxville.



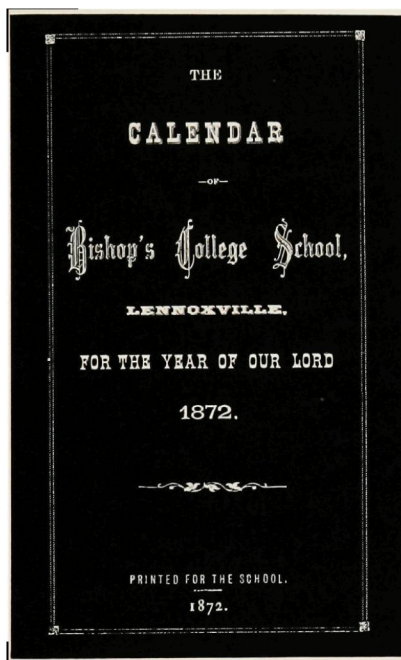
Rev'd. J. W. Williams.



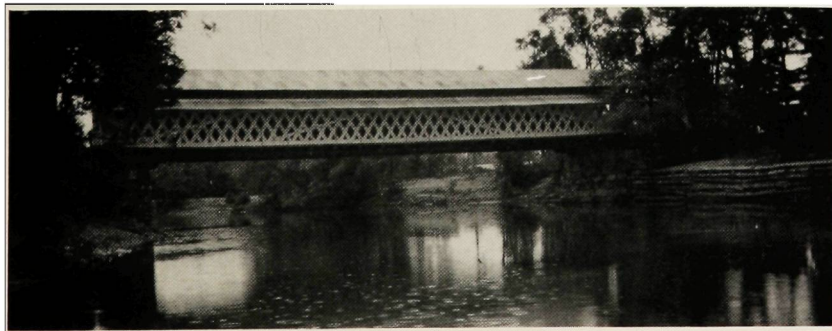
Edward Chapman.



The School in 1863.



The Short Bridge.





The School about 1885.



Fire of 1891. Kate Macaulay saved a few things.



The Upper School at Little Forks, 1891-1922.

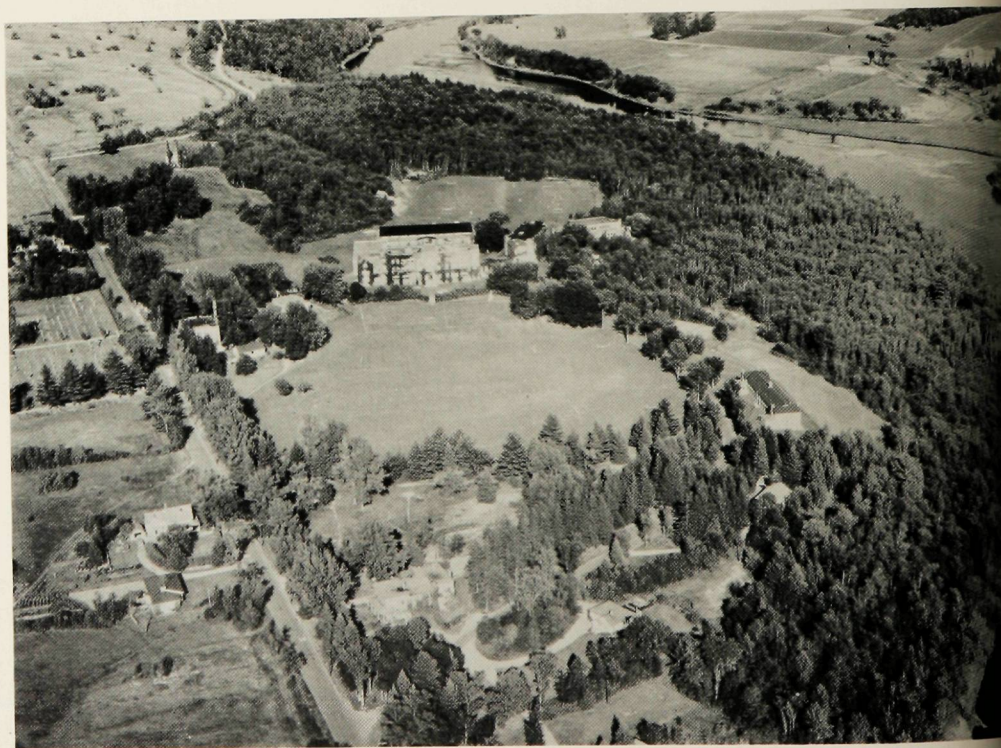


"B" Dorm, 1908.



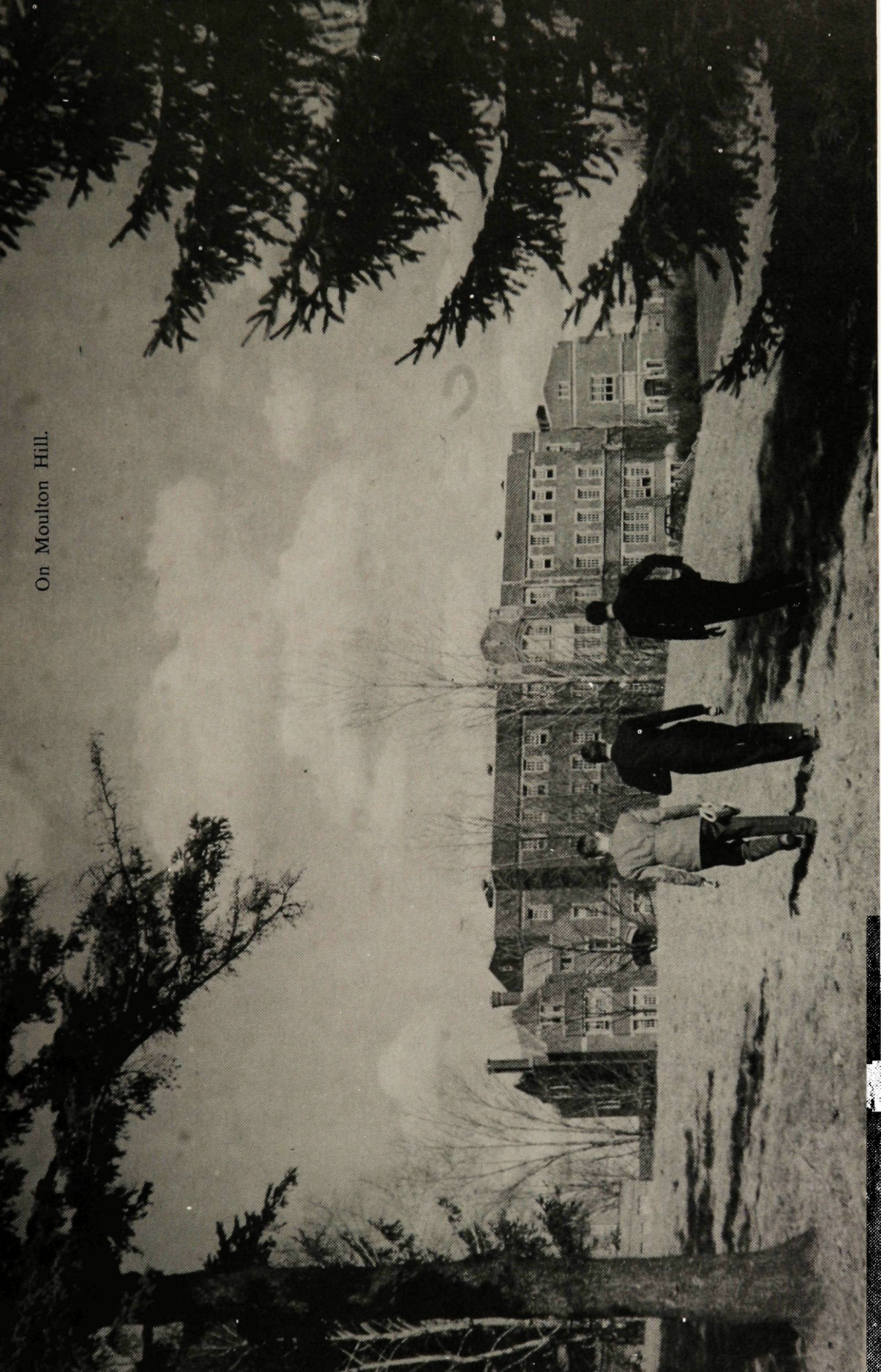
S. J. HAYWARD
MONTICELLO

Panorama: The New School, 1922.



Aerial View of Moulton Hill, 1961.

On Moulton Hill.





Mark's Place.



Snowplow, 1940's.



Above the St. Francis.



June Sports Day (from an Upper School window).



Unadorned Utility — "B" Dorm, 1922.



Long Bridge — Early Spring's Menace.



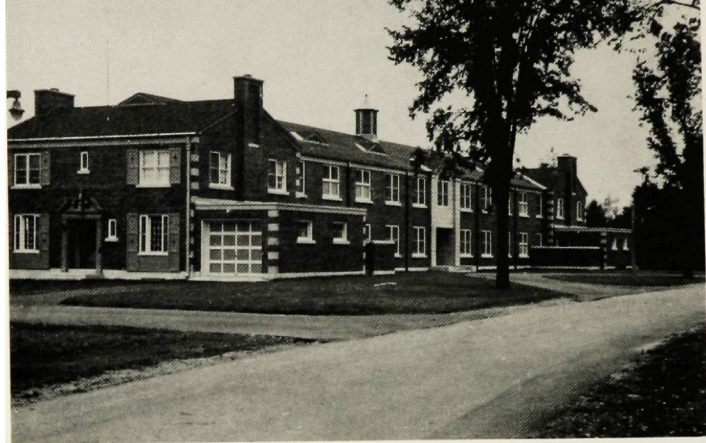
Chapman
House (1936).



Williams
House (1936).



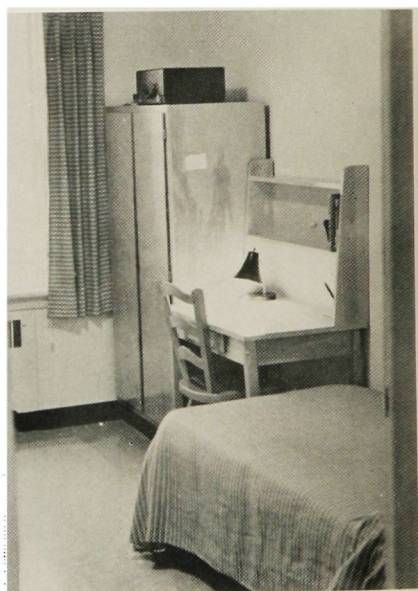
Smith
House (1948).



Grier
House
(1960)



Memorial to S.P.S.
"Where once only brambles grew."



Two-boy Room, 1960.

McNaughton
House (1971).



Col. George
Hooper
Memorial
Gym (1959).



The
Observatory
(1961).

Pattison
Science
Building
(1963).





Great Hopes Realized. Peter Holt.



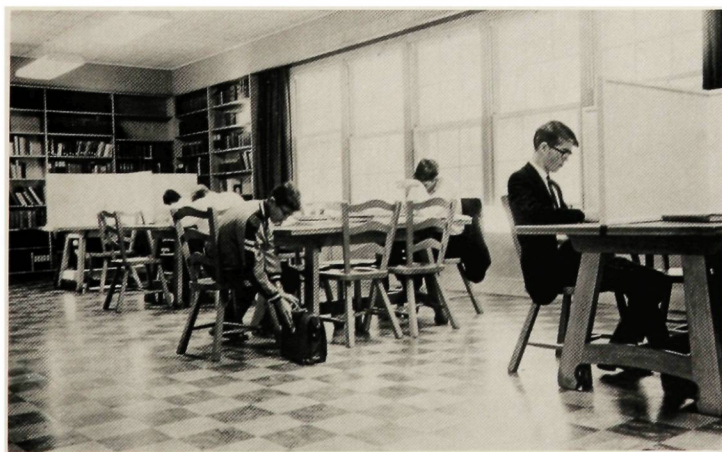
"Some place a little more secluded," (1951-1972).



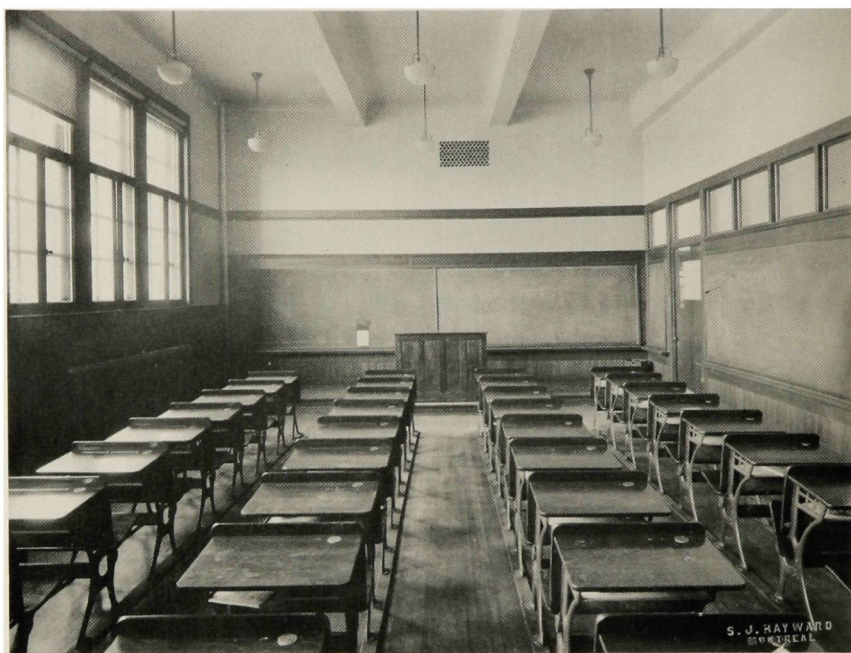
Hooper Library (1922-1951).



Comfort and Relaxation, 1952.



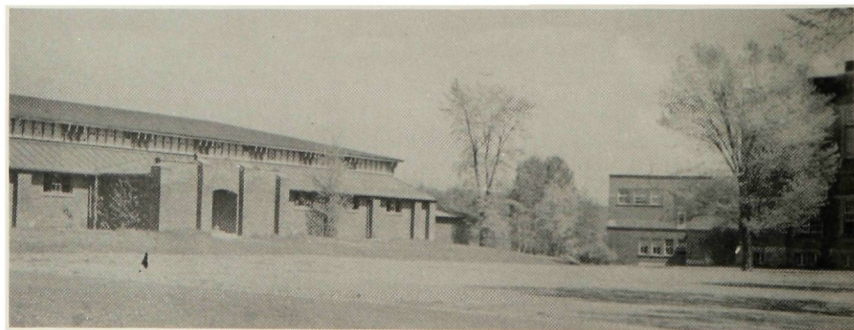
A Working Library, 1967.



Classroom No. 7 — now, Comptroller's Office.



The Ark and Squash Courts.



The Memorial Rink (1926).



FOOTBALL — 1886

Back Row: G. Stephen, L. Bate, J. W. Y. Smith, A. G. S. Fleming, H. E. Burstall, S. Fairweather.

Middle Row: P. Ritchie, H. J. H. Petry, E. Brown (Capt.), H. V. Hamilton, J. Baker, W. Laurie, T. E. Montgomery.

Front Row: H. A. Tofield, F. S. Wonham, G. Smith.



HOCKEY — 1887-88

Back Row: R. E. MacDougall, G. H. Ansley, R. C. S. Kaulbach (Capt.), Philip Ritchie, Esq., H. J. H. Petry, Esq.

Front Row: G. L. P. Drummond, H. A. Tofield, G. Stephen.



HOCKEY — 1893

Back Row: A. U. Gilmour, F. Tofield, H. Lloyd, Esq.

Front Row: J. G. Harrison, E. H. McLea, R. E. MacDougall,
H. B. MacDougall.



CRICKET — 1896

Back Row: F. Barretto, E. G. Shepherd, J. B. Winder, A. A. Brockington, Esq.,
H. G. Pattee, F. Chandler.

Middle Row: S. R. Purves, B. Webster, H. M. Hutchison, B. Auden, Esq.,
F. N. Smith, A. L. Hainsworth (Pro.).

In Front: K. Gordon, H. S. Hayward.



HOCKEY — 1901

Back Row: A. Telfer, J. F. Crowdy, Esq., H. W. Molson.

Middle Row: W. W. Robinson, H. W. Pillow (Capt.), G. H. Ball, H. C. Stevenson.

Front Row: C. Hale, C. G. Greenshields.



FOOTBALL — 1908

Back Row: C. Fortune, T. Bonner, P. Wright, C. Porteous, H. Williams, Esq., (Sec. Rec. Club), H. Martin, G. Morkill.

Middle Row: O. Smith, J. Galt, Dr. E. J. Bidwell (Headmaster), G. B. Schwartz (Secretary), H. B. Price (Capt.), Rev. R. W. Wright.

Front Row: M. Fisher, C. Kay, D. Valpy, L. Rohr, E. Duclos.



HOCKEY — 1909

Back Row: O. Smith, H. Martin, H. Williams, Esq., C. F. C. Porteous, G. M. Wiggett.

Front Row: Very Rev. E. J. Bidwell, A. Douglas, J. Galt (Capt.), C. Fortune, J. Hall.



FOOTBALL — 1914

Back Row: H. A. Scott, A. A. McKindsey, F. Macy, B. W. Lamb, J. G. Ross, J. H. Price, G. W. Smith, C. P. Rugg, Esq., H. H. Reade, Inset — R. McLeod.

Middle Row: R. H. Morewood, J. T. Williams, Esq., Headmaster, L. Monsarrat, H. A. Smith, (Capt.), H. B. Jaques, J. R. Montizambert, Esq., A. St. B. Harrison.

Front Row: F. W. Tibbits, H. V. P. Lewis, P. D. Hamilton, P. S. Whitehead.

have given him a School record, had it been on the B.C.S. track.

The final event of the meet, the one mile relay, called for the team effort, and they made athletic history. Stevens, lead man, rattled off a sharp 440, and passed the baton a couple of strides ahead of his nearest competitor. Rip Collins widened the lead over the No. 2 lap and Mitch Campbell gained two more yards on the third quarter. Dan Doheny, running as anchor man, needed all the linear advantage, his head, heart and physical endowment to stave off a superlative effort by Bill Amaron, a magnificent competitor running for Stanstead. The Mile Relay Challenge Shield, resting between Dan's winged feet, dominates the photo of the eight-man speed crew.

Track and Field sports flourished intramurally, though the administration held out resolutely against their usurping cricket's prestige or time. An offer by an Old Boy, whose son was a track and field enthusiast, gave the School a chance to install a running track in the rink. The proposal was shelved indefinitely. With the end of the war, Stanstead rolled to victory after victory in the Sherbrooke Y's Men's Track Meet held in May at the Parade Grounds, but in intramural competition on First Crease field, Intermediate and Junior sprinters cut seconds off the short races, the open half mile got steadily faster, and time was shaved from the Intermediate and Junior Hurdles. Graham Egerton's 440 mark, set in 1935 at 55" was good for 30 years, and Donald Dodds' 1938 Senior Hurdles time, 17", stood firmly for 18 years.

Of the older marks, only Johnny Patton's 1927 Senior High Jump of 5'5-3/4" went unbroken in the field records. Jack Jenkins leaped out of the pit, landing 20'10" from the takeoff board in 1942, and thirty years later it was still unchallenged. Elsewhere, the two Pitfields, Bono and Robin, with Roy Cohen and John Hancock, revelled in raising and stretching the high and the broad standards in Intermediate and Junior jumping.

Dave Williamson's 37'6" put with the twelve lb. shot in 1942 stood for eleven years, and Bob Devlin propelled the heavy shot 34'10" in the valedictory sixteen pound event in 1932.

The discus was introduced into field events, after a long

period when it was not part of the sports equipment at B.C.S. Similarly, the pole vault became a fixture of the spring scene. Neither event produced unusual records, though they broadened the all-round field equitably. Douglas Sheppard, Bill Price and finally Joe Stearns set the standards between 1943 and 1947, with the distance in the discus heave lying at 109'7"; Stearns dominated the Pole Vault from the first, and his 9'4" of 1949 was a challenge for the following years.

In 1935-36 a three-man committee, chaired by F. E. (Harry) Hawkins, stabilized the all-round competitions and the programme of Closing Day Sports. His long experience in track and field guided his committeemen to a solution of the time problem in a final spectacle for parents and a conclusive test for the athletes. Slow-moving but essential field events were all finished before Sports Day. Preliminary heats left a fair assortment of hurdles, sprints, a middle-distance and a mile run. Dorm and House competitions were handled in two relays for juniors and seniors. The spaced-out Prep events, less extensive than those of the Upper School, afforded some breath recovery for boys competing in several races, and in thirty years of the unaltered Hawkins programme, the only two competitors who suffered emetic discomfort during the meet were, it transpired, self-victimized by gluttony.

Sports Day was designed to conscript all staff possible. If he could see, and walk reasonably well, a master had at least two different jobs; if he could only speak, he carried and used a megaphone, until electronic amplifiers rendered the voice-cone obsolete. Old Boys and Sisters were drawn into the act, and one memorable effort was made to establish family competition. It was a fast meet; twenty-two to twenty-five events, ordered to ensure maximum equity and minimum exhaustion, run off in total time ranging from ninety minutes to an hour and three-quarters. So eminently satisfactory was this arrangement that by the time Harry Hawkins left B.C.S., his successor was a hard nosed, inflexible conservative of this racing order. If a change of sequence was conceded, as it was bound to on occasion, the resulting inconveniences simply stiffened the resolution not to do it again. On the original schedule,

the sequences rolled off smoothly and Athletic Prize-giving was over and done with in ample time for the first sitting in the Dining Hall.

Climax of the event came with the Relays, Junior and Senior Dorms until the late forties, then House competition. Wearing distinctive House jerseys, the eight-man relay teams horsed about noisily as the last two events preceding the relays were under way. Always, they shouted their House name high and lustily. Once, there was furious (but futile) reaction to a trumpet fanfare from the William Tell Overture; the Smith House geegees immediately galloped to a Senior House record. There was one perennial challenge and a sentimental favourite, the raucous voices of Chapman House chanting "Birds in the Wilderness".

A valiant effort in 1946 to restore cricket to a place of first importance on the spring term's athletic menu brought out ex-Lieutenant John Churchill-Smith, late of H.M.S. Queenborough in Australian waters. Smitty's enthusiasm, his penchant for needling and a lively, five-team intramural league developed more fun than the game had known in many, many years. First team caught the Aussie fever from the tip-and-run enthusiasts of the intramural matches, and while they were able to score only lightly, their fielding was magnificent and produced an exciting defensive performance that held Ashbury to 43 runs, after the School had batted a rather weak 64. The most promising younger players were assembled in an Under-16 team, and sent to Ontario on tour. There, they won from St. Andrew's College, lost to U.C.C. and clobbered T.C.S. In this last game of the tour, Tommy Price drove the home team bonkers with his walloping bat. His 62 runs were more than the entire Trinity aggregate. On the strength of the tour's success, Col. W. W. Ogilvie donated a shield for annual competition between B.C.S. and St. Andrew's Under-16's, but unhappily, renewal of the games in 1947 did not materialize.

The intramural league, with an Australian flavour in names and brisk action, featured Emus, Kangaroos, Kiwis, Wallabies and Wombats — and the dexterous leadership of Paul Almond, whose Wallabies came out on top in an extremely close finish.

A standard Cross Country route established in 1941 enabled

the Sports Committee to keep and post records, both Junior and Senior, impossible under former conditions when the course was altered to meet prevailing weather and whims. The slopes around Belvidere Street, once the favourite coasting-area for B.C.S. boys, had been the difficult circuit for cross-country races before and during the War of 1914-18, and in the twenties, various routes, arcuated over some part of Moulton Hill, followed roads, woods-trails and went through pastures dry enough to bear the traffic of All Saints Day runners without engulfing them in a quagmire. A rainy October and sometimes a wet May forced the planners to set alternative courses to skirt the swamplands. Overall distance, therefore, was inconstant, and time-record meaningless.

The new course started on a line extending between the goal-posts on Second Crease field, led over the St. Francis River, out along the Eaton Road to the Brickyard Hill, cutting off from the gravelled road to the right, across plowed or stubbled fields, across the C.P.R. right of way, then along the fairways of the golf course, back through the College quad, the cloisters, and across the Long Bridge to the School. Runners were visible from the front steps as they hurtled down the steep incline to the railway, and again along the golf course. Checkers and stewards could control both races with ease, and with a wee bit of adjustment from time to time as the University erected new constructions, the course was relatively fixed.

Juniors started at the junction of the Brickyard and Eaton Roads, about half an hour before the senior start, and thus avoided confusion at the finish line. The Junior winner enjoyed the noisy welcome of all spectators, in a triumph free from senior participation.

Respectable times made by Bill (Schoolboy) Rowe in 1941 for the senior, and in 1942 by A. R. C. (Tony) Dobell for the junior race, were taken as basic records, and the beautiful Heneker Cup, lost for some years in the shuffle of athletic priorities, was put up for Junior competition. The Boswell Cup had been Senior recognition since 1934. Standardization or, more accurately, stabilization seemed to attract potential minimarathoners, and numbers increased steadily for the rest of the forties. In 1943 Ron

Hickey lowered the first senior record by more than half a minute, then Al Corlett in 1947 took twelve seconds off Hickey's mark, and finished cool and grinning, as was his wont. Dobell's 22'31" was far too fast for his successors during the next seven years.

The only team game that could secure local competition in all age divisions was hockey, and systematic development of a high standard of that game seemed to be the School's best bet. With Q.A.H.A. (later, Q.M.H.A.) competition at the Bantam and Midget levels, a steady stream of game-tested players flowed to First Crease, where Gerald Wiggett's unbroken guidance was invaluable, and the results may be seen in the statistics. 1944 appears to be the first authentic harvest year of Q.A.H.A. sowing; from then on for just over twenty years, B.C.S. rated first or close to first among the private schools of eastern Ontario and Quebec, and when the temper of Maritime schools was tested, B.C.S. won at home and in Saint John, convincingly. During a quarter of a century, the School won the Ashbury Old Boys Association Cup nineteen times, divided its ownership with the other two schools in one year, and never allowed it to stray from its special bracket in the Dining Hall for more than a year at a time.

In hockey's record at B.C.S., only three first teams have gone through an entire season undefeated: 1912, 1944 and 1947. The 1912 team played four games; in 1944 and 1947, eleven. Captain Peter Aird's 1944 team outscored the opposition 85-8; John Gray's forty-sevens, 75-21. Team total penalties in 1944 averaged exactly two minutes per game; that of 1947 could scarcely be called disorderly, with a team total of 3.7 minutes per game.

Gradually introduced, carefully tested and expanded, B.C.S.'s competition in the Quebec Amateur Hockey Association at minor level was a significant move at this period, affecting as it did the bulk of the School in the winter season. This formal alliance and its commitment to a national sports organization gave nearly all boys who elected hockey as a winter sport the chance to make a team and enjoy extra-mural competition in an equitable age-group. Midgets first, Bantams in 1935, and then in the forties, the Prep Peewees entered one and two competing teams in the Sherbrooke and

District section of the Q.A.H.A. Original registration from a player's birth certificate, often hard to get, guaranteed opposition of comparable age, and in the younger two divisions, B.C.S. more than held its own. Midgets suffered from the draft. The School reasonably took the stand that First Team should be served above all other claims; any Midget good enough to strengthen the major B.C.S. representative was drawn from Minor Hockey, and Abenakis, first-ranking Midget team, constantly lost key players, but to the advantage of the School's senior team. The yardstick of outside competition in the provincial field was sometimes sobering, but it was realistic. Championship crests had to be won on the foreign and often uncomfortable ice of Lennoxville, St. Pats, East Angus, North Hatley, Bromptonville, Windsor, Richmond, Rock Island, the Parade Grounds and at Galt West and Victoria Street rinks in Sherbrooke. That the School's teams acquitted themselves well is borne out by minutes of Q.A.H.A. meetings, by favourable press reports, and letters of appreciation from opposing clubs who liked to play B.C.S. and loved to take its measure. Minor hockey players looked forward to the time they would qualify for the First Team monogram, but seemed tolerably happy with Q.A.H.A. Championship crests, worn with feigned nonchalance on summer windbreakers.

Skiing advanced in 1948 to major sports rating. Crawford Grier was an enthusiast, and encouraged organization of Sunday after-chapel junkets to North Hatley's downhill run, the only precipitous ski trail available in the Townships in the early thirties. Lewis Evans's active enthusiasm, undimmed by an elbow-shattering clash with a steel and concrete gatepost at North Hatley, brought along a large, ardent Prep representation to every possible foray into the hills.

Mr. Fred Whittall's presentation in 1935 of two handsome challenge cups — one went to the Prep — for general proficiency on skis gave the sport a new prestige. Les Davis of the Prep and Garth Beckett, Upper School champ, were the proud first winners in 1936 of these trophies which have remained in competition for forty years.

Regular coaching was begun in 1938, when Reid Salmon

coached an official Ski Team, captained by Bill Anglin, and the School took on Upper Canada College in a Saturday meet at North Hatley. B.C.S. won, by virtue of a strong team effort. Charlie Williams and John Tyler were schoolboy coaches in 1940 and 1943 respectively, but Lewis Evans got into the business in 1941 for a leadership of ten years.

Competition from North Hatley and Sherbrooke High Schools, with occasional American teams from Vermont and New Hampshire, kept interest high and stimulated improvement. By 1942 the Ski Team was able to wrest the Cochand Trophy from the more experienced L.C.C. skiers, but long distance trips to Holderness School in New Hampshire mountain country were better suited to the growth of the sport's competence than were the patently more exciting long weekends at Laurentian resorts. The Grier era closed with the ski team's holding the Cochand, and with E.T. Interscholastic laurels bedecking the team's parkas.

Hopes of stimulating and enjoyable inter-house competition in all sports were rudely shattered in the first two terms of 1948-49. Chapman and Williams Houses were to be the trial opponents. The Headmaster refereed an incipient football series and sensibly called it off part way through the first game when the teams continued, after increasingly sharp warnings, to batter, gouge, and commit bodily harm upon their opposite numbers. In the winter term, a visit by Holderness School's ski team offered, apparently, an ideal opportunity to show the Americans the thrills of competitive intramural hockey. Williams and Smith boys ignored the pleas of their housemasters and had at one another in a brawl of fierce hostility. There seemed to be more players in the box than on the ice. Little Ralph Smith, an amiable sixth form New Boy, took much of Williams House's violence, kept his elbows and his stick down and scored three goals, enough to beat the Red team's total, while his assailants fumed, out of action, in the sin bin. With one voice, the housemasters seconded the Head's decision on the football series. There'd be no more interhouse contact sports; track and field events would have to provide the measure of House prowess.

GAMES UNDER A THREE COLOUR MAN, OGDEN GLASS, 1950-60

The problems in physical training and games that faced Ogden Glass, second Old Boy Headmaster, in 1950, were, as were many others, complex. First of all, there was no Cadet and Physical Training Instructor on the staff; in fact, there was no acceptable gymnasium. For nearly thirty years, the main line of traffic from ground level of the whole school to the Assembly Hall and stage lay through the west half of Ross Hall's upper floor. That space was the gym. As soon as the throng had dispersed after morning assembly, the first gym class of the day dumped the unfurled mats upon the gym floor, and clouds of stirred-up traffic dust glistened in the morning sunbeams. Visually interesting, these particles speedily fouled clean white shorts and singlets, and more importantly they were a serious menace to health. Post-war inflation was real enough to discourage another campaign so soon after the House expansions of 1948, and the gym had to wait.

Organization of games was in fair shape as Ogden Glass took over, and there was an abundance of good material on hand for interschool competition. With the Head's coming from Ashbury it was appropriate that the football team brought back the B.C.S.O.B.A. Cup in his first season as co-coach with Ted Pilgrim, formerly his Head Prefect at Ottawa. In his sophomore year as football mentor, the 1951 team held the Old Boys' trophy and secured the Shirley Russell Cup for the first time in four years. Eight stalwarts of this season returned to be the nucleus of an awe-inspiring team in 1952 whose very success may well have provoked a counter-current that swept Ashbury to eight consecutive years of triumph on the football field. The School dominated the Shirley Russell Cup games throughout the fifties, at one stage with a six year winning streak, and consistently won over Stanstead. Unfortunately a traditional rival, Sherbrooke High, dropped out of first team competition after 1953.

Hockey was thriving. First team held the A.O.B.A. Cup with impressive ease, four minor teams in the Upper played as many extramural games as the weather allowed, and the Prep Peewees gave

notice with their Q.M.H.A. sectional championship crests that the School was competitively strong at the lowest age-level. All that was needed was dependable ice. Seldom was the winter more fickle than it was during Oggie's first year, but again, the dollar gap yawned deep and fearsome between actual conditions and Elysium.

The Headmaster's determination to raise the standard of cricket brought Edward Jemmott, former West Indian C.C. of Montreal, a fast bowler, to the School for the 1952 and 1953 seasons. Jem had moved to New York after leaving his C.P.R. job, and had developed a variety of interests, and new perspectives, in the Big Town. His enthusiasm and expertise in cricket were undimmed, but adventure called, possibly from Africa, but more likely in the U.S.A., and as the 1954 cricket season drew near, he was preoccupied by investigating, seriously, his chances for a career of renown in the church! Cricket negotiations withered away.

The cricket option remained a good enough colour sport, (track team membership did not then rate first team colours) with a generous week-end in town, but generally without the fervent rivalry of other inter-school games. Paradoxically, the better the cricket, the scarcer the game. L.C.C. had long since abandoned the sport, and although there was League Cricket in Ottawa, enthusiasm flagged yearly at Rockcliffe, and each time a vigorous Under-Sixteen XI from B.C.S. battered the bowling of Ashbury juniors, it only lessened the Ottawa boys' desire to play again. Neither high school nor boys' club in the province of Quebec fielded a team, and the hand-writing on the wall, noted in B.C.S. magazine comment a century ago, had not faded. The Head, sadly observing that cricket was inexorably being nudged off the greensward, settled his mixed feelings by permitting senior boys to choose between track and cricket as a sport for Trinity term, and allowing younger boys to compete in the Y's Men's meet, providing that their compulsory cricket did not require their presence on that Saturday. Practices were wedged into every available break in the cricket programme.

Presence of an Old Boy in Plantation was greeted by active enthusiasm amongst the organized alumni. A committee under the chairmanship of O.B.A. President Gordon MacDougall (1924-30)

and manned by Henry Langston (1927-32), John Rankin (1925-27), Des Stoker (1938-45), Hugh Hallward (1940-44) and John Churchill-Smith (1935-39), collected funds to build a pair of squash courts attached to the Ark, one-time Prep playhouse and latterly the carpenter shop. On Thanksgiving Day 1952, it was formally opened, but eager racqueteers had made breathless use of it since the hour its varnish dried hard. A pro from the Montreal Badminton and Squash Club, and later Hugh Hallward, demonstrated the basics to crowded galleries and nervously happy schoolboy opponents. The Old Boys established an Annual B.C.S. Invitation Squash Tournament to be held in the fall term, and John W. H. Bassett presented the Malcolm Seafield Grant Perpetual Memorial Cup for the tourney winner. The first Old Boy to win the event was David McLernon (1954-63), who got a fair amount of experience on the School courts while at B.C.S. He won the 1970-71 tournament.

The first ski pro came in the winter of 1953; he was Robert Faure, a quiet, capable stylist from Grenoble, and the venture seemed to warrant admission of another pro in the following year. Frank Molnar, a Yugoslav expert, was with the ski teams for two years, 1954 and 1955, after which John Pratt was on the job for a total of nine years.

Much as he loved football, Ogden Glass recognized the presence in the upper forms of many boys who were quite unsuited to being either Horsemen or Mules, as old-time sportswriters were fond of labelling backfielders and linemen. These boys needed competitive sports as much as any, he believed, but of a type to provide vigorous exercise without such massive doses of bodily contact as were prescribed in the football diet. The choice made was soccer, optional to sixth and seventh formers in the fall of 1953. By the end of the fifties, Senior and Junior teams were operating with occasional extramural games, and a total of forty-two players. A basically sound team sport, it demanded conditioning, and enjoyed a growing popularity in the Townships, unmatched by Canadian football and its costly equipment.

Lieutenant S. F. Abbott, R.C.N. (R), the new Cadet and

Physical Training Instructor, became Captain Sam, his Cadet Service of Canada rank being more operative than the lengthy naval tag. His very first love in sports must have been track and field, and football a passion of adolescence. At any rate, he had just trained his old school, Stanstead Wesleyan College, to three consecutive Skinner Trophy championships in the Sherbrooke Y's Men's Annual Track and Field meet, the big one for all schools south of the St. Lawrence littoral. He presented a balanced B.C.S. track team in May 1953 to the assembled opponents on the Parade Grounds. John Roland led the School pointgetters and took the J. H. Hunter shield as highest Junior in the meet. Jim Redpath's victory in the Intermediate Half Mile, John Gibb-Carsley's winning heave in the Intermediate discus and team firsts in the Senior 880 and Junior 440 Relays, plus spaced, but contributing seconds, thirds and fourths, all totalled a respectable 83 points, and the team happily accepted the Skinner Trophy, emblematic of the Eastern Townships Track and Field Championship. It was the beginning of a long dominance by B.C.S. trackmen. Stanstead won in 1955, but the next nine years it was B.C.S. on top.

Back on the greensward of Moulton Hill, School records fell like ripe apples during the fifties. Before Cap'n Abbott arrived, Ron Clark had set a new 100 yards record of 10.5" in 1950, running as an Intermediate, and in 1951, Ian Case tramped a smart 2'10" record in the Open Half Mile, which D'Arcy McGee cut by 3/10" in the last year of the fifties. The Abbott trainees assaulted marks across the board. John Roland, peerless hurdler, systematically lowered Junior, Intermediate and Senior Hurdle records in 1953, 1955 and 1956 to times not equalled since.

In 1957 Grant Johnston broke Clark's Intermediate Hundred mark with a 10.4" time, and lowered David Hamilton's 24.8" in the Intermediate 220 to 23.7" — unbeaten, untied, since. He had previously set the Junior 220 at 24.1" in 1955, and the only jumping record of the fifties with a Junior Broad Jump of 18' 1½", in 1956. His other record, 10.9" in the Junior Hundred, was erased by M. Lapierre in 1959. Marc did it in 10.7".

Henry Fielding ran the Mile in 1957 to tie the School's oldest

record, 4'52", set back in 1904 by Alain C. Joly de Lotbinière. Nobody since that run had broken five minutes, and Fielding, a genuinely modest fellow, was embarrassed by the outburst of Sports Day enthusiasm.

Gary Graham was at B.C.S. only a year, but he tied the new (D. Hamilton's 1957, 10.2") Senior Hundred Yards record, and set a 23.1" mark for the 220 at Sports Day, 1959.

Keith Stirling pole vaulted 9'4½" in 1953. Mike Byers, competing as a Junior, in 1956, put the shot 40'1½" for a record.

House repute undoubtedly stimulated competition; the Birds of Chapman House virtually flew around the Cross Country every autumn and on Sports Day chased Smith House to lower the House Relay record twice, in 1956 and 1957. Since all track and field points were added to the House credits, every competitive event entailed domestic as well as personal prestige.

Vigorous staff and student participation in all games was characteristic of the Glass Headmastership, but in no sport was this so evident as in hockey. All players were on organized teams, and all got some games experience. Below First Team level, there were, first in age, the Orphans, renamed Bisons, too old to play Midget but not quite adept enough to make a reasonable showing in district Juvenile hockey; those players (juveniles) were the calibre of B.C.S. first teams. Rural high schools and second team outfits from larger schools provided competition for the oldsters. Registered in Q.M.H.A. teams, fifteen to a club, were Abenaki and Mohawk midgets, first Bantams (renamed Algonquins) and Huron bantams. In the Prep there were a Seneca bantam and two peewee entries, Iroquois and Micmacs. Eight masters provided coaching from Monday afternoon till Saturday night supper, with a rare Wednesday evening match, preceded by afternoon prep for the team concerned — full time, with the coaching master doing prep supervision . . . (A proud memory of Abenaki players recalls Claude Ruel's appearances on Memorial Rink ice in Wednesday evening games arranged for the outcast Carnegie Locknits. They went on to take the Provincial Midget final, and Ruel's talent became hockey news. This was the season of 1954.)

The Sherbrooke executive of the Q.M.H.A. was thoroughly happy to have the B.C.S. representative draw up the Midget, Bantam and Pee wee schedules, and these worked to mutual advantage; outside teams got good ice in the Memorial Rink on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, while schedule conflicts were studiously avoided for B.C.S. teams, and a modicum of convenience was secured for B.C.S. coaches who had duty-swapping and many other problems unknown to men outside a boarding school.

The Q.M.H.A. system of age-graded competitive experience filled up the gaps created by annual matriculation in the first teams with remarkable consistency for eight of the ten years in the mid-century decade. There were two long winning streaks in Gerald Wiggett's last years of service to his beloved School. The first extended the string of victory years in the tri-school circuit begun in 1947 to six, ending when an epidemic of measles in 1953 cancelled the game against L.C.C. The second streak, begun in 1955, was shorter, lasting only three seasons, but shone with the brilliance of a comet. The Whizzers, Steve Molson, Bobbie Anderson and Bobbie Jamieson, were the featured performers of this period.

Innovations extending the orbit of B.C.S. hockey into the U.S. began with Deerfield Academy's coming to Canada in 1953, for the first of 20 alternating visits, first week of February, between the two schools. Bobbie Merriam, Deerfield coach, was a most loyal Dartmouth College alumnus and an almost inevitable tie-in with the Freshman team at Dartmouth on a similar, reciprocal basis worked moderately well while Eddie Jeremiah was coach at the Ivy League University. Games were close in the first two years and Eddie persuaded Derek Buntain, a better than average B.C.S. forward, to enter Dartmouth upon matriculation.

Annual games with T.C.S. in the early fifties were disappointing, and in view of the players' evident boredom with a Saturday morning game at the Forum, they were wisely terminated. The team in 1954-55 clamoured for a resumption, and it was arranged. A ding-dong scorefest in the Forum resulted, with Bobbie Anderson's four and Bob Soward's three goals equalling the T.C.S. total.

The death in 1956 of Gerald Wiggett, coach for a quarter of a century, occurred during the first year of a twenty year stretch when B.C.S. failed to win a game on L.C.C.'s ice.

Halfway through the fifties came the artificial ice plant, another material reminder of Ogden Glass' forward look. Availability of ice in November and March not only extended the game-season, but enlivened two previously "dead" periods in the school year when —

“... Satan finds some mischief still
For idle hands to do.”

Basketball had once been a partial solution — numerically small teams and the atmosphere of a dusty gym were serious objections — but there had always been the drag of makeshift and necessarily temporary recreation schedules as the laboured birth and uncertain death of the skating season bedevilled the games masters.

Influence of the ice plant upon performance of a winter programme is reflected in the first item of 1960's hockey statistics: B.C.S. teams played a total of 140 games in the hockey season. Otherwise, man and boypower, dedication to the School and the game produced a most impressive year's results. Abenakis in the Midget section, Algonquins as Bantam players, and Iroquois, the Prep Peewees, each won the championship of the Eastern Townships in those three classes, and Iroquois' performance justified their being asked to represent the Townships in the Peewee Tournament at Quebec, though School engagements with traditional opponents in Montreal precluded their going to the tourney. Mohawks chased the winners of their division to the end; Bisons played ten games, and the surplus of Midget and slightly over-age Midgets worried Art Campbell and Ron Owen, both coaches in regular Q.M.H.A. leagues, to the point where they organized, coached and played a new, uniformed Crees team in ten games, of which they dropped only two.

The George R. Hooper Memorial gymnasium was the second major construction project in the Glass plan of sports development. With its completion in autumn 1958 the gym area was now much cleaner, airier, more spacious and accessible. Nearby lockers for

gym clothing and showers just beyond them made for convenience and health. Contiguous Q.M. stores helped the gym to function as a bad-weather parade ground. The cadet P. T. programme and regular gym classes within the school curriculum benefited tremendously from the spacious new accommodations.

The gym still divvied space with the Players' Club stage, and for the remainder of the 1958-59 year with School assemblies whenever Little Hell² (as a sweating master named the snug Assembly Hall one morning) was inadequate or otherwise occupied. Structural problems had to be solved, too. The parquet flooring heaved with winter frosts and the flat roof sprang leaks in the spring thaw. Both troubles were surmounted, and pressures on an overgrown school population were eased to a marked degree.

Ski teams copped the Triangle Meet in 1953, 1957, 1958 and 1959 for a respectable share of the leadership amongst the three traditional rival schools. Success in 1958 was tremendous. Happily, the School's prestige as a place to get a solid matriculation was instrumental in fielding an exceptional B.C.S. team on the slopes of Mt. Tremblant and St. Sauveur in February 1958. Two youthful, but veteran skiers of rare ability from St. Agathe High School came to Forms VI and VII in September 1957. The boys, sad to leave their Laurentian skiers' paradise, were surprised and delighted to discover at B.C.S. the enthusiasm of an eager ski crease. The outcome is skiing history. Grant MacKenzie won the slalom and took the Price Cup, while James Shearer won the downhill in the Triangle Meet as B.C.S. retained the Cochand Trophy. A fortnight later, B.C.S. was first of eleven teams competing in a meet sponsored by the Red Birds Ski Club. Of 65 individual entries, MacKenzie placed second, and Shearer, sixth. Two more B.C.S. skiers were in the top ten; Louis Mongeau, team captain, was ninth and Bob Cruikshank, tenth.

² Little Hell was a too-small, three-level room on the second floor of the gym building, to the left of the overhead passage from School House to the Hooper Memorial Gym. Its assets were a projection room and adequate exits; its deficiencies were in its inadequate size and its poor ventilation. A motorized air circulator, when effectively run to clear the air, drowned the voice of a speaker, shout as he would.

GAMES IN THE UNSETTLED SIXTIES

Along with changes in practically every phase of School life, there were innovations aplenty in the sports programme during the last decade of all-boy participation. Two forces appear to have been major influences in the School's games. Growing nationalism was reflected as provincial sports leaders established their independence of the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association by discarding its Quebec branch in favour of local controls and rules. Late in the sixties, three huge regional high schools in the Townships replaced a dozen smaller schools that had regularly competed in organized sports, leaving B.C.S. and Stanstead as mere striplings amongst the Goliaths.

Insatiable desire for alteration, experiment or merely novelty brought changes in major sports at B.C.S., with success and relative permanence, as in soccer — and futility, as in the lacrosse gambit of 1968-1970. Minor activities such as tennis, golf, snowshoeing, curling, wrestling and squash were granted "crease" status in response to multifold demands for a more heavily itemized sports menu.

This multiplication of sports options, a greatly enlarged area of competition, and increasing difficulty in getting satisfactory opponents for many teams were some of the problems confronting Sam Abbott, named Director of Athletics in 1967. He tackled them cheerfully, met others head-on as they came, and added, as a public service, the rental of Memorial Rink to twenty-three schools and organizations in 1969 when, in the Townships, more teams were forming than there were rinks for them.

Football was at its brightest in 1962 as First Team brought back the Shirley Russell and B.C.S.O.B.A. Trophies and kept a firm grip on the Senator Howard Trophy Cup in competition with Stanstead. Two of the three Montreal schools played that season were too strong, and the Old Boys' maturity and bench were once again more than an enthusiastic but inexperienced School team could match. In the years that followed, Ashbury's long domination ended with a change of coach and policy, but L.C.C. became almost as formidable an opponent as Tiny Herman's juggernauts had been a decade before. Horribile dictu, Stanstead rode the range between



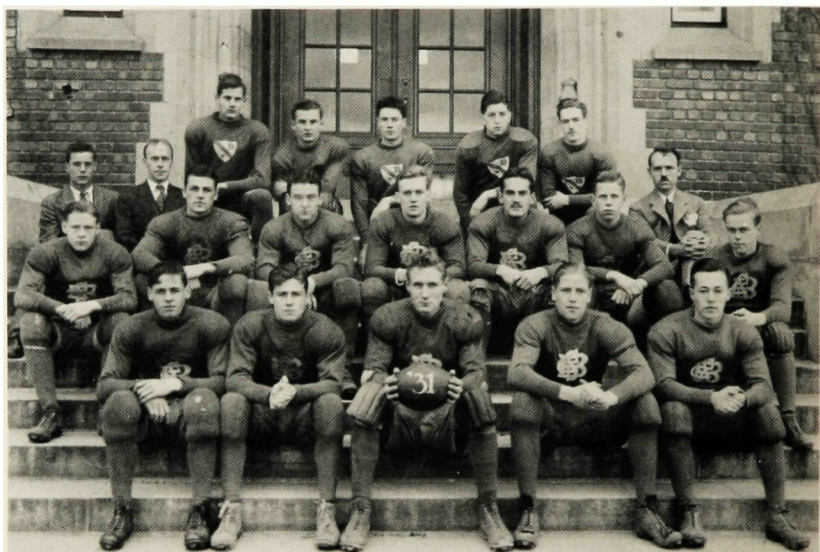
HOCKEY — 1925

Back Row: G. E. Reid, W. McMaster, K. Grant, J. Hamilton, D. Luther.
Front Row: A. Leach, Coach; L. Blinco, R. Blinco (Capt.), N. Hanna, C. Monk.



FOOTBALL — 1927

Back Row: F. G. Taylor, C. M. Drury.
Middle Row: G. A. Sharp, H. O. L. Duggan, D. Hadfield, D. K. Drury, G. C. Black, L. P. Payan.
Front Row: T. R. Kenny, A. M. Hern, L. Blinco (Capt.), J. P. Fuller, J. P. Cleghorn.
Record: 8/8. For — 167; Against — 22.



FOOTBALL — 1931

Back Row: D. Doheny; F. E. Hawkins, Esq.; D. M. Skelton; C. C. Cressy; H. Doheny; J. D. Johnston; J. A. McClure.

Middle Row: S. F. Hubbard; R. J. Devlin; D. M. Rankin; W. H. C. Wallis; H. T. Langston; R. A. Kenny; C. G. M. Grier, Headmaster; C. R. Payan.

Front Row: G. D. Clarke; C. L. O. Glass; M. S. Grant, Captain; F. N. Dale; H. E. P. Wilson.



CRICKET — 1933

Top Row: M. G. Bell, H. J. Sheppard, D. Doheney, S. R. Stovel, H. Doheny, J. W. Duncan, A. R. W. Robinson, P. McEnytre.

Front Row: J. W. H. Bassett, H. E. P. Wilson, C. G. M. Grier, Headmaster, R. A. Kenny, H. A. McKinnon.



TRACK TEAM — 1933

Winners of the McGill Interscholastic Mile Relay.

Top Row: C. F. Payan; J. M. Campbell; D. M. Skelton; D. M. Rankin, Manager; I. Collins; A. P. Boswell.

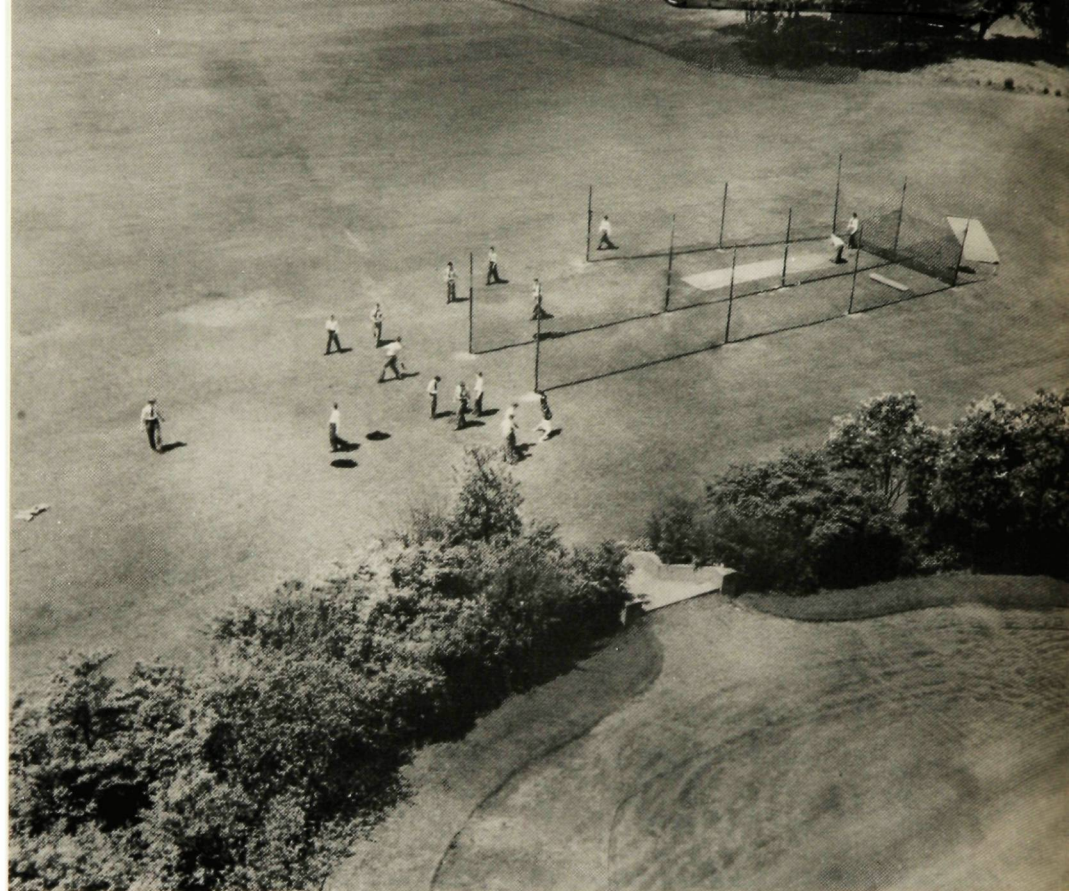
Front Row: The Headmaster; H. F. G. Boswell; D. Doheny, Captain; D. B. Stevens; A. C. Cutcliffe, Coach.



MASTERS CRICKET (Pedantics) — 1934

Back Row: H. Griffiths, F. E. Hawkins, C. C. Love, J. G. Patriquin, W. H. Fisher, G. E. Cross.

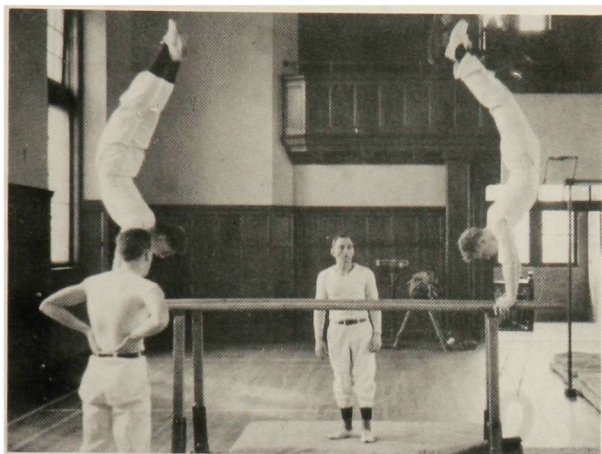
Front Row: D. M. Rankin, F. R. Pattison, C. G. M. Grier, W. A. Page.



Cricket Nets; between lunch and classes.



Half Mile Run. C. Desbaillets, R. Boswell, P. von Colditz, G. Cross.



Gym Comp.
J. Cross,
F. Lord,
W. H. Fisher.

The Odd
Pairs;
Sports Day
Favourite.



HOCKEY EXPANSION — 1935

E. T. Bantam Champions: J. Kenny, M. King, O. Stuart, I. Sewell, J. G. Patriquin, W. Tyndale, (Capt.), C. W. Kenny, H. Grinstead.



SENIOR CROSS COUNTRY — 1936

Identified: G. Gass, M. A. Byers; Don Coghill; S. Schafran, P. von Colditz, G. Cross.



Start, Senior Cross Country, 1966. 193 runners.



HOCKEY 1937

Back Row: G. M. Wiggett, Esq., (Coach); J. S. Allan; P. T. Molson; R. McD. Black; H. F. Packard; W. M. Hale; H. F. Grinstad; C. G. M. Grier, Esq., (Headmaster).

Front Row: M. D. Castonguay; M. A. Byers; F. C. Winsor; L. C. Webster, (Captain); A. R. W. Robinson; G. E. Cross; P. S. von Colditz.

The first B.C.S. team to win the Ashbury Old Boys Association Trophy.



School Spirit. On the Sidelines.



THE FIRST SKI TEAM — 1938

Back Row: E. McCuaig, L. Kibbee, Reid Salmon, Esq., C. G. M. Grier, Esq., E. Phelps, T. Stoker.

Front Row: G. Beckett, W. Anglin, (Capt.), L. Tomlinson.



FOOTBALL — 1938

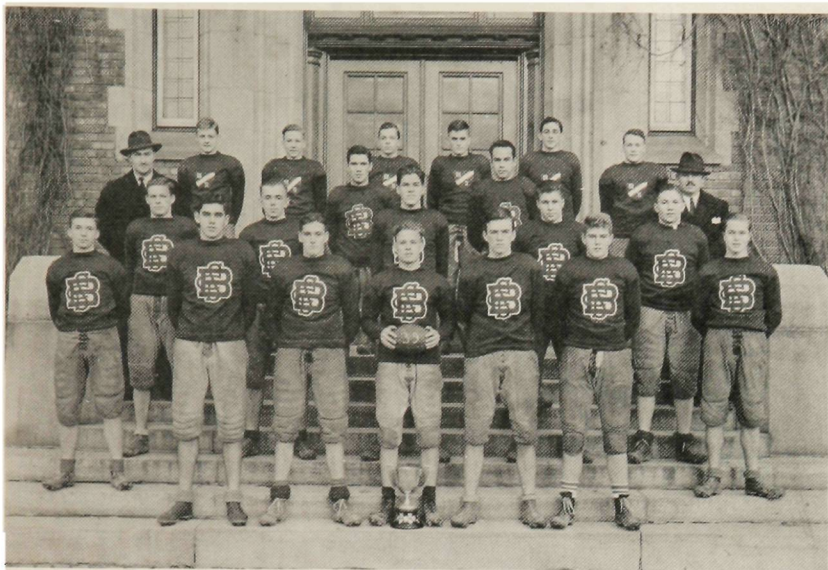
Back Row: J. Churchill-Smith; P. G. Holt; H. S. Trotter; J. M. Fletcher.

Fourth Row: R. M. Collier; C. D. Duclos; J. A. B. Nixon; D. R. Stewart.

Third Row: C. D. Sewell; D. J. Dodds; R. A. Lindsay; F. R. Whittall.

Second Row: H. R. Finley; J. F. H. Kenny; C. W. Kenny; G. A. Winters; H. E. Trenholme.

Front Row: G. E. Cross, (Asst. Coach); G. D. Powis; R. MacD. Black; H. H. Norsworthy, (Captain); W. M. Molson; R. C. Eaton; C. G. M. Grier, Esq., (Coach).



FOOTBALL — 1939

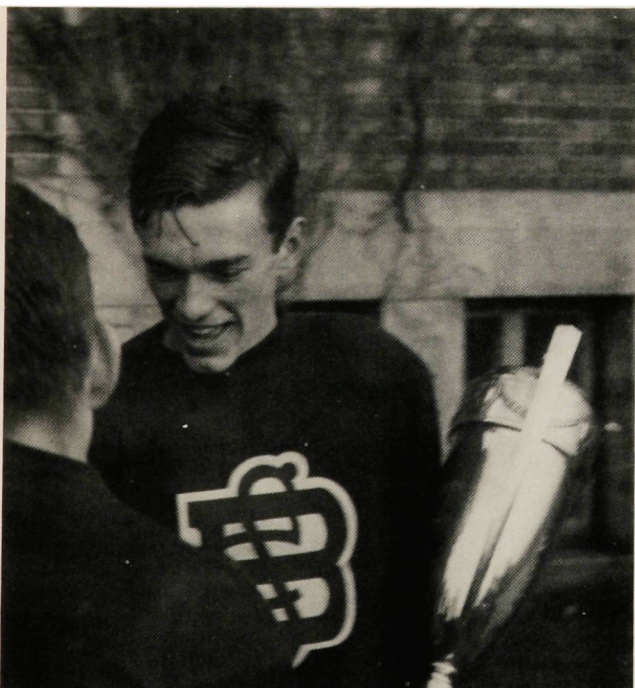
Back Row: B. R. Hutcheson; G. W. Stairs; G. H. Day; I. L. Sewell; H. D. Sheppard; G. D. Gibsone.

Third Row: Bob Dunsmore, Coach; K. M. MacDonald; V. A. Murray; Headmaster C. G. M. Grier.

Second Row: N. F. MacFarlane; B. F. Lynn; P. G. Holt; E. W. Hollingum; C. W. Kenny.

Front Row: H. S. Thornhill; D. J. Dodds; D. C. Seton; H. E. Trenholme, Captain; C. D. Sewell; R. C. Eaton; J. A. B. Nixon.

This team won its seven games handily. It was hardest hit by war casualties; six of its veterans died in the three branches of the armed services.



Cleghorn
Cup
Winner,
1939.



FOOTBALL — 1942

Front Row: D. G. Lorimer; T. A. Evans; A. L. Lemieux, (Capt.); H. D. Sheppard; A. H. Finley.

Middle Row: R. P. Blinco, Esq., (Coach); J. R. Peck; F. W. Morkill; J. A. Tyler; J. W. Sifton; W. F. Lowndes, Esq., (Asst. Coach); F. R. Pattison, Esq., (Headmaster).

Back Row: W. C. Pitfield; P. J. Aird; J. W. Price; (G. G. Hurst, absent).



HOCKEY — 1944

Back Row: G. M. Wiggett, Esq., (Coach); P. R. Satterthwaite; L. H. Gault; R. W. Stevenson; F. R. Pattison, Esq., (Headmaster).

Second Row: K. H. Darling; A. R. C. Dobell; R. H. Pitfield; M. S. Wallace; F. W. Boright; J. W. Sifton.

Front Row: J. W. Price; R. G. McBoyle; P. J. Aird, (Capt.); J. A. Tyler; D. N. Stoker.

Record: 11/11. For — 88; Against — 8. Shutouts — 5. Penalties — 22 minutes. Scoring by Periods: First — 18; Second — 28; Third — 39.



FOOTBALL — 1947

Back Row: J. W. Price, Esq., (Coach); J. T. Ross (Manager); D. S. Faerman; C. C. Ballantyne; H. M. MacDougall; E. D. LeMessurier; C. G. M. Grier, Esq., (Headmaster).

Middle Row: H. R. Burland; T. E. Price; H. B. Bignell; L. T. Porter; D. M. Stearns; T. B. Cresswell.

Front Row: D. M. Glassford; F. F. Rider, (Vice-Captain); J. H. Gray, (Captain); G. A. Sperdakos; M. D. Collier.

Record: 6/6.



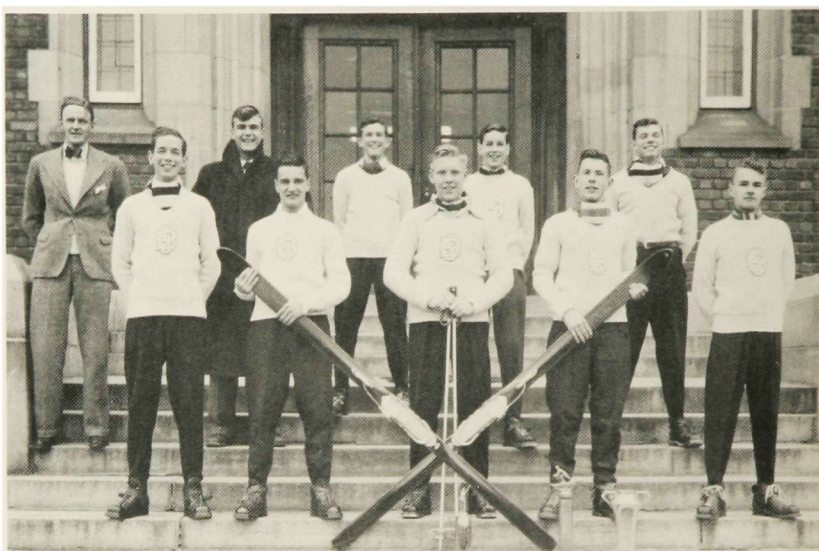
HOCKEY — 1948

Back Row: J. Ross, D. Stearns, H. Bignell.

Middle Row: G. M. Wiggett, Esq., D. M. Glassford, P. Almond, R. Hartt, W. Scholes, C. G. M. Grier, (Headmaster).

Front Row: T. E. Price, D. McMaster, J. H. Gray, (Capt.), H. McGee, J. Lawrence, Inset, F. Rider.

Record: 10/10.



SKI — 1948

Back Row: R. L. Evans, Esq., (Coach); D. S. Fearman; W. Fuller; M. A. McCulloch; D. Salter.

Front Row: J. M. Ballantyne; A. V. Corlett; H. R. Burland, (Captain); D. B. Campbell; C. R. Molson.

Record: 5/5. (4 school meets and E. T. Interscholastic Meet).



CRICKET — 1948

Standing: D. M. Glassford; J. H. Gray; R. M. Hartt; P. Winslow; G. Sperdakos; J. E. Lawrence; D. P. M. Almond.

Seated: T. E. Price; D. G. McMaster; C. G. M. Grier, Esq., (Headmaster); J. T. Ross, (Captain); Rev. B. Whitlow, (Coach); D. W. Ashworth; I. McCulloch.

In Front: W. K. Patterson, (Scorer).

Record: 5/5.



FOOTBALL — 1952

Top Row: R. Winslow, J. O'Halloran, R. Carter, J. Gibb-Carsley, M. A.

Ashworth, P. MacLean, J. Ogilvie, J. MacNaughton, J. Cameron, D. Sadler.

Middle Row: E. B. Pilgrim, (Coach), B. MacDougall, P. Romer, J. Williams,

P. Price, J. Redpath, I. Soutar, W. Goldstone, C. L. O. Glass, (Headmaster).

Front Row: R. Hart, J. Turnbull, B. Mitchell, (Vice Capt.), W. Badger, (Capt.),

R. Southward, T. Peters, S. Woods.

Record: 10/10. 217 points for; 50 against.



HOCKEY — 1956

Top Row: D. Robinson, G. M. Wiggett, (Coach), S. Oland, S. F. Abbott, (Asst. Coach), C. L. O. Glass, (Headmaster), J. Roland.

Middle Row: D. Hallam, P. McLagan, P. Hyndman, G. Eberts, J. Donald, D. Conyers.

Front Row: T. Gillespie, S. Molson, R. Anderson, (Asst. Capt.), E. Eberts, (Capt.), P. MacKay, (Asst. Capt.), R. Jamieson, H. Knight.



TRACK — 1957

Back Row: W. Ashby, W. Ryan, S. MacCulloch, B. Badger, J. Eberts, P. Baker, J. Little, J. Alexander, M. Alexander, A. Saxby, C. Macpherson.

Third Row: H. Carter, J. Miller, (Manager), D. McLernon, P. Thomson, C. Ross, J. Redpath, D. Bruce, M. Landsberg, G. Fox, L. Koraen, D. Rowat, J. Bellm, C. Coolican, C. Kenny.

Second Row: K. Jamieson, R. Eberts, The Headmaster, J. McLernon, G. Johnston, F. Wanklyn, (Capt.), F. Chonchol, Capt. S. F. Abbott, D. Hamilton, A. Fielding, M. Ayre.

Front Row: M. Bellm, R. Brown, P. Crawford, R. Macdonald, J. Harris, P. Hutchins.



SKI — 1958

Winners Cochand Trophy (Triangle Meet); Urquhart Trophy (Red Birds' Meet).
Back Row: S. Griffin, (Coach); P. Stokes-Rees; The Headmaster; R. Sharp; P. Lock, Esq.

Front Row: R. Cruickshank; J. Shearer; G. MacKenzie; L. Mongeau, (Capt.); B. Nesbitt; C. Coolican.



UNDER SIXTEEN CRICKET — 1959

Standing: D. McEntyre, D. Abbott, J. Norton, B. Gillespie, P. Collings, M. Harris, H. Doheny, (Coach).

Sitting: R. Brown, D. McLernon, W. Mitchell, C. Coolican, (Captain), J. Newman, (Vice Capt.), P. Shaughnessy, S. Khazzam.

In Front: P. Cliche.



CRICKET — 1962

Back Row: E. V. B. Pilgrim, P. Coolican, P. Crawford, D. McNeill, J. Li. Ferris, I. Taylor, C. McLernon, F. R. Pattison, (Headmaster).

Second Row: D. Fox, J. Clubb, W. Mitchell, (Asst. Capt.), D. McLernon, (Capt.), S. Khazzam, D. Abbott, D. Nancekivell.

Front Row: G. Wanklyn (Scorer), C. Gibb-Carsley.



Champions St. Francis Valley Soccer League — 1964

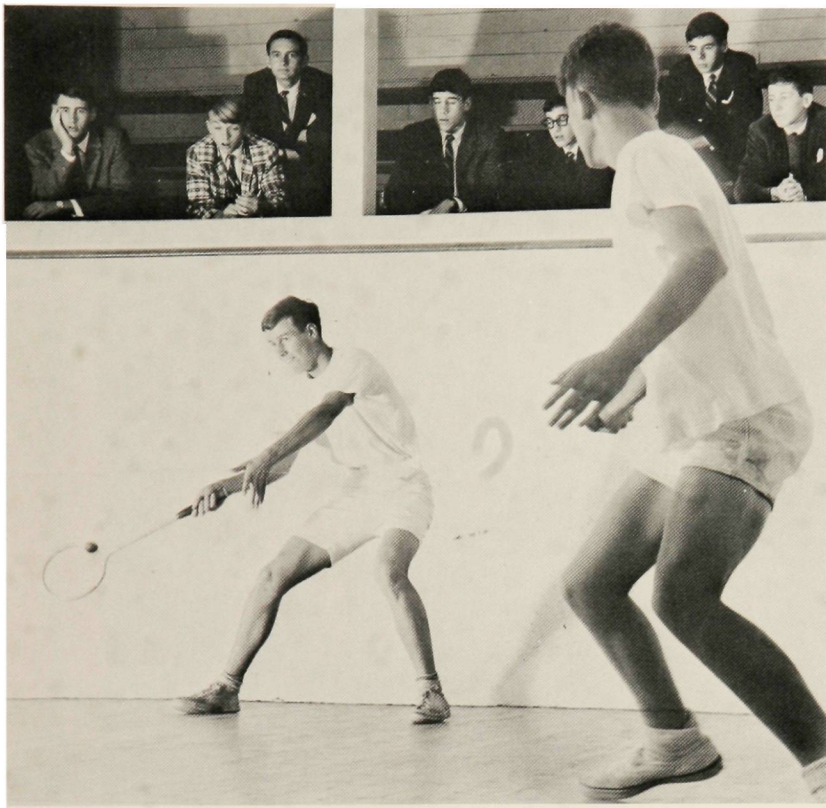
Back Row: A. H. Young, Esq., (Coach), K. Moyle, G. McOuat, (Manager).
Third Row: T. Jones, D. Barry, J. Hunt.

Second Row: S. McConnell, C. Henderson, J. Edwards, A. MacDougall.
Front Row: P. Anido, B. Walker, F. de Sainte Marie, (Co-Captain), B. Edson, (Co-Captain), R. Juneau, L. Evans.



SKI TOW — 1964

John Pratt's venture served its purpose well.



Action in the Squash Courts.



New Look in Soccer, 1969.



David McLernon,
Smith Cup Winner,
1960-61-62.



Douglas Reynolds,
two consecutive
records in Senior
Cross Country.

Bright Stars of the Sixties



Gordon Glass,
only Old Boy to
bat a century against
a School team.



Stewart McConnell,
the School's Last
Centurian, 1967.



TRACK — 1967

Back Row: G. Burbidge; S. Dunlop; J. Gillis; D. MacDonald; N. Speth; G. Willows, (Manager); P. Kziejopolski; T. Creaghan; K. Riddiough; E. Berg; P. Newell; A. Breakey.

Third Row: D. Campbellton; M. McGuire; R. Thorpe; J. Latter; J. Dyer; J. Henderson; J. Cleghorn; J. Bagnall; P. Béland; R. Pfeiffer; C. Stuart; K. Bridger; W. Barry; J. Jessop; S. Chiang; P. Le coq.

Second Row: I. Dowbiggin; D. Walker; T. Law; C. Davis, (Asst. Captain); Major S. F. Abbott; P. Porteous, (Captain); J. Milligan, Esq.; D. Montano, (Asst. Captain); J. Clifford; W. Sutton; D. Jessop.

Front Row: C. Bishop; P. Morton; J. Carstoniu; R. Dunn.



Wayne Ghans at the Y's Men's Track Meet. Five firsts and a second for the Syd Hart and the Sherbrooke General Sports Commission Trophies — highest scorer in the meet.



Mountain Country. A new crease, 1971-72.



SENIOR SOCCER — 1971

Eastern Townships I.A.C. Champions

Back Row: F. S. Large, Headmaster; G. Magor; H. Simkovits; G. Thomson; D. Vaughan; A. J. S. Bateman, Esq.

Middle Row: P. Lawee; B. Salt; T. Norwood; D. Murchison.

Front Row: M. Stephen, (Capt.); M. Zinay; A. Barwick; L. Kredl; P. Smith, (Ass't. Capt.).



Tony Ross Sets a New Junior
C. C. Record, 1971.

the border and Moulton Hill, reaching the height of triumph (and B.C.S. despair) in 1970 with a two-game total score of 110 points to 6. Of the new regional schools, A.G.R.H.S. boys picked up enough of the game's points to assist their vast supply of manpower to win a game in 1970. The School lost every game against traditional school opponents, and the Old Boys, in 1971.

Soccer established itself seriously when the senior team won the S.F.V. Interscholastic League title in 1964. In 1965 it was given First Team status. It flourished on the new fields beyond the rink and on the magnificent Malcolm S. Grant Memorial Field, put to use for the first time on September 29th, 1965, by the senior soccer teams of B.C.S. and Sherbrooke High. No fewer than five capable soccer masters contributed to a high level of instruction that produced both senior and junior Townships championships and some highly interesting football in the following years.

The School's place in Townships hockey had long been a source of pride. In the sixties, this was not as prominent as it had been for a quarter of a century.

The decade began with a magnificent test of strength in exhibition against St. Andrew's College, when David McLernon's "impossible" goal won the 2-1 contest. This was followed by a two-trophy year in 1962, including a scoreless draw at L.C.C., where it was as difficult to win as was L.C.C.'s problem on Moulton Hill. Followed two more strongly winning seasons under Willie Mitchell's and Darrell Abbott's captaincy. Abbott's record of three seasons on First Team with but one penalty, a technical for closing his hand on a face-bound puck, drew this comment from the referee, "It's in the book, and I've got to tag you, but I'm damned, damned sorry." One was reminded of Dave McMaster, first tankard winner in hockey, nearly twenty years before, who drew two minors in a similar three years of service.

From then on the record dims. Perhaps the seasons were stretched too long for boys in a close-knit community, and the experienced guidance of Q.A.H.A. minor executives gave way to the semi-pros of Junior hockey, but a show of petulance and bad manners became evident in mid-decade. It reached a climax in the

suspension of six regulars in 1969, following misdemeanour in Montreal, and put the remainder of the team, the Dependables, on the hot seat. They lived up to the highest standards of B.C.S. tradition with magnificent fidelity. A standing ovation at the Wiggett Trophy's presentation showed the School's appreciation as Captain Ralph Carmichael received the award. A year later, in 1970, Julian Walker, another Dependable, got a similar tribute.

Inexplicable decisions of the new E.T.I.A.A. executive on how the championships were to be decided only deepened the confusion and inconsistency of School hockey teams in 1971 and 1972.

Following the sports trend of the time, skiing expanded in equipment and in numbers of participants, until in 1970 there were 120 skiers at School out of a total of 231; there were 82 playing hockey. John Pratt pushed hard for home-ground practice facilities, and for a few years a ski tow pulled downhillers up the slope beyond the School Woods. The fast improving trails and tows at six Townships hills, in Vermont and in the Laurentian resorts offered great attraction, and skiers became the most travelled of all B.C.S. athletes. As many as three expert pros in a season supplemented the work of staff coaches from 1966 on, and the Cochand and Sutherland trophies occupied, on occasion, the display cases in Centre Hall.

Four centuries in School cricket, in the 1962 and 1963 seasons, met with small enthusiasm outside the B.C.S. community, and Ashbury's retiring from the game in 1966 pointed inevitably to the game's demise, predicted gloomily for nearly a hundred years. Neither a twelve-member B.C.S. representation on Quebec's fourteen man team in the Provincial Junior Cricket Tourney at Vancouver in July, 1966, nor a tour of Ontario schools as a Trinity term exercise, begun in 1970, aroused much enthusiasm for a game lacking interested opposition at schoolboy level.

Standards of performance capable of being measured remained in track and field, where greater participation favoured improved achievement in this area of sports, one that flourished on the School grounds equally with that of outside competition. Note-

worthily, new records were established in every competitive distance except the 220 in the running events. Juniors, Intermediates and Seniors jumped to new heights. The old cricket-ball and shot-put records fell under strong-armed assault, and the School pole vault achieved interscholastic respectability as it was raised by three record-setters more than eight inches above the standard of the nineteen fifties.

Bruce McMartin set an Intermediate 100 mark of 10.3" in 1965, Wayne Ghans ran the 440 Open at 53.8" in 1972, and Douglas Reynolds's 2' 03.2" mark in the half mile and 4'47" for the mile, both in 1964, were the new top speeds on the First Crease track. In the Senior Cross Country, D'Arcy McGee in 1960, Chris Pocock in 1962, and then Doug Reynolds in 1963 and 1964 (26' 31"), stepped minutes off the previous record as the early November event on Wednesday afternoon often drew close to 100% participation of boys and masters as runners, checkmen, timers, judges, recorders and computing staff. Tony Ross's 1971 record in the Junior, 20'21" was more than seven minutes faster than the course was run thirty years before.

In the High Jump, John Dyer with 5'7" broke a long-standing Senior mark in 1968; Rick Pfeiffer raised the Intermediate a year later to 5'6", and Paul Tinari set a new Junior record at 5'1" in 1972.

Notably improved, also, was the Pole Vault, an event that became one of the greatest attractions of the field contests. Ken Hendry raised it by 4" in 1962; Eric Bagnall added 3¾" to its height in 1970, and Ian Miller put it up another inch, to 10'1", in 1971.

Steve Newton's magnificent throw of 1964, 343'4" smashed another old and highly respectable Cricket Ball record, and Micky Doheny set a new mark for Shot Putters in 1965 with a heave of 41'9¾".

Enthusiasm in track and cross country running rose to cloud level in 1971-72, with James Parker's Tunnel Rats using the underground passage for cold weather practice, and competing in seven

indoor meets, as far afield as the University of Vermont and Quebec City.

The success of introductory creases, some of short duration, in golf, lacrosse, curling, tennis and snowshoeing depended upon the sustained enthusiasm of the master concerned, the time available, and accessible opponents. Lack of these essentials, without exception, spelled impermanence. Squash, a minor sport at B.C.S. with nearly two decades of most successful demonstrative and intramural operation, became an organized crease of thirty boys in the autumn of 1970. Stuart Bateman's efforts at the School earned the support of its friends in Montreal, and despite an unimpressive beginning in inter-club competition, determined constancy produced in 1972 some excellent outside matches, and a provincial titlist. In the Quebec Closed Junior and Juvenile Tournament, Tom Lynch won the Junior title, and the Juvenile runner-up was Graham Hallward.

The final invasion of unexplored recreational fields was the creation and successful launching of an exercise called Mountain Country. The undertaking's success assured its continuance, and augured well for later coeducational participation.

David Cruickshank's enthusiasm for the Outward Bound movement won the Head's support, and in 1971 he took a practical training course in Northern Maine in backpacking and mountain hiking. Nine boys from the senior forms responded to the call for would-be mountaineers in the Michaelmas term. Four expeditions, beginning at Thanksgiving and ending after School closed in June, along the Green Mountain Long Trail, left a favourable impression upon many boys of the Middle School as well as those who took part in and preached the virtues of Mountain Country.

No. 2 Cadet Corps

The American Civil War's menace to British North America, a sober reality in 1861, produced the Cadet Corps, senior establishment at B.C.S.

Relations between the Union and the government of Britain were strained from the outset of the war between the States, and the crisis of 1861 evoked fears of a war that would undoubtedly be fought in Canada. On November 6th, the seizure on the high seas of James M. Mason and John Slidell, Confederate diplomats and passengers aboard the British packet *Trent*, was a violation of international law. The U.S.S. *San Jacinto's* skipper, Captain Charles Wilkes, U.S.N., was acclaimed a hero when he brought his prisoners to Boston, but to a belligerent Palmerston's government in London, this was provocative in the extreme, and could lead to war.

Had hostilities broken out, the School did not enjoy an isolated military position; on the contrary, railways and boundary treaties had set Lennoxville in an extremely vulnerable location. The world's first international railway, completed in 1851, connected Portland, Maine, with Montreal, via Lennoxville. The U.S.-Canadian border ran along the 45th parallel, just thirty miles south of Little Forks, where Bishop's College School was situated on the right and left banks, respectively, of the Massawippi and St. Francis Rivers.

Probably nobody was more aware of the community's peril than was Captain Christopher Rawson, Paymaster, Sherbrooke District, Canadian Militia. He had come to Lennoxville in 1859, purchased the lovely home, Elmwood, overlooking the Haskell Hill Road, and entered his son in the Junior Department of Bishop's College. Wyatt was the youngest boy in the school in 1861. News of the *Trent* incident, dashed and dotted over the wires of the Montreal Telegraph Company, seems to have impelled the Captain

to speedy action. The College Corporation's meeting on November 20th had a new trustee, Captain Rawson, and it accepted a "memorial from some of the pupils of the Junior Department respecting the formation of a Rifle Corps" . . . "It was resolved that, provided it be under such restrictions as shall satisfy the Rector and not interfere with other important duties, the Corporation approves the formation of such a Corps."¹

By December 6th, a month after the seajacking of Mason and Slidell, the Rifle Corps had been authorized by Militia General Orders, with William A. Yule as Captain, Thomas Slack as Lieutenant, and William G. LeMesurier as Ensign.

A factor that may have accelerated the Militia Department's action was the interest and friendship of General Sir Fenwick Williams of Kars, Commander in Chief of British forces in Canada. Sir Fenwick was born in Annapolis Royal, Nova Scotia, and was a veteran of the Crimean War. He was a close friend and admirer of Captain Rawson, and the latter was signally instrumental in the formation of no less than three Rifle Corps in this one small town during the crisis year of 1861. In the subsequent interest of Sir John Macdonald in B.C.S., there is evidence that the Prime Minister also was favourably impressed with the readiness of the School to take arms against possible invaders.

RULES & REGULATIONS
OF
BISHOP'S COLLEGE
VOL. RIFLE CO.
LENNOXVILLE, L.C.
JANUARY 1862

are something of a revelation in the democratic process operating within the armed services. Government of the Company, membership eligibility, drill and, to a degree, penalties were subject to the majority vote of the whole or part of the Corps. However, the Militia law, the higher brass and standards of the Queen's Military

¹ *Minutes of Corporation, Bishop's College, Nov. 20, 1861.*

Regulations and Orders constituted the basic controls of the infant Rifle Company.

Selected paragraphs from the R&R illustrate their authoritative and discretionary nature:

TERM OF SERVICE

The term of service shall be for . . . years. Any volunteer wishing to be discharged must give one month's notice to the Commanding Officer.

GOVERNMENT OF THE COMPANY

The Company in all matters relating to its discipline and drill shall be governed by and according to the Militia Law of the Province, and by such orders as may be issued from time to time by the Commander-in-Chief.

The Private Business and internal arrangements of the Company shall be conducted according to such Rules of Order, and agreement as may be adopted by the majority of the members at any Meeting called for that purpose. A requisition to the Captain to call such a meeting stating the object to be signed by not less than ten members.

UNIFORMS

The uniform of the Corps shall be of such Colour, Pattern and Design as may be ordered by the Commander-in-Chief. Members of the Corps and those entering it will provide themselves with a uniform as soon as possible.

(The boys were anxious to have a kind of Zouave outfit but this request was refused by the Government. The gravity of the political situation demanded a no-nonsense unit as a functional, not a ceremonial piece. The recent adventures of three Canadians, members of Lamorcière's Zouaves in defence of the Papal States in 1860, appealed strongly to youthful imagination, and many a boy fancied himself swinging along with his comrades in trim fez, snug vest, full sleeves, billowing trousers and shapely gaiters. Militia H.Q. ruled, practically, that the uniform should be the regulation Rifle uniform: "invisible" dark green faced with red, black buttons embossed "Royal Canadian Rifles", green slacks with a red stripe, a round black forage cap with three narrow red stripes. This uniform, but in navy blue, with leather leggings, came back in 1931. The modern buttons and badges are of bright metal, rather than black.)

MEMBERSHIP

Persons entering the Corps must belong to the Junior Department, Bishop's College. Exceptions may be made by consent of a majority of the Corps.

The standard height for admission after passing these rules shall be (not less than) 4 feet ten inches.

All applications for membership after this time shall be made personally to the Captain.

Boys desirous of entering must certify in writing that they have received the consent of their parents or guardians.

DRILL

The Company shall meet for drill every week, on such day or days and at any hour that shall be decided from time to time by the majority of the Corps.

Each volunteer shall remunerate the Drill Instructor for his trouble in drillings two afternoons in the week by a payment of five cents per week.

PENALTIES AND FINES

Any member of the Corps, at a Parade drill, or anywhere else in uniform, who may by his conduct bring disgrace upon the Corps, shall make himself liable to expulsion, or to other fine or penalty, at the option of the non-commissioned officers.

Any officer, Non-commissioned Officer or Private disobeying any lawful order of the Superior Officer, or who shall be guilty of any insolent or disorderly behaviour, shall thereby incur a penalty of five dollars for each such offence.

The nominal roll of 1861 contained twenty-nine members, of whom William Antrobus became a Superintendent in the N.W.M.P., and William Yule, Colonel of the Scots Fusilier Guards.

The Corps got down to business, no doubt of that. They had news of major activity by the government in London. Thousands of soldiers (reputable historians differ in their estimates from 8000 to 14000) were dispatched to the American colonies too late to enter by the frozen St. Lawrence. They were sent to Saint John, New Brunswick, and marched overland via the St. John Valley and Temiscouata Gap to Rivière du Loup, thence to the new Victoria Bridge, Montreal, and finally to Kingston and other garrisons in Canada West. On the diplomatic front, a dying Albert, Prince Consort, performed his last act of devotion to his adopted country

when, a fortnight before his death, he persuaded Palmerston's Foreign Secretary, Lord John Russell, to reword his note to Secretary of State Seward in less incendiary terms. Ill-will persisted, however, and as late as February, 1863, the *New York Herald*, a mouthpiece of "manifest destiny", was calling for annexation of British North America, "peaceably if possible, forcibly if necessary," this despite the unqualified approval by Britain of the Emancipation Proclamation, effective on January 1st, 1863.

Defence preparation consisted of drilling, but more importantly of rifle practice. The Corps was issued weapons, apparently Lee Enfields, probably the 1858 model that was so effectively maligned by propagandists stirring up mutiny in India. There its cartridges greased with fat, either from a pig, offensive to Moslems, or a cow, sacred to Hindus, had to be torn apart by the teeth of the native soldiery.

J. H. Stotesbury (1865-69), writing to R. L. Young in 1935, provided invaluable first hand information about the Rifle Corps: "During my time we were armed with the old fashioned smooth bore, muzzle loading rifles with paper cartridges which we tore with the teeth; the powder was then poured into the barrel, the bullet following. The rifle range was located some distance back of the School, and I remember that on one occasion after going through our practice a small boy appeared from behind the target and on being asked what he was doing there he replied that he was looking for bullets."

Meanwhile a veritable but small army of military units marched, manoeuvred and fired at the ranges of the Townships, from Lennoxville to Richmond. These were the 53rd Sherbrooke Battalion of Infantry, Sherbrooke Rifle Company, 2nd Sherbrooke Rifle Company, Danville Rifle Company, Lennoxville Infantry Company, Melbourne Infantry Company, Richmond Infantry Company, and the Sherbrooke Battery of Garrison Artillery. They were all to see active service, not against the Americans, but the militant Fenians, poised along the Vermont border-line in 1866.

These organizations indicated the nervous tension along the British-American frontier. In the Niagara Peninsula, militiamen

prepared for trouble with much the same concern as moved the Eastern Townships volunteers. Elsewhere, however, in the hinterland, taxpayers counted the cost of preparedness and found it excessive. The Macdonald-Cartier government was defeated when French-Canadian members balked at the Militia Bill of 1862. This proposed to create a 50,000 man active militia at a cost of half a million. No succeeding government was able to solve the problem of defence, but American anger endured, as Confederate raiders, based in Nova Scotia and Canada East, pinched the Union's buttocks. Repercussions were bound to follow, once the Civil War had been settled.

The contre-coups were delivered, from 1866 to 1870, by the Irish Revolutionary Brotherhood, better known as the Fenians.

"Two rival Irish Republics were organized in New York City, each with president, cabinet and general staff in glittering uniforms of green and gold. Each shook down Irish-American business men, congressmen, servant girls, and hod-carriers, for 'loans'. Each planned to invade Canada, largely with Irish veterans of the Union Army, and hold it as hostage for Irish freedom. In 1866 each Irish Republic of New York attempted to execute its plan."²

An attempted invasion of New Brunswick was halted at Eastport, Maine, by U.S. authorities, and the consequent noisy protest by Irish-American voters filled President Johnson and his cabinet with indecision, if not fear. While they fidgeted uncertainly with pre-election jitters, Fenians of the rival "Republic" bivouacked or were billeted with friends along the New York and Vermont borderline. A concentration was reported at Island Pond, Vt., a divisional point on the Grand Trunk Railway line to Portland. Rumours circulated that sympathetic copper miners from Harvey Hill planned to pillage the Bishop's armoury and thus equipped, to spearhead the Fenian raid into the Sherbrooke-Lennoxville district. The call to arms was sounded, and eight units from the St. Francis Valley went active. Stepping out to picquet duty or to the rifle range, they sang the most popular song of the day:

² Morison, Samuel Eliot . . . *Oxford History of the American People*. P. 727.

Tramp, tramp, tramp, the boys are marching,
Cheer up, comrades, let them come!
And beneath the Union Jack,
We will drive the Fenians back
For the freedom of our own Canadian home.

The Bishop's College Rifle Company volunteered to a boy. The Rector, Rev. G. C. Irving, had to pick out twenty of the strongest. They were led by Captain J. B. Hyndman (a Master), Lieut. and Adjutant Reginald L. Sewell, and Ensigns W. P. Anderson and John H. Cummins. One of the Sergeants was Armitage Rhodes whose brother, Pte. Godfrey William Rhodes, was also a charter member of the Corps, and who left an invaluable written account of the guard duties undertaken.

The official record of the Corps' service in the Fenian Raids of 1866 includes: "Picquet duty around the village roads near Lennoxville. Attack expected . . . At Lennoxville guarding village. Attack expected from Vermont, also rumours of miners attacking College and village . . . Guarding College, approaches to bridges, and village of Lennoxville. Raid expected and rumours of miners attacking College and village . . . "

Guard duty continued, probably intermittently with the inception of each new rumour, until June. The Corps was attached to the 54th (later, the 53rd) Battalion of Infantry. Its officers received their commissions from the Governor-General of the united Canadas, the Rt. Hon. Charles Stanley, Viscount Monck, and the serving members of the Corps received pay and medals from the department of Militia and Defence. Ensign John Cummins's medal, a gift of his family, was suspended from a picture of the 1865 Corps in Centre Hall for many years, but was removed by a vandal almost exactly a century after the photograph was made.

The Fenian threat vanished almost overnight. The last picquet went on duty June 2nd; on June 4th, about 1800 Fenians crossed the border some sixty miles southwest of Lennoxville, pillaged the countryside and the villages of St. Armand, Frelighsburg and Pigeon Hill. Then, running short of supplies, they retreated to Vermont, and the danger was over. Rumours of Harvey Hill miners plotting

to seize arms at Bishop's evaporated with the abrupt departure from Canadian soil of the armed invaders.

Godfrey Rhodes and his brother, Frank, were among those who answered the call for volunteers in March, 1866, to watch for Fenians. The young guardsmen were issued ten rounds of live ammo, and possession of lethal weapons posed a problem for the youngsters. Some of the College students, not members of a Rifle Corps, swore they would not answer a guardsman's challenge, and would make monkeys of the uniformed sentries. The boys put it up to their Captain, J. B. Hyndman, who finally advised them to warn the uncooperative night prowler, and, if he didn't heed the warning, to run him through! A word of caution must have been circulated among the college students; not a case of bayoneting was reported.

Rhodes lists the duty watches he kept as from 9:00 to 10:00 p.m.; midnight to 1:00 a.m., and from 3:00 a.m. till 4:00 a.m. There were three guards on duty throughout the night watch. One paced the driveway from Principal Nicolls's house to the front of the College; No. 2 guard patrolled from the corner of the Chapel to Mr. Irvine's house, while a third boy marched from Mr. Irvine's to the Drill Shed. By morning class time, fatigue was too much, and Rhodes notes that, with Mr. Miles's leave, he put his head on his hands, and with the desk for a pillow, slept through the entire class.

Whenever Old Boys recalled the Fenian crisis, they loved to tell of the only casualty in 1866, a cow, mistaken for a skulking Fenian, and shot by a trigger-happy Bishop's corpsman. There were competitors for this battle honour, however. Years later, the Toronto Telegram reported on the controversy that "that same cow commands a part of Upper Canada College's unofficial history, too. U.C.C. claims it was their boys who shot the cow while on guard duty." Claims of bovicide were also made during the Great War of 1914-18 by members of the 5th C.M.R. and the 117th Eastern Townships Battalion. "The men from these units marched from their barracks on the Exhibition Grounds down Terrill Street to the Sherbrooke Rifle Range. The only recorded incident is that

some starving private shot a cow in the adjoining field of Sims' farm, no doubt mistaking it for a deer."³

The Corps varied its peacetime activities with the addition of a fife and drum band in 1867. This played at Convocation in June, 1868, and was favourably reported by the Gazette. Annual rifle competitions awarded four prizes to the best shots, and the press of 1868 reported the winners of that year as: 1st, Corporal Slater, a double-barrelled gun. 2nd, Corporal Stotesbury, fishing rod. 3rd, Private Anderson, opera glasses. 4th, Private Thomas, a flask. Maybe thirsty guys finished fourth.

Parade smartness came early. In 1867 the Corps was inspected along with the 53rd Sherbrooke Battalion, by Lt. Col. Orlando Smith. He praised the 53rd, but added, "In all my district, I have never seen a company on parade so steady in ranks or drill better than the Bishop's College School Company. I have often heard of it, but now I have seen it for myself, and shall have great pleasure in making a most favourable report to the Adjutant General."

D'Arcy McGee had been a witty and sympathetically brief speaker at Convocation, 1864, which included the Junior Department, and many corpsmen remembered him with gratitude. To the drowsy boys of a captive audience, chafing against the discomfort of stand-up, starched linen collars, he must have been a breath of fresh air. The speech of the School's Rector and Dean of the College, Rev. G. C. Irving, M.A., filled more than three pages of the Proceedings of Convocation; D'Arcy McGee's took less than one. On April 7th, 1868, he was assassinated, presumably by a Fenian. The Rifle Corps, in full strength, was asked to attend his funeral at St. Patrick's Church, Montreal, and was assigned to the head of the column of marching units. J. H. Stotesbury wrote that they were stationed at the entrance to Petticoat Lane, next to a kilted company, the 78th Highlanders, and the wind was blowing, bitterly . . . The boys shivered, but stood steady, and talked about it proudly for years afterwards.

Not every year, however, produced a Confederation Parade,

³ *History of the Sherbrooke Regiment.*

or a statesman's funeral with pomp and circumstance, and ceremonial drill slowed almost to a halt in the Michaelmas and Lenten terms, reviving only in time for the spring inspection. There remained some enthusiasm for ambulance work; signalling occupied the attention of a few selected cadets, and the rifle range attracted the bulk of the corpsmen, but its capacity to maintain interest was inhibited by distance and the weather. It was a time-consuming walk to the butts at Pottery Hill, and you don't fire at targets in the rain, or when the ground is blanketed with snow.

The result was a letdown in enthusiasm. Came the fire of 1874, and all stores were lost; there was not a flag, a stretcher, a uniform, nor a rifle saved. Reaction was entirely predictable; they missed the water after the well ran dry. The Magazine voiced the boys' complaint in an editorial that fairly dripped with sentimentality. The boys liked the Corps, and the spice it added to the regular bill of fare at B.C.S.

By 1879, things were looking up. The economy of the sour seventies was lifting itself out of the slough; John A. Macdonald was back in office, full of schemes to get the country moving again, and the School had a new Rector. He pulled the proper strings, and a reconstituted corps became No. 2 in the newly authorized Drill Associations in the Dominion's schools.⁴ The Rector's efforts obtained a supply of rifles, but no uniforms. The rifles were the renowned Peabody issue; they were breechloaders, true, but .50 calibre, heavy, ill-contrived and virtually obsolete.

Militia Headquarters did its best to reactivate the corps, and Major General T. B. Strange, Commandant at Quebec, with two sons at B.C.S., sent down Sergt. Hamman on loan from "B" Battery, R.C.A., to lick the company into shape. In the circumstances, he simply had to do his best, and he out-did himself. The new Corps Captain was the Rector, Mr. Read. John Foster Boulton was Lieutenant, and Henry J. H. Petry, 2/Lieutenant.

The new Rector, Rev. Philip C. Read, was described by one

⁴ *Order in Council under Section 77 of the Militia Act, July 10, 1879. No. 1 Corps was the College of St. Hyacinthe.*

of his successors as probably the best the School had ever had, and an extremely popular man, although one of the strictest. Evidence points to his industry, too, a virtue shared by his wife. Mrs. Read's contribution to the Corps was in making the School colours, to be carried with the Union Jack. B.C.S. has its Betsy Rosses; the tradition has come down to the present.

Second Lieutenant Henry J. Hamilton Petry was an all-round athlete and scholar, and an enthusiastic officer, handicapped, as were all the cadets, by the lack of uniforms and the ponderous needle-gun each boy had to lug around. He saw in the maintenance of a good cadet corps a valuable extracurricular activity. He remembered this when he was to be Headmaster, fifteen years later.

Sgt. S. Roche, late of H.M. 27th Regiment, was instructor of the corps for a year, but in the early eighties there occurred distracting interruptions. A serious outbreak of typhoid caused the school to be moved to a temporary and unsuitable location in a summer hotel at Magog in 1881. Dr. Read resigned to become Professor of Classics in the College in 1882. Rectors changed rapidly and financial problems bedevilled the new B.C.S. Association. In the Calendars of the 1880's the title of Physical Instructor is usually followed by "To be appointed." In the 1885 calendar, H. J. H. Petry, a Headmaster-to-be, and Monsieur A. Leray, long-time French Teacher, are listed as the men taking drill.

The School and Corps had connection with the Anglo-Egyptian War when Commander Wyatt Rawson, an Old Boy, was killed at Tel el Kebir. General Strange, parent of two B.C.S. boys and firm friend of the School, led a column of troops northward from Calgary in the Northwest Rebellion. There was little obvious interest, however, at B.C.S., and the rifles lay unused most of the time. Drill must have seemed futile when the administration failed to secure instructors or uniforms.

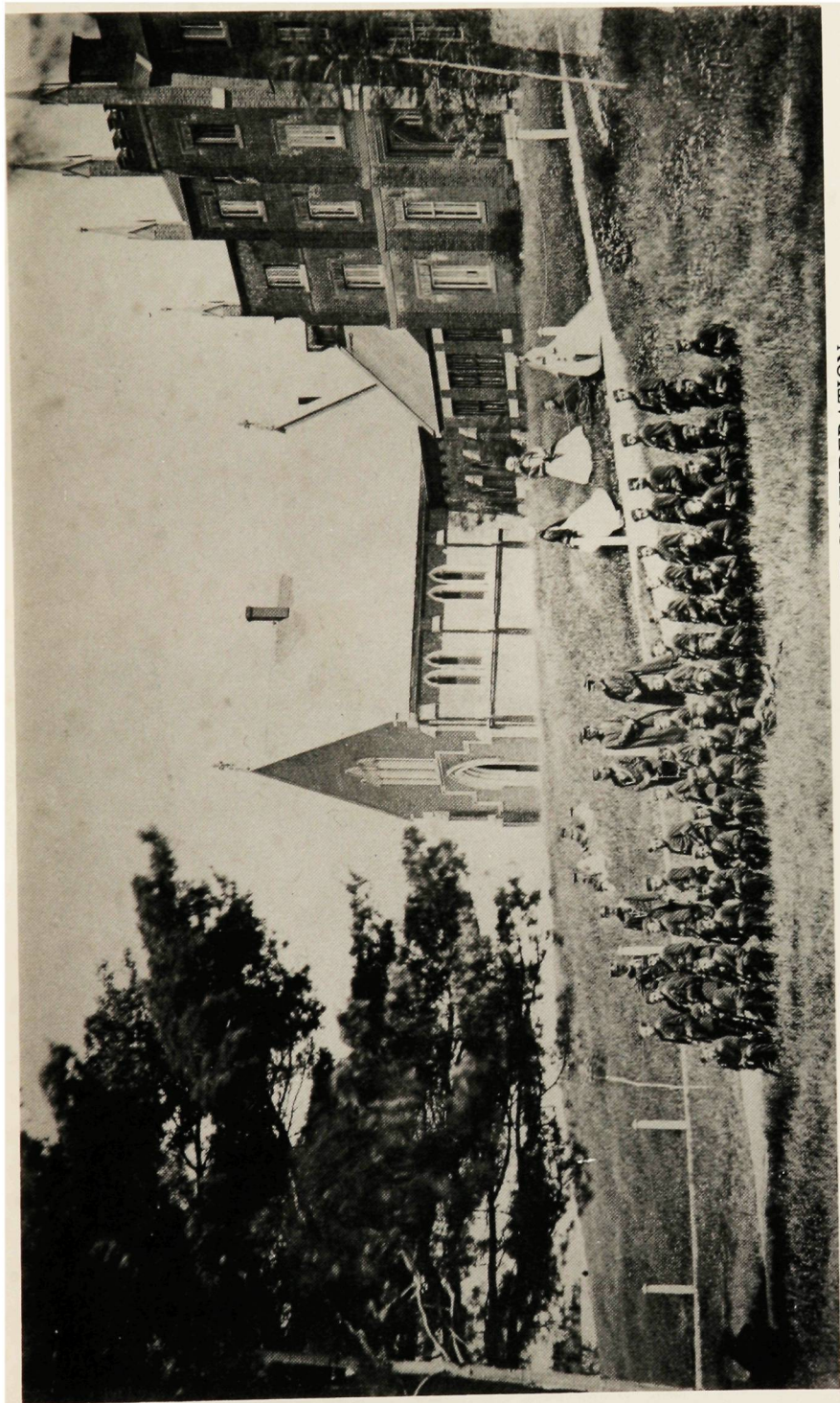
A potent and durable stimulus to cadet activity had appeared a few years before the Corps' revival. Alexander Mackenzie's government of the unhappy depression years must be remembered for some far-visioned statesmanship. Amongst its achievements of note is the establishment of Royal Military College at Kingston. It

has been a matter of great pride that the First Gentleman Cadet, Alfred George Godfrey Wurtele of Quebec City, who entered the College on 1st June, 1876, was prepared for R.M.C. at Bishop's College School. The Military College has set apart its first class of cadets who entered on June 1st, as "The Old Eighteen". Beside Cadet Wurtele, there was also No. 17, Cadet Harold Woodruff Keefer, of Ottawa, who was a B.C.S. Old Boy, and who became, in 1880, Battalion Sgt.-Major of R.M.C.

By the end of the century, thirty-two B.C.S. Old Boys had entered R.M.C., and five of these attained the rank of General in the regular forces. In time, the School's syllabus of matriculation was geared to prepare specially for entrance to R.M.C. as well as to McGill.

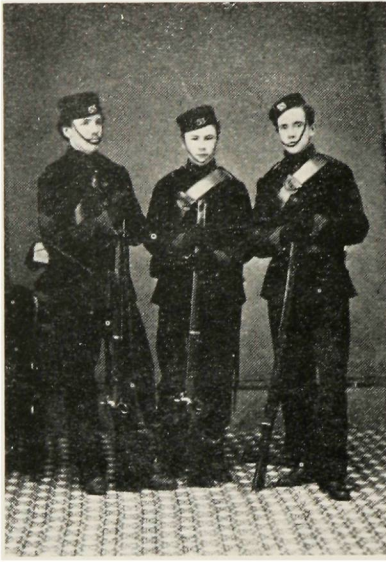
Another fire, in 1891, wiped the slate clean again. The Peabodys burned, and Dr. Thomas Adams relinquished the Rectorship to avoid a nervous breakdown. The Association then called upon H. J. H. Petry, now a Master at B.C.S., to be its first Old Boy Headmaster.

Mr. Petry obtained Sgt. Aitken, late of the East Kent Regiment, in 1893, and he put in three years reactivating the corps as well as a grudging Militia Ordnance office would permit. Rifles were a collection of Martini-Henry and Lee-Metford weapons, and uniforms were paid for by the cadets. The middle-nineties inclined to be flamboyant; nobody appears to have ridiculed the uniform that the Petrymen adopted — at a moderate cost of less than \$6.00, according to the 53rd Regiment's historian. The boys must have liked it too; more than half the actual uniform appears on boys in cricket team pictures of the nineties. Only the buff leggings and heavy boots are not visible in the photos. The cadets wore dark blue, single-breasted blazers, skull caps with the B.C.S. design, white duck trousers and buff-coloured, regulation army leggings. Huge white stripes on the blazer sleeves identified the proud N.C.O.'s as they posed, self-consciously, for First XI photographs at the end of the cricket season. Snapshots from Old Boys' albums show the Corps on parade in the quad, and as a group they look smart as paint, unlike the incongruity of the hybrid cricket dress. Keeping

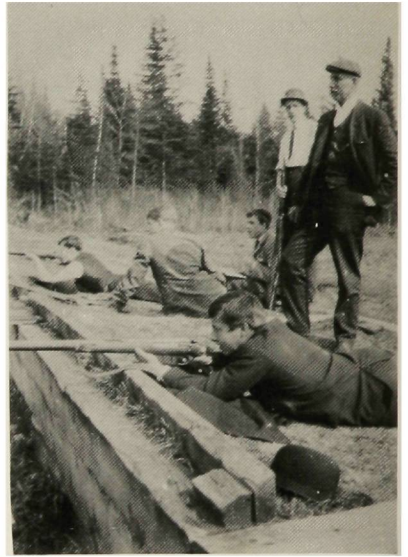


THE CORPS OF 1867. SIX YEARS OLD AT CONFEDERATION.

Identified: Ensign Pelham Mulvany next to gowned Principal Nicolls and Headmaster Walker. Mrs. Nicolls (dark dress), and Kate Nicolls, extreme right. Standing, from left: Leaycraft, Stotesbury, and on the far right, Steve Cummins. Kneeling: G. Rhodes, third man; B. Nevitt, seventh, and F. Rhodes, far right.



A Confederate, a Townshipsman and a Yankee in Rifle Green: H. Stotesbury, T. K. Foster and C. Leaycraft.

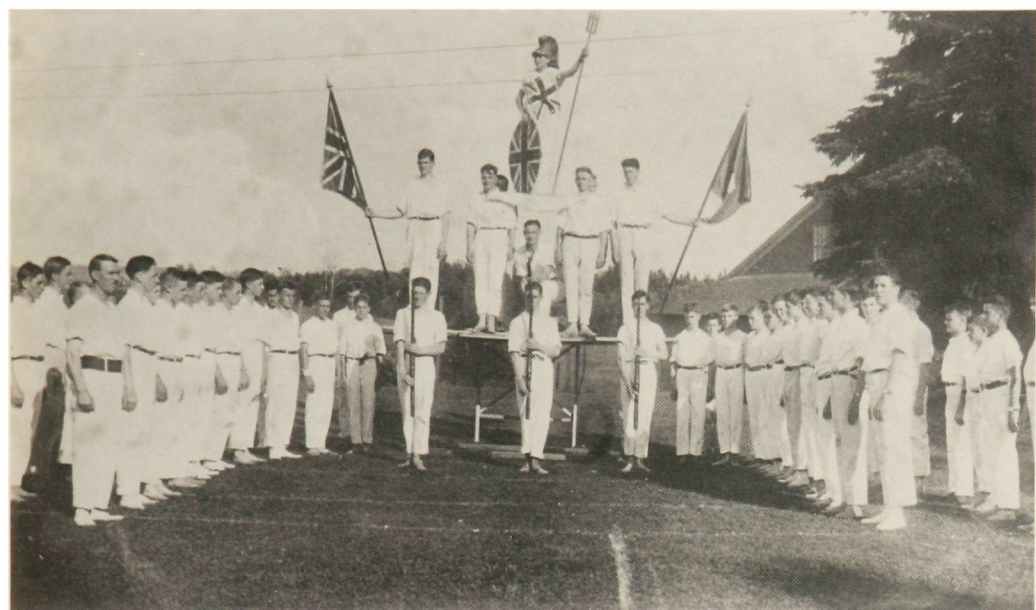


Sergeant Harney and Rifle Team hopefuls at Pottery Hill Range, 1908. G. B. Schwartz firing.



SHOOTING TEAM — 1910

Mourning Bands for King Edward VII; Enfields and Lee-Metford 303's.
Top Row: H. W. Cockfield, E. H. Gordon, G. Morse, J. K. M. Green, C. S. Martin, J. Abbott, K. Husband.
Middle Row: E. deL. Greenwood, Sgt. Harney, O. C. Smith.
Front Row: C. Parke, O. A. Wilson.

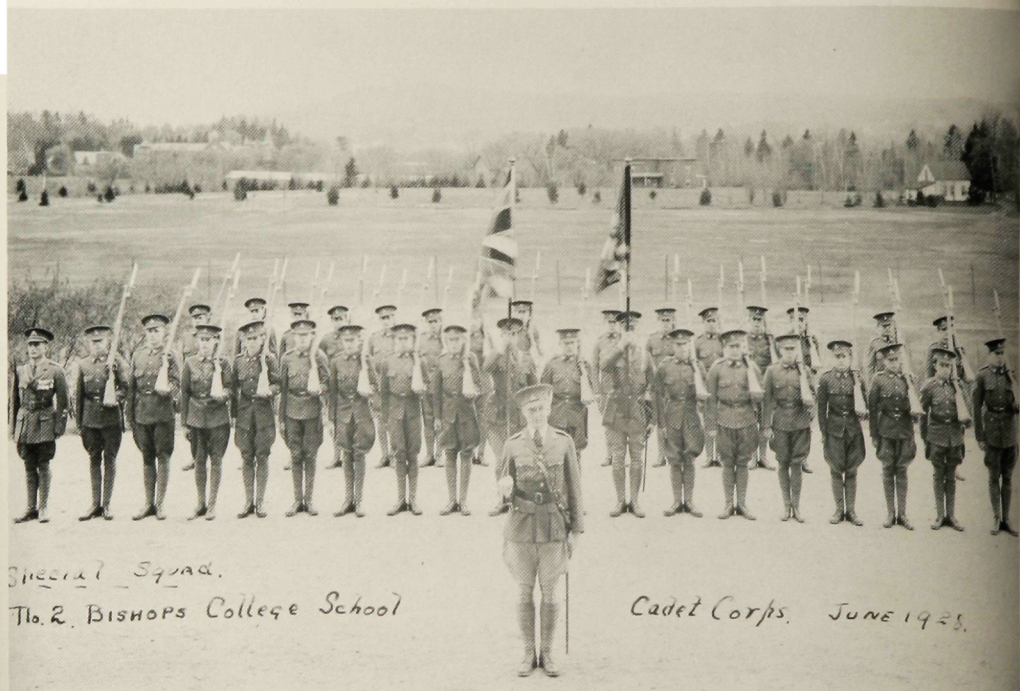


"BRITANNIA" CLIMAX — 1915

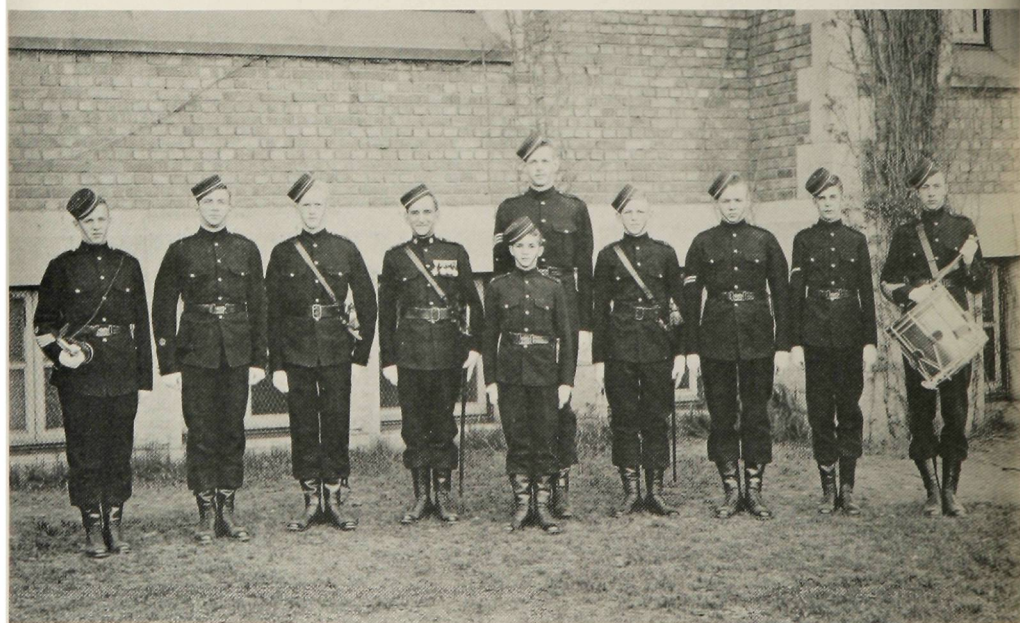


ANNUAL INSPECTION — 1921

Identified in front rank are Sgt. Pyke, W. W. Ogilvie and George McCrea.
J. P. McIntosh is the O.C.

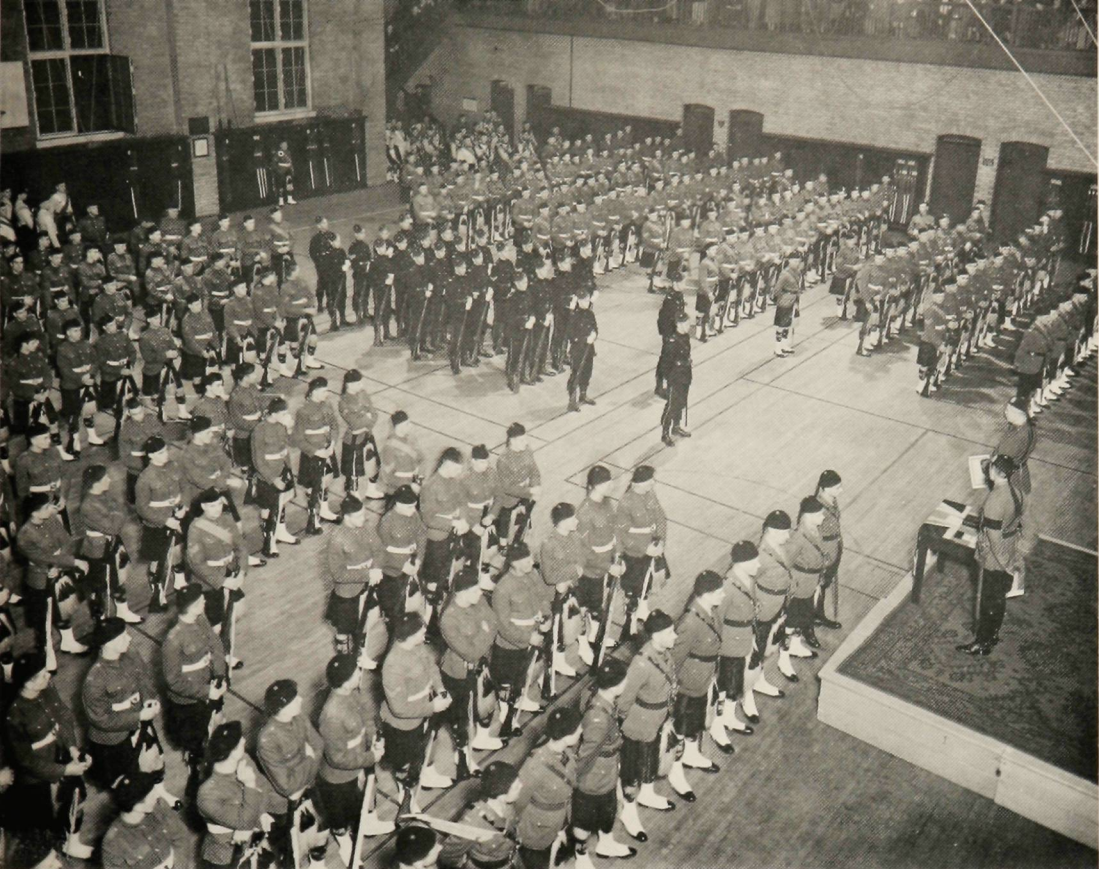


Special Platoon, 1928. Lloyd "Joe II" Blinco, O.C.

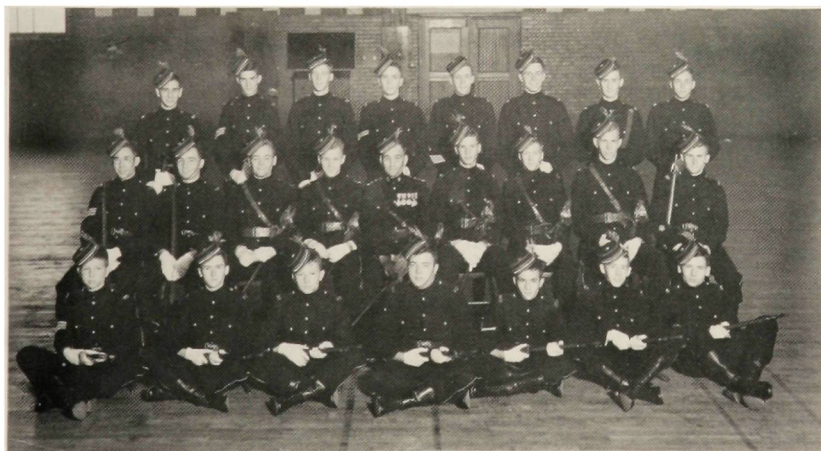


THE NEW BLUES — PUBLICITY SHOT

Bugle Sgt. F. Ritchie; Sgt. Major W. Norrish; Cadet Major J. A. Kenny; Instructor W. H. Fisher; Private M. King; Sergeant Herb von Colditz; Lieut. P. McEntyre; Corporal G. Cross; L/Cpl. R. Boswell; Drum Major J. M. Clarke.



BLACK WATCH AFFILIATION — 1936



SPECIAL PLATOON, BLACK WATCH AFFILIATION

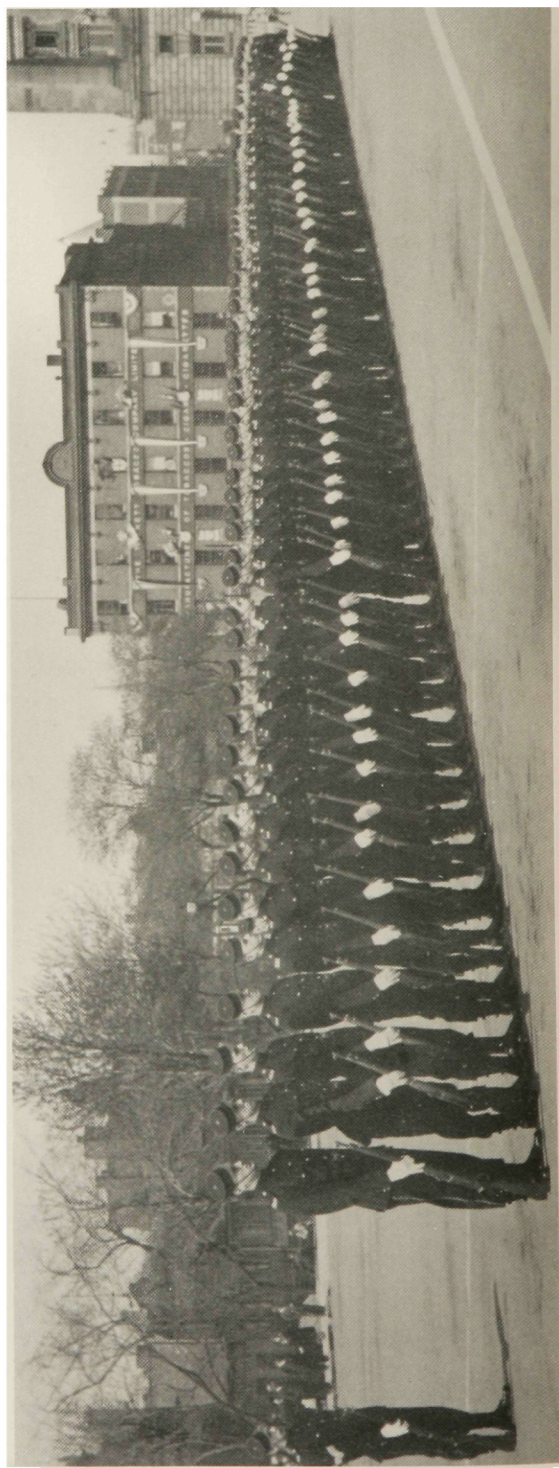
Top Row: J. Goodson, R. Boswell, A. Robinson, R. Peck, M. Clarke, W. Anglin, P. Leslie.

Middle Row: G. Beckett, T. M. Barott, G. Cross, F. Lord, Lieut. W. H. Fisher, S. Lyman, H. Ross, P. von Colditz, G. Egerton.

Front Row: W. Tyndale, O. Crichton, C. Kenny, G. Buch, M. King, J. Crichton, D. Lewis.



INSPECTION, 1937, ON CHAMP DE MARS, MONTREAL
The Classic "Fix!" Pte. S. V. Radley-Walters keeps his eye on C.C.M. R. J. McDonald.



"Stand at . . . Ease!"



March-on for Centenary Inspection, 1937. Bayonets at the Slope.



Special Platoon at Hussars' Armoury, May 1941. A Mid-wartime Demonstration. Identified: N. F. MacFarlane; K. Howard, John Flintoft, Dave Williamson, Ted MacTier, B. Lynn, Blaikie Purvis, Bob Cockfield.

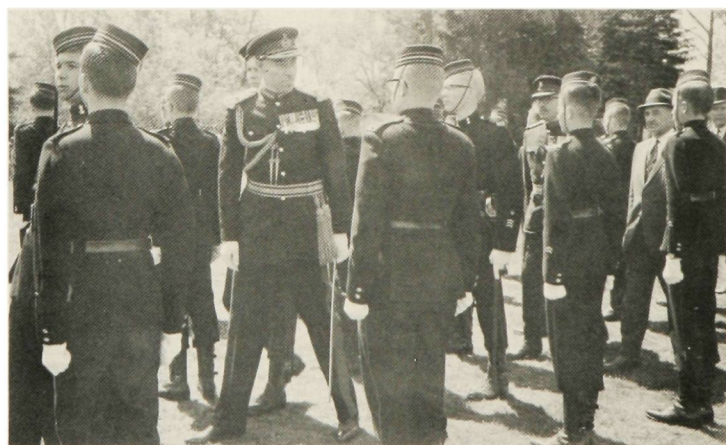


SHOOTING TEAM — 1963

John H. Molson Shield Winners.

J. G. Patriquin, J. F. G. Clifton, Lieut. S. F. Abbott, Lt. Col. E. E. Denison, J. S. Pratt.

Cdt. Sgt. P. Crawford, Cdt. C. Green, Cdt. Sgt. D. Abbott (Team Captain), Cdt. J. Brunton, Cdt. Corp. M. Abajian.



General
Rothschild
Inspects,
1963.

General Allard
Pins
Strathcona
Medal on
Cdt. Major
Stewart
McConnell,
O.C. No. 2
C.C. and
Head Perfect,
1967.



these pictures in mind, the following excerpt from the "Mitre" of June, 1897, is understandable: June 20th, Accession Day. "... to St. George's, Lennoxville, ... and the boys of the College School Corps paraded in their pretty uniforms, presenting a very neat and orderly appearance."

The later nineties were years of pageantry and martial fore-gathering. The Queen's subjects everywhere prepared for and celebrated her Diamond Jubilee with marching troops, military tattoos, torchlight parades, fireworks, and about every ostentatious display that human ingenuity could devise. Cadet Inspection became a highlight of the School year, and the 53rd Sherbrooke Regiment looked kindly at their former comrades-in-arms as desirable ancillaries on parade. The Sherbrookes had a reputation for ceremonial smartness; they recognized it in No. 2 B.C.S. Cadet Corps, and the result was their part in the climax of celebrations in June 1897.

Participation in Jubilee Day at Montreal with the 53rd Sherbrooke Regiment marked the Corps' second ceremonial parade in the metropolis. It was a three-day visit and more, beginning late Saturday afternoon in Sherbrooke when, after joint inspection with the 53rd by the Deputy Adjutant General of Military District No. 8, they marched to the Canadian Pacific station and entrained with about 250 militiamen in a seven-coach special. This train beat the existing Halifax Express run by twenty-two minutes. They were to have bivouacked on the Exhibition Grounds, but since the Buffalo Bill show had pre-empted this area, they were billeted in the old Y.M.C.A. building, corner of Dorchester and Stanley Streets, and were fed at the Windsor Hall.

While their living quarters may not have been quite soldier-like, their public reception upon arrival and their Sunday procession were memorable experiences for the cadets. The 6th Hussars extended a practical welcome to the Townships troops by lending horses to the officers for their march to quarters up Dorchester to Stanley. The 53rd's brass and bugle bands led the march from Windsor Street, and hundreds of spectators applauded their precise movement and soldierly bearing. They enjoyed the prestige of high position in the Sunday church parade, when 3,000 troops took part.

They followed the 1st Prince of Wales Rifles, preceded the 3rd Battalion, Victoria Rifles of Canada, and attended service at Christ Church Cathedral, where the Reverend W. Highmoor, Chaplain of H. M. S. Talbot, preached the sermon.

On Monday, the troops were given the day off to watch the civic parade and the fireworks display in the evening. Tuesday, Jubilee Day, featured a military display on the parade ground, Logan's Park, where "Bishop's College Cadets . . . attracted great attention with their white trousers and buff leggings. Several Montreal newspapers passed the opinion that the 53rd and the Cadets were the best of the visiting units . . . The unit left Montreal about 11:00 p.m. after an enthusiastic send-off by R. Wilson Smith, Mayor of Montreal, at Windsor Street Station."⁵

The road back to corps efficiency was, despite the glamour of parades, long and arduous. There was drill once a week, three days a week in the Trinity term till Inspection, with a red-coated militia sergeant from the 53rd, W. J. Perrin, in charge; some range shooting against the wooded eskeroid beyond the C.P.R. tracks with Martini-Henri rifles and specialized work in signalling, bicycle corps and ambulance training. The band persisted, in the opinion of cynical listeners, with bugle and drums. Still, the pride of tradition was such that, when the Duke and Duchess of York visited Sherbrooke in 1901, the Corps was invited to form part of the Guard of Honour. It was a big day for the band; four buglers of the Corps laid a magnificent bearskin rug at the feet of the Duchess, the official donor being Mrs. Worthington, wife of the Mayor of Sherbrooke, an Old Boy of B.C.S. (He had commuted to the School, daily, on foot.) For this notable occasion, the Corps was outfitted with service uniforms of the Boer War period, with slouch hats as worn by the mounted infantry. It required the presence of a future king to get those uniforms!

Along with many other deficiencies in the School, the corps lacked a strong, interested and dedicated Training Officer. In January, 1899, Colour Sergeant J. H. Harney was appointed in the

⁵ *The Sherbrooke Regiment* p. 30.

double role of Cadet and Physical Training Instructor, and he found the Corps eager to undertake adventurous enterprises. Rifle competition was one of these, and this phase of corps activity is treated under another heading. "Sergeant Harney was a gentleman." So pronounced one of his contemporaries, a lady of impeccable social judgment, and a careful study of the School Registers of his day strengthens the conviction that his influence upon the cadets was out of the ordinary.

Inspection Day, 1909, must have been the apex of Sergeant Harney's success in bettering the efficiency and the reputation of No. 2 C.C. The Sherbrooke Record maintained that "In former years the drilling and general efficiency of the Corps has been marked, but this year Sergt. Harney, the instructor, has by his strenuous efforts brought it to a period of perfection never before attained." Probably this was not an overstatement; since the foundation in 1861 there had never been a decade of consistent leadership by a well-qualified, energetic and highly-principled professional soldier. Moreover several consecutive years of uncommon sixth form leadership aided, in large measure, the sustained drive toward excellence.

Cadet Captain Bryant Schwartz, Cadet Lieutenants Bert Price and Charles Porteous took turns in putting the company through battalion, company, half-company and squad drill, adding firing exercises and P. T. with arms for a thorough performance of parade-ground skills.

Captain Archambault, the Inspecting Officer, was frank in his spoken admiration of the show. He said, in part, "... I had great pleasure in inspecting your Corps last year and gave the authorities at Ottawa a very favourable report as to your efficiency. It has been my pleasure again this year to have been your Inspecting Officer and I shall take exceeding pleasure in again sending to the authorities a most favourable report. Last year I told you that you were good; this year I say to you that you have excelled even that, and are much better. I have told the cadets throughout the Dominion of the efficiency attained by you here at Bishop's College School. This year I shall repeat it to them, and shall add that you stand

today one of the best in Canada.” Douglas Fisher, who was at School from 1905-11, recalls that previous inspection, in 1908: “We were inspected by a French-Canadian — his name I think was Archambault — and from time to time he would say, ‘This is the finest CA-det Corps in the DOM-in-ion!’

The Department of Militia and Defence made the Ross rifle available to cadet corps a year before Sgt. Harney retired, and he introduced B.C.S. boys to those classic movements known as “Fix” and “Unfix”. There is no record of his pronunciation of “by-nett”, but his Cockney origin was well determined in a memorable order he was said to have snapped at Ernest Hubbell, during a gym period: “‘ands on ‘ips, ‘ubbell!” While No. 2 C.C. was equipped with the Ross Rifle, fixing bayonets was unquestionably the most spectacular routine of the entire arms drill. A soul had to be deader than that of Sir Walter Scott’s celebrated egotist to be unmoved when the Corps fixed bayonets, sloped arms, and executed smartly the sequent commands: “Form . . . Fours! — Right!”

Remarkably, during the many years that B.C.S. cadets carried, cleaned and cursed the 11-ounce, sword-type, Mark II bayonet that fitted the Ross, there was never a recorded accident with the weapon.

Colour Sergeant Harney, fine old soldier that he was, faded away after eleven years of loyal, effective service, and in 1911 Sgt. Major J. Pyke swung on to the parade ground for what was to be a twelve years tour of duty. He was an excellent gymnast and a capable swordsman; he added fencing to the corps’ repertoire, and luckily so, since rifles were called in when war came, and equipment shortage called for a good deal of constructive innovation.

The outbreak of the First Great War began a four year funnelling of senior cadets into the services, sometimes via R.M.C., or oftener by direct enlistment in a Canadian Expeditionary Forces unit as an officer or private soldier. Most commissioned Old Boys became lieutenants. Tragically, subalterns were the expendibles when the machine guns cut down the advancing infantry every time static trench warfare erupted into brief, frightfully destructive bursts of movement.

Response to the call of sovereign and country was a B.C.S. tradition of more than fifty years standing. Voluntary enlistment of students and Old Boys was all but one hundred percent of those physically fit. Two hundred and sixty-nine former cadets were named in the list of Old Lennoxville Boys on Active Service, in the 1918 Magazine. Sixty-six were killed in action or died of wounds.

Proudly, and as fast as the editors of the Magazine had the information, they listed the recipients of senior appointments, honours and decorations. Every wartime issue of the Magazine carried its blackbordered page or pages with the names of the fallen. At the top, there was printed "DULCE ET DECORUM EST PRO PATRIA MORI"; at the bottom, in English, a message of sympathy to the relatives.

A full sixty years after the guns of August boomed their call to destruction, the loss in human resources staggers one. They marched, enshrined in the hearts of those who knew and loved them — those joyful, proud-walking athletes, those prefects, and those kids whose distinction was solely that of goodwill and courage; they died, with countless friends and opponents, and all their bravery and skills were unavailing in the face of the impersonal, scientific and unsparing destructiveness of modern war . . .

With the coming of peace, the *raison d'être* of cadets became confused, in the minds of many, and Cadet Services division of the Militia Department put on their thinking caps to find stimulants to cadet recruiting. In No. 2 Cadet Corps, they got a lift from the whirlwind visit of Edward, Prince of Wales, October 29th, 1919.

The Corps acted as a guard at the Sherbrooke Railway Station prior to the Prince's arrival, and returned to Lennoxville while the heir apparent paid a call on the Sherbrooke Regiment's officers' mess. At the Lennoxville C.P.R. Station, elaborate decorations in purple and white and a raised dais set the stage for the Prince's appearance. After the Principals of the University and the School, Dr. Allnatt and J. Tyson Williams, had been presented, the latter summoned Cdt. Capt. L. O. Jaques, Sergeant Major J. Pyke, Cdt. Lieutenant J. K. M. Ross and Cdt. Lieutenant J. P. Neel and presented them to His Royal Highness.

The Prince then inspected the corps, drawn up in three ceremonial lines, and retired to the platform of his car to receive the cheers of the crowd. Let the chronicler of the December 1919 Magazine conclude the account:

"The Cadet Corps gave the Prince a typical school cheer which we think amused and pleased him.

The College also joined their voices in welcome, after which everyone joined in singing the Welsh National Anthem.

Altogether Lennoxville gave His Royal Highness a loyal and hearty welcome. The Prince's visit to Lennoxville, though only a brief one, was much appreciated by the School. The Prince asked Mr. Williams to give the School a Royal Holiday which was gladly given by Mr. Sneath, the Headmaster."

Boxing, carefully organized with weight classifications, proved to be a second popular addition to the Corps activities off the parade ground. Fencing had appealed to a select few; boys of all ages learned to put up a creditable display with the padded, eight-ounce gloves after just a few weeks of training. Many loathed it, often because it compelled the participant to take a punch with apparent good grace; the rules of boxing etiquette were rigorously enforced. Annual bouts of elimination and championship continued, uninterrupted, until 1949, and were revived again during the fifties.

The Annual Inspection of the Corps assumed a new importance in 1924 when No. 2 C.C. was awarded the Earl Grey Trophy, popularly believed to be given to the best cadet corps in Canada. The intricacies of its deed of gift were labyrinthine, and winning it was almost an accidental occurrence, but only one corps in the Dominion qualified each year for the impressive warrior and dragon bronze, and the winners tended to consider themselves the greatest. Five more times in the twenty year span of its circulation the Corps won it.

Sgt. Major Pyke called it a day in 1923, struck his tent, and retired. The tent was a two-year wonder in the School on Moulton Hill. At the upper end of the dining hall-gym-assembly building was a vaulted chamber which now serves as a choir loft and space for the organ pipes. It was fitted up for Sgt. Pyke's quarters by installing a wash basin at one end of the great loft. He was a

veteran camper, so he erected a tent in the open space, and installed a cot inside.

W. H. FISHER, INSTRUCTOR, 1925-45

His successor proved to be little more than a locum tenens, and then, in the summer of 1925, Dr. Smith, scanning a sheaf of applications, hit the jackpot. He hired Sgt. Major William Fisher, and an illustrious chapter of Corps history began.

Sgt.-Major Fish, The Sidge, Sergeant, or Mr. Fisher — by any name, a great instructor, an admirable, inspirational and demanding leader — was to train the Corps, develop the physique of every B.C.S. boy, and take care of discipline's heavy load until he retired, ill but battling, in 1945, after two decades of spirited and completely dedicated service. By example, self-control, industry, diligence, utter dependability and a rare choice of words, he evoked a consciousness of pride in the Corps that endured far beyond his actual term of office here.

While the Grey Trophy was awarded only to a corps in the province with the highest ratio of cadets to registered schoolboys, the Strathcona Cups for Physical Training and Military Efficiency were awarded annually to the best corps in each Military District. No. 2 Corps won the Physical Training Trophy three times in Mr. Fisher's early years, along with the Grey Trophy awards, but in 1936 they won the Military Efficiency Cup. For the next seven years in unbroken succession they held it. It was finally given to B.C.S. to keep, and a new trophy was put into competition.

Mr. Fisher believed in giving his boys a rather free hand in developing corps initiative. He named the officers with great care; he let them know their responsibility. In turn, they delivered the goods — corps efficiency — the best way they knew how, and occasionally it was by way of the rod! By most contemporary standards it was a tough corps, but the intense pride of achievement shone on the faces of recruits with the sorest buttocks on Inspection Day, as the march-past in column of line presented only the two-dimensions of marker-cadets to the saluting base, and spontaneous applause from clapping hands let them know that it was a Good Show.

Since 1915 the Corps had worn uniforms of Militia Services issue. The tunics were only slightly different from the type worn by the Militia units, but the spiral puttees were identical to those that were the bane of all British soldiers' existence. To present a smart appearance on parade, a cadet had somehow to acquire, arduously, the knack of unwinding those two cylinders of woollen tape to encircle each leg with a wearisome series of corkscrew twists, and to keep the edges snug.

In 1931 new Headmaster Grier, a sempervirent innovator, brought in (or back) formal blues. The rifle green of the 1860's must have been similarly distinctive in character. The first issue of 1931 gave the officers a somewhat awkward v-neck-and-tie disparity, but this soon became obsolete, and epaulette bars alone indicated officers' rank as all cadets wore the closed-collar tunic. In spite of sniping invective from the chronic dissidents about a comic-opera appearance, and curses from five generations of cadets whose duty was to "shine" the blues, there has not been a Cadet Corps in Canada or the U.S. to challenge seriously the smartness of No. 2 C.C. when they put on their blues in the Corps' "good" years, and they have been many.

There was a plaintive note in the Headmaster's speech at Thanksgiving, 1933, as he referred to the Corps. He may have been looking at the old photo taken in winter, 1867, with the cadets togged out in wedge caps and wearing greatcoats. He said, in part, "I am bound to say, though, that with our ordinary equipment, a parade on the 11th of November is a risk which I do not care to take again, and I hope that some fairy godfather will, this afternoon, give me a blank cheque with which to purchase at least twenty greatcoats, so that our Corps will be enabled to be present when its own Roll of Honour is read out in the town to which the School belongs."

Thirty years after the cadets in blue first shivered at the Lennoxville cenotaph New Boy Chaplain Howard Greer, writing in the B.C.S. Bulletin to Old Boys in 1962, noted that "They shook the wet snow off their tunics and pill boxes . . ." The fairy godfather never showed.

Military District No. 4 paid the Corps a compliment in 1932 by inviting a special platoon to the Military Tournament in the Forum, Montreal. A huge crowd, thrilled by the performances of regular units of the army and an especially exciting display by the Royal Canadian Dragoons, broke out in a standing ovation to the flawless precision drill of No. 2 C.C. under the command of Cadet Major David Rankin.

Two years later, in 1934, the Corps was awarded the Earl Grey Trophy for the third time, and additionally won the Strathcona Trophy for Physical Training — first place in M.D. 4. At that time, there were 41,000 cadets in 223 corps in the District, so the Strathconas didn't come along with the annual small arms ammunition issue.

BLACK WATCH AFFILIATION 1936

Deeply impressed with the Corps' showings were the officers of the Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada. Conversation between the Regiment's senior brass and B.C.S. officials increasingly stressed the opportunities for Old Boys, resident in Montreal, to be commissioned in the militia units, the 13th and 42nd Battalions of the Watch.

Back in 1897 the Sherbrooke 53rd had attached the B.C.S. Corps for the Diamond Jubilee celebrations. Possibly the upcoming 1937 centennial of Queen Victoria's accession to the throne had something to do with the invitation to affiliate with the famous unit; Canadians still celebrated Victoria Day on the 24th of May . . . At any rate, Colonel Andrew Fleming, Officer Commanding the Regiment, formally extended the invitation to No. 2 C.C. on March 20, 1936. The Directors, the Head and the Corps instructor were all delighted. The cadets were at once flattered and stimulated to extraordinary resolution; every boy had a competitive chance to make the Special Platoon for the ceremonial affiliation.

The filed correspondence that took place before the affiliation tells of the enthusiasm shown by the Black Watch Officers, the cautious investigation of protocol by the Militia Service, and the amicable relationship between the Corps and the Sherbrooke Regiment's Officers. Colonel Fleming had the lively support of the

Regiment's Honorary Colonel, Sir Montagu Allan, C.V.O., E.D., an Old Boy, who was pleased to recall that he was at the School for five years and had subsequently inspected the Corps. Also approving were all senior officers.

The Department of National Defence, in considering the request of the Black Watch to have No. 2 C.C. affiliated with it, noted that there was, at that time, a certain connection between the Corps and the Sherbrooke Regiment in the use of their armoury on occasion, and suggested that affiliation with the Townships unit might be advisable. Lt. Col. Browne, A.A. & Q.M.G., M.D. No. 4, raised the question upon receiving the Black Watch's request, and Headmaster Grier immediately sought out Lt. Col. W. E. Baker, Officer Commanding, Sherbrooke Regiment, who gave his full approval to the affiliation. Major Grier pointed out, in his letter to Lt. Col. Browne, that less than one per cent of the boys in No. 2 C.C. came from Sherbrooke, while nearly sixty per cent were from Montreal. Authority for the affiliation was promptly granted.

Colonel Fleming's attention to detail, as revealed in his correspondence with the Head, is simply delightful. Note these paragraphs:

"On arrival at Champ de Mars the Regiment will form up in line on the North side. The Cadets will enter Champ de Mars from the Southeast corner and will form up in line on the East side where they will be inspected by myself.

* * * * *

"Naturally the two bands —

(1) The pipes and drums under Pipe Major J. S. Williamson and Drum Major George Ritchie.

(2) The band under the Director of Music of the Regiment, Capt. Jones, will be on parade.

"Incidentally, I am presuming that when the Cadets march past they will do so to the music of the pipes. I have not discussed this with the Head Master of the School, but I do not think it ought to involve any particular difficulty.

* * * * *

"As far as the buffet supper is concerned, I am suggesting to the Mess President that he provide soft drinks and, if it should be with your approval, beer, sandwiches and ice cream for the Cadets."

The Headmaster, Major Grier, was no less punctilious in arranging the preliminaries. Colonel Fleming, in one communication, made reference to the Bishop's College Cadet Corps. The Head's reply, dated two days later, contained this correction:

"I shall forward as soon as I can the particulars of the Cadet Corps, whose full title is, incidentally, No. 2 Bishop's College SCHOOL Cadet Corps. I mention this because I notice that you have fallen into the common error of omitting the word School."

It was bound to be a meticulous performance.

Preparation for the ceremonial of affiliation embraced every member of the School community in some respect, but the month-long rehearsal in April and May was no deterrent to the normal, frenetic activity of Trinity term at B.C.S. The Track Team began its training on April 16 for an Eastern Townships Meet on May 16. The Debating Society ran Hat Night on the one available Saturday evening. Cricketers went to the nets on April 20. The Choir went to Quebec on April 25 for a service in the Cathedral on the 26th. The Debating Team went to Ottawa on May 1, and three School matches were played at home against Westmount C.C., Selwyn House Under-16, and Zeta Psi Fraternity of McGill.

The significance of Business As Usual may be sensed in the activity of the cadet officers most concerned. Forrest "Holy" Lord was Cadet Major, Prefect, a senior member of Pop Page's Choir, and on the day before the affiliation parade in Montreal, batted 60 runs, not out, against Zeta Psi fraternity. Sid Lyman, his second in command, was Head Prefect, Cricket Captain, and possibly the most senior-ranking boy in the choir; there was no designated Head Chorister in those days. Graham Egerton, the C.S.M., also a Prefect and a senior chorister, was a high point-winner on the track team.

Mr. Fisher made his final selection of twenty-four cadets, Miss MacCallum and "Nurkie" Clews sewed the last loose button into complete security, and the Special Platoon entrained by C.P.R. for Montreal exactly thirty days after school had reopened following the Easter recess.

These paragraphs from the B.C.S. Magazine bear reprinting:

At 9:10 on the 14th the Platoon "rendez-voused" at

the Champ de Mars. The scene was one that will long be remembered by those who saw it. On the North side of the square the Regiment was drawn up in line. On the right was the 13th Battalion and on the left the 42nd. There were between 600 and 700 men on parade, and opposite them the Pipe Band was drawn up to pipe the ranks past the saluting base. The night was still and cool, the street lamps shed a half-light which emphasized only the spats and gaiters of the Black Watch and the bayonets and white gloves of the Cadet Corps.

Without any fuss, and as the Regiment stood to attention the Platoon marched into the centre of the square, fixed bayonets, and were inspected by Col. Fleming, Col. Sir Montagu Allan, Col. Cantlie and Col. Herbert Molson. They marched off and presently re-appeared, moving past the saluting base in perfect line. The salute was taken by Col. Fleming. The Gazette says of this part of the ceremony... 'The smart bearing and superb handling of weapons by the cadets made a distinct impression on the officers and men of the 13th and 42nd Battalions, and on the large number of civilians who attended the ceremony.'

From the Headmaster's files of 1936 come two dissimilar items of correspondence. The first, from a distinguished Black Watch Officer, voices what many observers must have felt at the ceremony; the Head valued this expression of it.

(Major Molson's Letter on opposite page) ➡

Jackson Dodds possessed a readiness of wit that made him, often, the star of a Prize Day function. In common with numerous Englishmen of achievement, he was a Lewis Carroll fan, and drew from Alice's wisdom the inspiration for his wholly unofficial commentary on the Black Watch Association.

"Come, we shall have some fun now," thought Alice. "I am glad they have begun asking riddles. I believe I can guess that," she added aloud.

"Do you mean that you think you can find out the answer to it?" said the March Hare.

The Hatter was the first to break the silence.

"Nearly 100 years ago an Anglican Missionary started



P. O. BOX 1600
MONTREAL

May 22nd, 1936.

Dear Crawford;

Now that the excitement of the affiliation is somewhat settled down, I wish to congratulate you on the appearance and military training exercises which the Cadets performed last Tuesday, May 19th.

I tried to find a moment when Mr. Fisher was not surrounded to congratulate him but was unable to do so. Would you please do so for me.

Many thanks for the cocktail party.

Yours sincerely,

Crawford Crier, Esq., M.A.
Lennoxville,
P.Q.



150 YEARS

a school for boys and Church of England clergymen have been connected with it for many years. The School has a fine old cadet corps, so they joined it to a Scotch regiment with a Presbyterian chaplain and the Headmaster hopes that sprigs of heather and the colours of the Black Watch, or something of the kind, may become permanently incorporated in the School crest or badge."

"That's to show how broadminded they are," said the March Hare.

"Yes," said the Hatter. "That is why the Black Watch had Herbert Molson and Stanley Norsworthy, of English extraction, as officers and Royal Ewing, an Irishman, as the Colonel."

"I suppose St. Andrew's School will be attached to the Grenadier guards and wear roses on St. George's Day," said Alice.

"Why not?" said the Dormouse. "You can do what you like at a mad tea party." — and promptly fell asleep.

Annual Inspection by Brigadier R. O. Alexander followed a few days later in the Sherbrooke Regiment Armoury, and the cadets wore sprigs of heather fastened by Black Watch tartan ribbon to the left side of their 1861-type pill boxes. Though it was not known until the official announcement months later, they were awarded the Strathcona Cup for Military Efficiency in M.D. 4.

There followed a year of unusual activity from September, 1936 till June, 1937. A picked platoon commanded by Cdt.-Major A. G. Egerton and Cdt.-Lt. R. K. Boswell attended the church parade of the R.H.R. of C. in Montreal on October 17, marking the retirement of Col. Andrew Fleming. Another picked platoon formed the Guard of Honour to the Cenotaph on Remembrance Day (without greatcoats), and the Corps worked up to a superb level of efficiency and morale for the heavy programme of May, 1937.

The School's Centenary and the Centennial Anniversary of Queen Victoria's coronation coincided, and the Corps opened the May festivities with Annual Inspection, May 17, on Champ de Mars, Montreal, by Col. E. L. M. Burns, O.B.E., M.C., G.S.O., (Acting D.O.C.) assisted by Capt. C. E. Bélanger, G.S.O. (3) Cadets. Highlight of the inspection was a demonstration by a picked platoon

of memorized drill that lasted fifteen minutes. Throughout the entire inspection, the Corps officers, N.C.O.'s and cadets were without the supporting presence of their Instructor, Lt. W. H. Fisher, who unfortunately was seriously ill.

On Coronation Day, the whole Corps joined the Black Watch in a Garrison Parade from the Armoury to Fletcher's Field and return. Cadets still chuckle, remembering the oft-repeated exclamation of sidewalk spectators, "Those are the Royal Military College Cadets!" A dance that evening as guests of the Black Watch at their Armoury was rich icing on the cake for the cadets.

A tremendous year's activity ended with the Centenary Celebrations at the School and a final inspection by General A. G. L. McNaughton, C.B., C.M.S., D.S.O., M.Sc., LL.D., Chief of General Staff and Old Boy. The General made special note that the corps had carried on in its training and through long, exacting ceremonial parades without the presence of their Chief Instructor. The "Sidge" tried to conceal his pleasure, when he was told of this tribute from the School's most famous soldier, but it was effective therapy, nevertheless. In September, he was back on duty, full of ideas, energy, and accomplishments.

The Strathcona M. E. Trophy award was a logical, but most satisfying conclusion to a memorable year.

In the years between Centenary Celebrations and war's outbreak, the Corps made no significant excursions save the annual parades with the Black Watch in Montreal, but did many things extremely well. Winter training benefitted greatly by the removal of the wire grid between gym and assembly room floors, making arms and foot drill possible even on blustery February days. The taking down and assembly of an actual Lewis gun taught many cadets the rudiments of mechanical functioning, though simulated anti-aircraft practice may well have been a refinement of cowboys and Indians, prescribed though it was by Militia H.Q. Mr. Fisher assigned every recruit to a trained cadet who was responsible for the recruit's progress in arms and foot drill. He noted happily in the Midsummer 1938 Magazine that "Under the able leadership of Cadet Bugle Major H. H. Bennett, who is keenly interested in

his duties, helped by the fact that he is a musician (cornet), the Band has produced several new tunes, other than the old Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and more important, a tune that can be used for marching to. Our thanks to the Band for their efforts to help us through the coming inspection." The Earl Grey Trophy again graced the Hooper Library.

THE WAR YEARS

The Royal Visit in the spring of 1939 saw the Corps guarding a section of the sovereigns' route through Sherbrooke.

War came in the late summer, and Lieut. Fisher tried — and you must believe, seriously — to go on active service. Thirty-five years after he had first worn the King's uniform he scorned to accept a sinecure in the Veterans' Guard and threw himself into every activity possible in the Corps. A special Inspection at Thanksgiving 1940 for presentation of the Strathcona Trophy for Military Efficiency in M.D. 4 — the fifth successive year — produced a razor-sharp performance with but three weeks' preparation. For the rest of the football season, Mr. Fisher added an hour's extra training, on Friday afternoons, to the regular Saturday activity and, when football was finished, the Corps trained three half-hour periods on Monday, Tuesday and Thursday afternoon, and again before the Saturday parade. There was no surprise, only satisfaction and pride, when officers commanding prominent regiments reported on the phenomenal smartness of B.C.S. ex-cadets on active service.

Ironically, Department of Defence called in the Ross Rifles in the spring of 1940. The Corps demonstrated a certain maturity in their good-humoured acceptance of the wooden rifles they got as replacements.

Headmaster-on-leave-of-absence Grier, now a full Colonel and Officer Commanding the Royal Canadian Army Cadets, inspected the Corps in 1943 at the Belvedere Street Armoury, Sherbrooke. He showed great interest in the Lewis Gun team, and complimented Cdt. Band Sgt. Jack Davis's wind and percussion musicians. He appeared both pleased and pained by the Special Platoon's basic sentry duty drill, performed without a spoken word of command. His displeasure may have been connected with the

arrival during Michaelmas term of 120 new Cooley .22's. The Q.M. staff joyously retired the wooden guns in use during the past two years.

Though the Cooley was a lethal weapon, it wasn't made to take a bayonet and until the mid-fifties the polished leather scabbard with its nominally scoured blade inside hung smartly, but in innocuous desuetude, from shiny brown belts.

The reorganized Cadet Services had more equipment to follow. An issue of khaki blouses, pants, web gaiters and caps, plus army greatcoats, crammed the lockers of the Corps, 120 strong now, with ranks swelled by bombed-out boys from English schools and many sons of men serving in Europe. Blues were retained, however, for formal parades and especially for public appearances outside the School.

There were parades for many events during the war years: for the successful conquest of Tunisia celebrations, numerous Victory Bond promotions in Sherbrooke, to church and Memorial Day Services in Lennoxville, for the V. E. Day Parade in torrential rain, for the Cadet Display in the Sherbrooke Arena on May 24th, 1945, and for the welcome home ceremony to the Black Watch Regiment in Montreal on November 25th.

With a philosophical calm that bespoke realization of a tour of duty well concluded, Lieut. Fisher retired in June but, ill as he was, carried on through the fall term till his replacement arrived. From then until his final illness in the summer of 1949 he received his Old Cadets at his retirement home on High Street, Lennoxville, first in an armchair, and later from his bed. How many scores of youthful veterans beat a path up Belvidere Hill will not be known, but almost daily they dropped into the Masters' Common Room to report on the amazing cheer of the man, and to shake their heads in admiration.

1945-52

Lieut. Gerald "Tex" Sullivan, Chief Instructor until June, 1949, was an accomplished gymnast and boxer, thoroughly efficient in drill matters and anxious to establish higher records in inter-corps shooting. The R.C.A.C. services, in almost forgotten peacetime

generosity, supplied a "live" Bren gun, .303 calibre, thirty-seven highly serviceable Ross rifles of the same calibre and, in the course of time, much ammunition to service both weapons. The supply of high-powered ammo became a questionable asset in the Q.M. stores. The solution was forthcoming, at a later date . . .

There was tremendous activity in the gym; in ceremonial drill, arms handling and first aid, the standard was high, as the Strathcona M.E. trophy came again in 1946-47 and 1948-49. The Earl Grey "horse" had made its final stand in the Hooper Library in 1946. It was later retired from competition.

Tom Price, later the first B.C.S. Old Boy to be O.C. of the Black Watch, took his first command, that of No. 2 C.C., with little of the aplomb that marked his later career. Cdt. Major Fred Rider was withdrawn from school in the spring term of 1948, and Price moved up, only days before Inspection Day. The inspection was held in the gym, and Major General Morton deviated from routine procedure by calling the Corps from hollow square formation to the front of the stage. There, he addressed the cadets, with complimentary remarks on their appearance, their drill, and particularly, the P. T. squad's ability, — but not a word about a half or whole holiday. The Cadet Major was hanging on every word, and when the General abruptly turned back the parade to him, he was bewildered, and barked, "Back into a hollow square circle, move!" The Corps moved immediately into a hollow square, saving, in a measure, Tom's crimson face.

The Corps had no resident instructor in September, 1949, following Capt. Sullivan's resignation, but Sgt. Major G. L. Smith, formerly of the Black Watch, agreed to fill in as well as his Otis Elevator job in Sherbrooke would permit. For three years he served as part-time instructor and developed an enthusiastic loyalty to No. 2 C.C. and Bishop's College School. Strathcona M.E. Trophy following the 1950 inspection, an indoor toughie inspection in 1951, and a return to blues for all parades in 1952, featured this period of transition.

1952-72

In the fall of 1952, Lieut. S. F. Abbott, R.C.N. (R), came

as Cadet and Physical Training Instructor. He took over with buoyant enthusiasm and, working on the principle that capable specialists enhance the general efficiency, he obtained the services of Prof. Roger Havard to train the buglers and drummers. The results were satisfying and the Band's annual improvement became a feature of cadet training. Inspection day pleased Brigadier Bob Moncel, D.S.O., O.B.E., Deputy Chief of General Staff, possibly the first Old Boy to inspect since General McNaughton reviewed the Corps in Centennial Year. The Corps' performance also pleased Capt. Wilkinson, Cadet Training Officer in Montreal, and two N.C.O.'s carrying notebooks; they awarded the Strathcona M. E. Trophy — twelfth time in seventeen years.

Sam's sophomore year as Instructor witnessed remarkable cooperation between him and Cdt. Major J. S. Redpath in the Matter of Live Ammo. Since no authorized range existed for Bren or Service Rifle firing in the Lennoxville area, Militia H.Q. called in all unexpended .303 ammunition and all spent brass cartridge cases, both .303 and .22 calibres. A moderate stockpile of live .303, accumulated over several years of government issue, lay safe in Q.M. stores at the School. The Instructor called in Cdt. Major Redpath, an avid hunter and enthusiastic marksman, to decide the fate of the unspent bullets. Only a mile away, on the right bank of the St. Francis, lay the Ascot Dump up against the steep escarpment of Moulton Hill on the land of Ascot's Mayor, Delmar Fearon. His farm limits marched beside the School's northernmost property line, and he was at the time eager to improve neighbourly relations with B.C.S.; his right-of-way to Moulton Hill Road ran through a quarter mile of School field and bush. A conspiracy involving the Instructor, the Cadet O.C. and the Municipal Mayor solved the fearsome problem of shipping back to Cadet Services all that lovely explosive stuff! Mayor Fearon supplied a score of battered but resonant milk cans; S.F.A. and J.S.R. by turns manned the Bren; the valley resounded with the clash, bang and clatter of leaping canisters, and in a fragment of uproarious, rackety time, only empty brass remained to satisfy Ordnance's call for issued ammunition.

In the spring of 1955 an immaculate, razor-sharp Guard of

Honour formally welcomed the first Canadian-born Governor-General, the Rt. Hon. Vincent Massey, to B.C.S. during his intimate and charmingly informal visit to the School.

Elements of the Fisher era reappeared in the fifties with those Corps that won the Strathcona M. E. Trophy five times during the decade. Specialized cadet-instructors were appointed with responsibility for teaching the fundamentals of military training to the Corps' officers and N.C.O.'s. Demonstration platoons again carried out more than one hundred consecutive movements without word of command and once more inspection spectators marvelled at the magnificent, superbly-controlled movements of a Burial Detachment. In 1957 they got triple recognition by H.Q.: Strathcona Trust cups for Military Efficiency, for Competition in Military Drill and for Rifle Shooting.

Lieut. Abbott brought in more and more assistants from the teaching staff on a regular basis. Lt. Jimmy Greaves, for one, drafted a master plan of correlation with Cadet Services' syllabus, and trained seven Cadet N.C.O.'s in a special course for the first Master Cadet exams. They all topped the 75% passing mark, and three registered over 90%. That was the year, 1957-58, when another celebrated soldier Old Boy, Lt. Col. S. V. Radley-Walters, D.S.O., M.C., C.D., inspected, and heavy rain forced the inspection into the rink. Heel plates ringing on cement, the echoes bouncing off steel girders, and the restriction to a 75' x 175' playing surface all created unforeseen problems, but the Corps adjusted itself to the unusual with adaptability born of thorough training and acquired self-discipline, and there was certainly no visible misgiving amongst the soldier-cadets.

The Corps began the sixties decade with a record number of qualifying Master Cadets — twenty-five, with every cadet passing the Annual Classification requirements for cadet shooting, with skilled instruction from Mr. Harrison Wright to the Band, and a post-graduate course for Master Cadets in advanced First Aid that took sixteen through the syllabus of the St. John's Ambulance Association. The Strathcona M. E. Trophy came back again, and a

ceremonial Sgt. Major's cane was presented to the Corps by their affiliate, the Black Watch.

CORPS CENTENARY YEAR, 1961

Planning and execution of the programme for the Corps Centennial year, 1961, exceeded all previous limits. Five masters, the School engineer, the Matron, and a civilian officer of the St. John's Ambulance Association⁶ contributed to the training and the demonstrations of Annual Inspection day. First Saturday of term more than one hundred cadets were bused to the Sand Hill Rifle Range for a monster Classification Shoot and a chilling display of the new FN rifle by Major Edson Warner. Messrs. Pratt and Clifton, up on the slope behind the Rink, prepped old and new cadets in the fundamentals of Range Conduct, and relays of a dozen firers shot without hitch at the spacious butts on the slopes of Sand Hill.

Old Boy Robert Moncel, now a Major-General, was asked to be the Inspection Officer again, and an all-day programme offered a National Survival exercise in the morning, with parade-ground demonstrations being reserved for the afternoon. Brigadier Blackader and Col. Ward of Cadet Services headed the morning Inspection Brass, and were shown "What The Army Would Do In Event of a National Disaster." The four phases (Light Rescue, First Aid, Heavy Rescue, Crowd Control and Survival) were placed in logical sequence following the "dropping of the bomb."

Siren warning, a simulated bomb explosion, eleven simulated casualties on the field, two survival columns that used multiple techniques of rescue, the lowering of four dummy casualties from the third floor windows of Grier House, and finally the pacification and dispersal of 120 panic-stricken, disorderly people, were all realistically carried out by a total of 209 cadets. Rain caused the order to be somewhat altered at the last minute, but did not curtail the extent of the exercises. It did, however, make it necessary to use the Sherbrooke Regiment Armoury for the afternoon ceremonial.

⁶ Lt. Col. E. E. Denison, E.D., F/O J. F. G. Clifton, (R.A.F.V.R.), 2/Lieut. J. S. Pratt, C.S. of C., J. G. Patriquin, Harrison Wright, A. P. Campbell (supervised *The Bomb's synthesis*), Mrs. F. Curle, Charles Frost, of Sherbrooke.

It was an inspection worthy of the event. Two movements only were deleted from the planned outdoor manoeuvres, and two minor changes made in the Precision Drill. This feature, under Cdt. C. S. M. Colin Kenny, featured one hundred sequent movements without an order. Marching intricacies by the tuneful Band, P. T. demonstration by the Prep and a rather spectacular gym display by the Upper School cadets made up a well balanced production.

Brigadier Blackader presented the Corps with a drum-major's mace on behalf of the Black Watch of Canada to commemorate the 100th Anniversary of the formation of the Corps. Cdt.-Major T. D'Arcy McGee, a great grand-nephew of the illustrious Father of Confederation, presented Major-General Moncel with a B.C.S. tankard, an award hitherto presented for outstanding services only to boys in the School.

Cadet Services again awarded the Military Efficiency Trophy to the Corps, it was later announced.

Another incident, quite unforeseen, evoked a significant reaction from strangers to the Corps tradition. In March 1965, Cdt. Major Mike Breakey took the Corps on a short route march. As they moved down Moulton Hill, a small funeral procession came up the road toward the cemetery. The O.C. halted the Corps and turned the ranks inward till the cortege had passed. At the widow's request, Major Abbott posted her note: "We wish to express our sincere appreciation of the impressive gesture of the Cadet Corps on the day of my husband's funeral."

Pride of tradition and the sweet taste of success in demanding enterprises helped to maintain the Corps' vitality in the following years of the dissentient sixties. This was no mean achievement in a decade of growing indifference, even hostility, amongst teenage Canadians, to "structured" institutions such as cadets. Almost without precedence the Corps was acknowledged, complimented and honoured by its friends and associates and, at the same time, its own activities became more interesting, varied and truly serviceable.

The Queen Mother presented new colours to her regiment, the Black Watch, in 1962 in a colourful ceremony in Molson

Stadium. A selected platoon from No. 2 C.C. took part in the pageant and paraded with the Regiment to the Church of St. Andrew and St. Paul the following day. Once again, in Confederation Centennial year, 1967, a volunteer representation of the Corps was present at C. F. B. Gagetown, as the Queen Mother inspected all three B. W. Battalions.

The Black Watch strengthened its ties with the Corps by presenting a Sergeant-Major's ceremonial cane to B.C.S. in June 1960, and followed with a set of St. Andrew's cross collar badges for the entire corps. Next was the magnificent drum-major's mace, and then, in 1965, Lt. Col. J. W. Knox, Commanding Officer of the Regiment, made the first annual presentation of the Black Watch award, a sgian dhu, at the May inspection. Two days later, the Guard from No. 2 C.C. paraded to church with the Watch, and later assisted in the ceremony of the Changing of Command of the 3rd Battalion, when Lt. Col. Redpath turned over his Command to Lt. Col. Thomas E. Price, O.C. of the Corps in 1948. One year later, Lt. Col. Tommy inspected his old Corps and successfully requested a holiday.

Two moving ceremonials, both at School, showed the Corps to good advantage. In February, 1965, the new Canadian flag was raised. Following a laying-away ceremony of the old flag in the Chapel, the Corps moved to the circle in front of the cloisters and raised the new one to the accompaniment of a twenty-one gun salute blasted from the School's highest level — the roof of School House. A set of new colours made possible another novel ceremonial — the formal laying up of the old colours in St. Martin's Chapel in 1968.

For some N.C.O.'s and officers, training became more comprehensive; for all cadets, the syllabus grew broader, with more and more options open. In the late fifties, a few cadets had taken Leader's courses at the Cadet Summer Camp, Farnham. More ambitious cadets went in the sixties, on a voluntary, recommended basis, and several corpsmen went on to the National Cadet Camp at Banff, Alberta. The numbers of qualifying Master Cadets ran usually into double figures each year, and an average of nearly forty-five cadets per year qualified for certificates under the St. John's Ambulance programme and its tests. Training schedules

expanded, too, to teach such items as signalling (with a \$10 award to Certificate Signallers), playing the valve trumpet, and hunter-safety.

Geographically, also, the training grounds were widened; to the Lennoxville Rifle club, where six-man relays could shoot in spacious latitude; to pools, for life saving, in one private residence, le Séminaire de Sherbrooke, and King's Hall; to the highways, in Vel Auto School cars, to qualify for Driving Licence exams; and the ultimate, probably, to Sherbrooke's airport, where five cadets in 1972 put in varying numbers of flying hours.

A substantial disjunction of the training syllabus took place in the Lent term of 1970. Instruction classes for senior cadets (those in their third, fourth or fifth year) were cut, and an optional activities system replaced them. A cadet was permitted to choose one and, if time permitted, two courses from Advanced First Aid, Map Using, Physical Fitness, Motor Mechanics, Life Saving, Social Services, and Aviation. Parade ground drill, quite naturally, lost prestige and corps sharpness was noticeably dulled on Inspection Day.

Two more options, Fire Fighting and Mountain Country were added to the option list in 1971-72, both of which played representative parts in the Inspection. Here, two cadets in full highland regalia piped the inspecting officers onto the parade ground, the band played in red, blue and gold uniforms with almost a full instrumental complement, but the response to command was not up to a high standard of precision, and the inspecting officers, definitely, were unfavourably impressed by the hirsute irregularity of the Corps.

In broad retrospect the Corps achievement is most commendable in the ten years following its Centennial — a decade when most student youth denigrated all that had to do with military affairs. They won the Strathcona Trophy for Military Efficiency the last time it was put up as such, in 1963. The previous year, 1962, they were awarded the Protestant Committee Strathcona Trust cups for Military Drill and for Signalling. During the time the Lt. Col. L. Renaud Trophée was in competition in Le Secteur Est du Québec

for Efficacité Générale, the Corps took it three years running. That was in '64, '65 and '66. In 1971, the Roman Catholic Committee's Senior General Efficiency award came as a surprise, although Roman Catholics did outnumber Anglicans on the School roll. Consecutive victories in the P.Q.R.A. Shoulder-to-shoulder shoot in Montreal brought the Quebec Cadet Rifle Shooting Championship to the Corps in 1963 and 1964. It is doubtful if any Corps stood more firmly during the 1960's.

Rifle Teams

The Cadet Corps was originally a Rifle Company, and the marksmanship it afforded proved to be its most consistent attraction over the years. Old Magazines almost invariably contain shooting scores; these have the virtue of telling measurably the ocular, nervous and muscular control a competitor achieves. To the initiated, scores tell much more: they indicate the studied self-denial, dissatisfaction with any mark short of perfection, the carefully learned and applied lessons of coordination and self-discipline and, finally, a wholesome exhilaration that comes from ten closely-grouped bullet holes in a target that can be kept and proudly shown.

It is no wonder that in several Magazine references the interruption of shooting competition has been viewed as a serious loss to the School's programme. The first break in rifle shooting took place when the fire of 1874 effectively stopped all Cadet activity till 1879. Reaction to this loss is found in the complaint of the 1880 edition of B.C.S.:

THE RIFLE CORPS

Where were the hearts that did not bleed, when, on a Sunday morning not many years ago, the flames burst out of the old school, and, gaining mastery, brought down piece by piece its fabric to the ground! Surely there was loss enough incurred on that sad day; many a treasure, dear to its young owner's heart, was gone; and many a one, even if recovered, was so changed that even the master's eye would hardly recognize it then! But, on the other hand, "No lives lost!" No lives lost? Was not one, when the red creeping fire came to the armory,

lost in as true a sense as ever man's was when he sank in the engulfing flame. The rifle corps was dead!

It was the Rector, Rev. P. C. Read, who obtained a government grant of arms and the company was re-established. They were equipped with the Peabody Rifle, and a Sergeant Hamman, on loan from "B" Battery at Quebec, was the man who put the Corps on a high level of efficiency. According to the new regulations the Company was now a Cadet Corps. There was little follow-up, however, and when the next fire, in 1891, destroyed all equipment there was a lull of activity till 1894. In this year Mr. Petry encouraged a serious reactivation, and increasing numbers of cadets fired on the School range during the Trinity terms of the years following.

Inter-school shooting began for B.C.S. in 1908 when Col. E. T. Taylor, the Commandant of the R.M.C. at Kingston organized a Dominion-wide competition for schools. Practice for the shoot consumed a deal of time and supervision for the thirty-seven aspiring cadets, and a Master, R. V. James, volunteered to assist Sgt. J. H. Harney. James appears to have been a dedicated school-master, interested and active in all sorts of extracurricularities. To familiarize themselves with match conditions the cadets fired miniature rounds in Lee Enfield Rifles at ranges of 50, 75 and 100 yards — representing the longer distances for service ammunition. On June 6, 1908, four edgy cadets, under the supervision of Mr. James and Sgt. Harney, fired their Inter-school match on the Sherbrooke Range, using the Lee Enfield Rifle and service ammo — seven shots at 200 and 500 yards. R. C. Eaton was high scorer, with G. B. Schwartz second. W. S. Atkinson and R. Emmans tied for third place on the first B.C.S. Interschool Rifle Team.

In 1910, a greater venture: a National Rifle League team of ten firers shot four days on the Sherbrooke Range with the Lee Enfield and its full-sized service cartridge. The Headmaster lent support by his presence. Again ability scorned rank as L/Cpl. J. Abbott was high firer on the team which ranked 5th in the Dominion. A team photo went up in the Gallery of Heroes.

Two years later forty-six boys were firing for the School

shooting trophies, the Heneker and Parrock Cups; another four-man team placed 6th in the Dominion Interschool Comp, and the ten-man National Rifle League team again shot for four days at Sherbrooke, with a 14-point average improvement over their first effort. This ranked them fourth in Canada and won the Burland Cup, representing first place in Quebec.

Rifle shooting was suspended for the War; there was a desperate shortage of ammunition for a time, and strategic exercises replaced firing practice that had provided diversion from foot-drill's monotony. The lay-off was evident when shooting was resumed; in 1920 the high scorer in Section competition fired 71/90, or just about 79% . . . not so hot.

And then, in September, 1925, came Sergeant-Major William Herbert Fisher, late Instructor, Army Physical Training Staff, Headquarters, Aldershot, and Physical Instructor, Indian Army, Umballa. His service in the army was recognized by four medals: 1914 Star and Bar, Victory Medal, British War Medal and Long Service Medal. The latter he referred to as "Twenty years of undetected crime." Unconsciously he stepped up smartly to Jimmy Young's right in the file of long-service men to assume his share of moulding B.C.S. tradition during the second quarter of the 20th century.

"The Sidge", as he was almost immediately known, fitted into B.C.S. as neatly as a .22 cartridge into a B.S.A. target rifle. From his office at the head of the stairs in the Dining-Hall block, long since disappeared in the redesigning for St. Martin's Chapel, he packed boxes of ammo, targets, eye-patch and scorebook to the Range, daily except Sunday, and the cool, controlled enthusiasm of the man spread to aspiring marksmen. The Corps was on the move again.

In 1929, all cadets passed their Annual Classification, with forty-seven First Class, thirty-one Second, and only three in the Third Category. Three D.C.R.A. Winter Competition teams, a Senior and two Junior, fired in the Lent Term, and the Seniors averaged 86.81%, a record to that time. In March the Sergeant and four cadets represented the Corps in a Miniature Rifle Competition against the

Sherbrooke Regiment. The militiamen, led by Bisley veteran Fred Glass, outscored B.C.S. 478-461, but Cdt. W. H. C. "Bertie" Wallis, with ninety-seven, was only a point behind Mr. Glass as he topped the No. 2 C.C. scorers in the first interservice shoot in a long, long time, perhaps the first ever.

Youth of the Empire King's Trophy Competition broadened the scope of contention — and increased the time spent in the range, but by 1932 another shoot, the R.M.C. Competition, was being fired in March, a month when each available activity was a godsend against boredom.

Next innovation was the Annual Form Shoot, with spoons provided for each Form Winner. These were supplied by "The Sidge"; there was no Cadet Allowance for such additions, and he would have scorned asking for School funds.

In Centenary year, 1937, came a bigger effort, the Sergeant's Trophy. This was another Fisher novelty; a competition fired under "service conditions" — open sights, no rest allowed. In the extended activity of rangemanship, C. C. Love took home a spoon from the Masters' Comp; four more spoons went to the Form Shoot winners, and the standard of marksmanship flew high. The Strathcona Medal was won with a score of 94, and the McA'Nulty Cup, representing the Championship of the Corps, went to a cadet who averaged 96 on three major shoots. To accommodate the extra firers and to take advantage of the fine spring weather a temporary outdoor range behind the new Prep building lasted till the Inspection Staff from Military H.Q. in Montreal saw it, and condemned it as risky. It actually wasn't but it did not meet safety specifications figures.

Brian "Biff" Lynn was a IIIB form cadet, but with the Sergeant's authority he directed the construction of an outdoor range in the Quarry, a gravel pit on the slope above the path to the Swimming Rock in the St. Francis River. Once New Kid Concerts were held there. The added space for firing-points enabled "The Sidge" to slip in one more competition — the Age Shoots — and give more boys a crack at the targets. And so it cracked along, full schedule all year, until the man's genius for widening the field brought forth, in 1943, the final triumph. The Tyro Spoon was

presented to the winner of that comp whose competitors qualified by not having scored more than 30% in any of the three earlier matches involving all the Corps. Everyone competed at B.C.S., and though everyone did not win a prize, everyone had several chances.

This was one way that an ailing, somewhat bitter, over-military-age Lieutenant Fisher took to contribute, in some fashion, to the war effort. Paradoxically and happily it was a creative procedure.

"The Sidge" retired to enforced inaction in June 1945 and in September came Lt. Gerry "Tex" Sullivan, a young, dynamic soldier, furious because defective eyesight had kept him off the overseas draft. He jumped into every mettlesome activity in the School with thumping impact, the Range included. Four teams of seventeen each in the Annual D.C.R.A. Winter Competition, two teams of twenty in the R.M.C. Competition, the whole Corps in the Youth of the Empire shoot whenever it was contested, occupied a great deal of evening and daytime. Most attention was centred upon about ten outstanding shooters; many boys felt that their efforts were meaningless, with internal competition having given way to national or Commonwealth matches, and their part seemed remote.

Following Captain Sullivan's resignation in 1949 the Corps and the Range had it thin. Fortunately Sgt. Major George Smith of Sherbrooke was available to fill in as many instructive jobs as his full-time profession allowed, but musketry required many hours of attention and it suffered. For two successive years no name was engraved on the shapely McA'Nulty Cup, and the target rifles lay unused, thick with anti-rust grease, in the Q.M. stores.

Fall of 1952, and Lieut. Sam F. Abbott, R.C.N. (R), came down from Stanstead, full of ideas to rebuild No. 2 C.C. One of these was to reactive the range, and he did. A marksman of no mean achievement, he had the butts rebuilt with solid, end-grain timbers, had Emile build new and steadier berths for four firers, pushed competitive shooting with energy — and much time. By 1956 Interplatoon Competition was in full swing again; Lieutenant Edson Warner, of Sherbrooke Regiment, an internationally-known marksman, was lecturing on small arms, and a master was taking

regular turns in the evening range practice. Captain Sam (army rank now) was thinking ahead.

His objective was to apply a yardstick to the Corps' achievement in smallbore marksmanship under the stresses of live competition. Only infrequently had the corps enjoyed this; circumstances had produced the type where, at leisure in their own range, cadets scored on witnessed targets that were collated in the central office of the D.C.R.A. or Youth of the Empire Shoot. Sam had had significant experience in live matches where upwards of fifty firers lie side by side and occasionally lay a stray shot on their opponent's target — with an immediate point-indemnity for negligence. This was gourmet competition and he wanted it for his marksmen. The Province of Quebec Rifle Association had had such a match since 1869, and Old Boy Major John H. Molson had donated in 1948 a shield for the winning five-man team. All Cadet Corps in Quebec were eligible; there was no English/French nor Protestant/Catholic split and the team to win the shield was unquestionably the best in La Belle Province.

A bid for the provincial championship was to be the toughest check of skill and self-discipline the Corps' rifle teams had ever attempted. Achievement demanded time: four years of unsuccessful participation in this instance. It called for near-perfect performance by many cadets, the diligence of Range Sergeants, and voluntary assistance by all instructors in the Corps. These components of success were secured in the rigorous progress towards the winning and defence of the Molson Shield in 1963 and 1964.

Cadets who made noteworthy contribution to the high standard of these years but had left school before 1963 were, first of all, three Range Sergeants, Jim Johnson, Brian Vintcent and Peter Cliche, and two enthusiasts, Wakeham Pilot and Martin Gerrard, who qualified as Distinguished Marksmen and showed that "possibles" were not impossible.

All five Corps instructors ran a 6-day week range practice through the winter of 1963, and in April team captain Cdt./Sgt. Darrell Abbott, Cdt. M. Abajian, Cdt. J. Brunton, Cdt. C. Green and Cdt./Sgt. P. Crawford represented No. 2 C.C. in the Shoulder-

to-Shoulder Competition at Hussars' Armoury, Cote des Neiges, Montreal. There were forty-seven corps in competition. B.C.S. placed first after the all-day shoot with a team average of 97.75. Beauport C.C. was second, the Black Watch C.C., third. Later in the year, following Inspection, the corps was awarded the Strathcona Cup for Military Efficiency in the year 1962/63. The cup ran over.

The main challenge to the Corps' defence of the Molson Shield next year in 1964 came from L.C.C., whom the B.C.S. team nosed out 96.63 to 96.1 in the thirty-team match. Firers were team captain Cdt./Sgt. C. Green, Cdt./Cpl. J. Brunton, Cdt./Sgt. M. Abajian, Cdt./Lt. K. Dyer, and Cdt./Cpl. R. McLeod.

In July Cdt./S./Sgt. James Brunton went on to higher competition, taking a Rifle-Coaching course at Camp Farnham, then qualifying at Connaught Ranges for the 6-man Cadet Team at Bisley. Possibly this was another first for B.C.S.; there is no available record of a previous representation at Bisley.

In spite of 100% corps qualification as second-class shots or better in 1965 and 1966, the essential desire was not there in the teams that went to Côte des Neiges Armoury in April of each spring. The new pre-Easter holiday usually coincided with the P.Q.R.A. shoot after 1966, and competition reverted to interplatoon (Hess Trophy) and individual (McA'Nulty Cup) rivalry, with Corps representation on the D.C.R.A. Winter Shoot and the R.M.C. Competition.

A resumption of P.Q.R.A. competition in 1971 foundered upon some indifference and a surfeit of diversions, and the panel in the Dining Hall with two Molson Shield triumphs of 1963 and 1964 remained top-heavy but still prestigious.

SERVICE, CASUALTY AND HONOURS FIGURES FOR TWO WARS

These are not complete figures; the best that can be said is that they are conservative, probably deficient, numbers, and subject to correction. From all available records, the total number of Old Boys on active service in World War I was 269. Six masters, also, served with Canadian, British or U.S. forces. Sixty-five Old Boys

and three masters were killed in action or died of wounds. In the Second War, 482 Old Boys and seven masters went active. Sixty Old Boys died in military service.

Two Old Boys won the D.C.M. in the 1914-1918 War. Other decorations included: Military Cross, twelve; D.S.O., nine; C.B., four; C.M.G., three; K.C.B., two; Order of St. Stanislaus, two; Order of Ste. Anne, M.V.O., C.S.I., C.I.E., Order of Léopold, Order of St. Vladimir, one each. There was one member of the Légion d'Honneur.

In the 1939-1945 War, there is record of nine Old Boys Mentioned in Dispatches; five were named to the Order of the British Empire; five won the D.S.O.; four won the D.F.C.; three, the M.C.; three were made M.B.E.; there were two named C.B.E.; two won the Croix de Guerre; one, the Legion of Merit and Star (U.S.); one was awarded the Norwegian Military Cross, and one was named Officier de la Légion d'Honneur.

Prefects

It was the eighth Headmaster, Reverend R. H. Walker, M.A., who introduced the system of prefecture to B.C.S. It was a modification of that instituted by the famous Dr. Arnold, Headmaster of Rugby, 1827-40, whose success with the leadership of senior boys had a profound influence upon English Public Schools.

The lifetime activity of Mr. Walker's first appointee in 1865, Richard Barrington Nevitt, carried the name of B.C.S. as far as the Rocky Mountains in 1874, where he served as a surgeon with the North West Mounted Police. He then laid the foundations of the School's academic reputation in university and medical circles at Toronto during his fifty year career in that city.

Fires played havoc with records of school officers, teams, and all personnel for the next twenty-five years, but two Head Prefects are particularly noteworthy. H. J. H. Petry, Head Prefect in 1880, was the first Old Boy to be named Headmaster, in 1892. W. C. G. Heneker, Senior Prefect in 1884, a life-long supporter of his old school, was recognized for his service to the Empire as General Sir William Charles Gifford Heneker, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O. Additional orders and honours that he won would fill many paragraphs.

The story of the Head Prefect after the fire of 1891 is much more complete, but there is more than the printed word of eighty-odd years ago to limn the portrait of Hartland Brydges MacDougall,¹ (1888-94) considered by many B.C.S. men to have been the prototype of Head Prefects known to the School's 20th century constituents.

H. J. H. Petry had been a prefect in the earlier days of the system, and as Headmaster relied heavily upon the leadership of

¹ *The name of Hartland B. MacDougall was enrolled in the Canadian Sports Hall of Fame with the inductions of August, 1976.*

his school officers. Hartland MacDougall demonstrated his athletic prowess and superb sense of sportsmanship as a member of all first teams, and this may have had a powerful influence on his nomination as a Prefect. In office, MacDougall gave himself wholeheartedly, as he did on the field and rink, to the job of prefecture. His kindness, sagacious advice, a devotion to ideals and his untiring pursuit of the desirable objective were not forgotten with his departure from Lennoxville, but were remembered and evaluated by his contemporaries as much as fifty years later with something akin to reverence.

That very success of his prefecture may have influenced the Head in making a serious error that the Prefect System invites; he appointed a veritable rash of prefects the next year. Complaints about some of them were serious enough, in the opinion of the Directors and the Bishop, to warrant the appointment of a visiting inspector-critic to discover what was behind the rumours of prefectural irregularity. John Martland, M. A. Oxon, Senior House-master at Upper Canada College, spent several days at the School, and submitted a 3,500 word report to the Bishop of Quebec and the Board of Directors on his observations. Concerning prefects he wrote:

The authority of the prefects, so happily established by long usage, seems to be generally exercised with discretion, and their somewhat risky power of corporal punishment, to be used with becoming moderation. The number of prefects, however, — ten for 70 boys — seems excessive, and raised a reasonable doubt with regard to the possibility of finding so large a percentage of boys, sufficiently trained in habits of obedience to be able fittingly to undertake the work of command . . . Hints were thrown out, rather than any statement made, to the effect that one, at least, of the present prefects was not efficient, and was rather inclined to act tyrannically . . .

This 1895 assessment of the imperfections inherent in the system appears valid throughout the history of B.C.S. prefecture. Alternately, the virtue of contemporary leadership by conscientious, dedicated boys must be recognized as one of the advantages

available only in a boarding school, and in all probability one of the major reasons for the survival and virility of B.C.S.

In the 20th century, in numbers sufficient for their opinion to be a conspectus of their time, Old Boys have told and written with persuasive ardour about the kindness, compassion and integrity of specific prefects. There glow cherished memories of prefects unforgettable for their hospitality (junior masters needed it), for guidance of younger boys and others of their own age-levels, for cheerful support, for gloriously independent decency, for magnificent and sensitive control of mass emotion. Name the virtue, and the names of prefects come readily to mind as the manifestation of these qualities, bestowed more widely, more influentially, by virtue of the possessor's office.

The nomination of a prefect by no judgment performs a miracle whereby a mediocre chap becomes a genius, but often the challenge presented by the office evokes the latent abilities of the appointee, and a boy rises above his previous level of performance. That experience, repeated many times over wherever the system has been well employed, is its greatest individual warrant. Moreover, as the team profits by the performance of an inspired player, the school community gains from the stimulated influence of a prefect. Human judgment being fallible as it is, the choice of a prefect may be, occasionally, ill-considered. Boys have been known to politick with precocious cunning to get appointment and then to abuse the privileges obtained.

All things considered, however, the studied conviction after forty-odd years is that the balance sheet emphatically favours the system.

B.C.S. — The School Magazine

Among the extracurricular forces that have strengthened B.C.S., the Magazine stood high and honourably from its inception in May 1880. By the greatest stroke of judgment, conservation and good fortune, the School received, fifty years after its publication, editions No. 1 and No. 2 of B.C.S. — Printed and Published for the Editors by W. A. Morehouse, Printer and Publisher, at the EXAMINER Office, Odell's Block, Sherbrooke, P.Q.

The first issues were laid out neatly on 9" x 12" stock with the School crest centred above the B.C.S. title on the front page. The copy was printed in two columns 3½" wide, eight pages in issue No. 1, twelve in the second number. There were no photographs nor any ornamentation but the masthead etching of shield, mitre and motto in black and white.

An inspirational poem, an editorial, *Lectoribus*, abounding in metaphor, and two stanzas with a chorus of "The One Cent Gang" poem, gently ribbing the Prefects for their penny fines levied on careless book-droppers, filled page one. Outdoor amusements at B.C.S. got a four-season résumé, and, it being May, there was detail on the Gymnasium Committee's plans and the prospects for Cricket. Debating Society got a four-inch mention, with the Rifle Corps rating double that space. The two bands, prizes, the phonograph lecture on April 27th by Mr. Harmon, of New York, in which the speaker demonstrated with the instrument itself, the Reading Room, and a review of the previous fall's four football games, with the usual loss to the Old Boys, filled a page and a half before the editors turned over the sheets to literary efforts and correspondence from the readers. A half-page list of subscribers closed the first issue as the editors promised to publish again early in July. They didn't quite make it but an August edition was better than average for schoolboy newspaper editors, so apt to collapse and give up after the labour of giving birth to a first issue.

The second edition was loaded with news of Convocation Week — sports (track and field), boxing, the School dance, Dr. Sullivan's sermon, the happily short Convocation speeches, the college graduating honours, and the School prizes, the latter named in detail. A review of 1880 cricket told of matches against the College, St. Francis College of Richmond, the St. Francis C.C. of Sherbrooke, and the Old Boys. The detailed scores show few batsmen hitting double figures, and only six players hit over twenty runs in a match during the entire season. Essays dealing with Enthusiasm in Study and the purpose and nature of the Prefect system laboured heavily to elevate the tone of discussion. Personal notes, items of interest to current B.C.S. people, a letter to the Editor and more Double Acrostics tell much about the tone of the School. Truly descriptive of the problems and customs of B.C.S. in 1880 is the triumphant announcement that since the last edition a cricket and/or football field had been levelled on Butternut Island, and a light bridge thrown across the branch of the St. Francis to the mainland. This had been a special project mooted by the editors in May and their satisfaction was evident. No longer would B.C.S. boys be displaced by the surmounting claims of the College players.

The Magazine's disappearance in 1880 was no fault of the editorial staff. The tragic typhoid epidemic nearly stopped B.C.S., and the atmosphere of a forty-boy school in Park House at Magog was one of grim survival, anything but conducive to literary production. Pity. A widespread appeal for old magazines has not turned up a single issue until the combined School-College monthly of the nineties, *The Mitre*, appeared.

Henry J. H. Petry was Head Prefect in 1880, and contributed a mildly ponderous essay to the second edition of B.C.S. In 1892 Petry was appointed as the first Old Boy to head the School. Headmaster Petry was determined to revive magazine production, and for several years School Notes appeared in each monthly issue of *The Mitre*, new publication of Bishop's University, whose first issue appeared in June, 1893. B.C.S. editors, living across the quad from their university contemporaries, had no communication problems; their hardest job was to get contributions, and when they

did get them they were generally submitted so close to deadline that the School editors wailed continually. Memorable amongst the several editors was Cecil Gordon MacKinnon, who gave fatherly advice, admonition, encouragement, and frankly admitted that he wanted badly to be a football hero.

A self-contained B.C.S. Magazine must have been revived early in the Bidwell regime. Mrs. Gerald Wiggett loaned the present writer a copy of Vol. V, No. 1, for Michaelmas Term, 1908. Its editor, R. V. James, Esq., presented a tidy newpackage of twenty-six pages, 6½" x 8". There were no pictures. A sensible, hortative editorial, full coverage of June Closing, 1908, reproduction of the McGill Examiners' reports, and the Prize List, occupied ten pages. For fifteen more the magazine was given over to sport coverage, with a final half page report on the Prep by its Headmaster, J. Tyson Williams.

James was enthusiastic in his admiration of the football team, and his poem celebrated the highest score to that time by a B.C.S. team. In Vol. V, No. 2, of Easter, 1909, his editorial dealt mainly with Dr. Bidwell's resignation and election to the Deanery of Kingston, Ont., but its simple tribute to Robert Burge, the School carpenter, deepens the conviction that he was a compassionate humanist, sensitive to the notes of individual players in the School performance. Games again occupied a goodly chunk (10/14) of the issue. Clyde C. Kay, a boy in Form VI, wrote the sports copy. It was completely readable, informative, and as fair as a referee's whistle.

A. B. Muddiman, B.A., came to B.C.S. in the reorganization by J. Tyson Williams following the Standfast débâcle, and succeeded R. V. James as Magazine Editor. His 1910 issue was an ambitious venture: sixty pages, plus eight more of advertising, with a Grand Trunk full-page ad on the inside front cover. Fourteen pictures of the School scene, three team photos and one of the new Head, enlivened the edition. Muddiman told the history of the School with tolerable accuracy in a seven page lead article. There was some misspelling of names, a hearty cheer for football, hockey and basketball, and some tears for the impending death of cricket.

The reporting in the magazine was far below the level of former years. Inaccuracies were so far off target as to be obvious, and subjectivity broke water with disturbing innuendo, particularly in the sports pages. The School's record-making football game, a 99-0 victory over Quebec High School, rated just two letters more than six lines, but the Old Boys game dragged on over two pages, with the delaying tactics of the Old Boys getting the biggest play from the reporter.

As a record of the year, however, the magazine outshone its editors in unconsciously pointing the weaknesses that prevailed, and were tolerated, for the most part, by the School's personnel.

A changeable staff may account for the indifferent production of the magazine in the remaining pre-war years. There was chronic weakness in the wartime staff, and there is a poverty of interesting writing in all the numbers that have been salvaged for the School archives. Service rolls fill many pages — names repeated, with annual additions — and every issue had its black-bordered casualty list. The issues were thin, and literarily so-so, but they alone preserved much of the School record. Headmaster Tyson Williams gave the Magazine his support and was the Editor until he resigned his Headmastership.

In the December 1918, issue, Assistant Editors R. C. H. Sewell and W. S. Neel brightened its appearance with two news photos: the Victory Loan aeroplane that was grounded for three days on the Experimental Farm field, and the leading personalities at the formal opening of the Moulton Hill buildings. Business Managers Terry Mitchell and P. L. Douglas, however, broke new financial ground with twenty-one pages of advertising, paid for by fifty-five businesses and/or persons represented. Ten years before the entire magazine had only twenty-six pages and no advertising at all. The business managers were destined to be important members of the Magazine staff.

R. L. YOUNG, EDITOR 1921-1943

In September, 1921, Robert Lovell Young came to B.C.S. with declared intention to stay for a year only. By the end of

Trinity term, 1922, he had revised his plans, assumed the leadership of the revived Debating and Dramatic Societies (the latter temporarily called Dramatic Club), of a fraternity of horsemen, a covey of cross-country skihawks, a group of novice artists — and the Magazine.

He brought to the Magazine several priceless assets. First of all, he was no fly-by-night innovator; his commitments were considered, carefully studied and definite. He revered, to all appearances, the giants and heroes of yesteryear; he respected a time-tested institution, and while he abhorred violent or sudden change, he practised amendment, repair and alteration when the situations demanded. His sense of fealty, of honour and of duty never faltered, and he met frustration in the spirit of one of his beloved lyric heroes, who turned up, time and again, in his editorial commentaries:

"Fight on, my men," says Sir Andrew Barton,
"I am hurt, but I am not slaine;
I'll lie me down and bleed a-while,
And then I'll rise and fight again."

From the outset he named and maintained an adequate staff to operate the Magazine for all the School. L. C. Monk and Hazen Sise were the Associate Editors; G. N. Moseley and Wiltshire Harcourt, the Business Managers. Each Form had its staff representative and the magazine gave creative experience to nine boys. With each successive year it increased in size, in topical coverage, and, from the standpoint of its being a School institution, most importantly, in its student participation. The average staff, over a period of a quarter century, was sixteen boys. In 1942-43, no less than twenty-five staffers worked on the Christmas and June issues. They represented 25% of the Upper School — and the Prep ran its own Magazine section. This number constituted the largest school "team" of all. There were only twelve in the First Football team picture.

Except that it grew in thickness and effective illustration the Magazine changed little between 1923 when it was first monographed and printed by Page Printing and Binding Company, and Jimmy's final edition of 1948. It was a neat 8" x 10" biannual, on high quality glossy paper, with a distinctive, and standard cover

design. The cover, at Jimmy's insistence, had a one third inch overspread beyond the pages of text. This displayed a panache, undeniably, at first handling; all too soon, the excess became a ragged, untidy fringe, but he refused to alter the size of the cover. Between the old English letters, B.C.S., centred at the top, and the date of issue, one inch from the bottom of the cover, was a band of diagonal purple stripes, forming the background for the School crest. When the copies arrived, fresh from the printer, there was colour to be added to each cover. A clutch of boys, all volunteers and judiciously selected, each equipped with a small brush and palette of red, green, or blue, swarmed eagerly into the Palm Room, as Jimmy called his library-study-studio, and into other rooms reserved for the decorating exercise. They spotted the mitre's jewels, then carefully laid the finished copies side by side on the table, shelves and floor, to dry overnight. One cannot recall, ever, a blob of obvious untidiness. In this fashion, too, the Magazine evoked School-wide interest and productive effort. Proof of the Mag. was in the reading thereof. Every boy in the School seized his copy at distribution and hurried to a place as undisturbed as he could find, to devour the entire edition, with few words unnoticed. Absence of typographical errors was positively amazing, and there was no trouble in detecting the sincerity of compliments in the Magazine Exchange remarks from other schools.

From the outset the Editorial was a medium for Jimmy's philosophy, imagination, and poetic self-expression. These characteristics of the man emerged in print as disarranged as were the contents of his beloved Palm Room, but decorous, fascinating and delightful, nevertheless.

He had a penchant for republishing his favourite themes of nostalgia and of heroic inspiration. Readers got to know Jefferson Davis¹ as a bible-reading Southern gentleman, posed for a photograph with his wife, his left hand in reverse Napoleonic position. They saw, in random issues, Stotesbury, Foster and Leycraft, wearing

¹ *The former President of the Confederate States of America sent his son, Jeff Jr., to B.C.S. in the post-war period, and lived in Lennoxville for nearly a year.*

neither Confederate grey nor Union blue, but the dark, "invisible green" of the 1866 Rifle Corps. They watched Commander Wyatt Rawson face certain death at Tel el Kebir, issue after issue, only to stand, once again, undaunted, in a subsequent edition of B.C.S.

Jimmy never let down the School's tradition, either by illustrative or typographical neglect. He reprinted team photos with bizarre frequency; letters from Old Boys he welcomed with two-page enthusiasm, and succeeded in counter-placing in one issue letters from two Old Boys who, purely by coincidence, happened to recall the same incident of their school-days at B.C.S. Luck frequently rode with him, but Jimmy always had a spare horse ready to run.

Editorials, particularly those of the Midsummer editions, exhorted, but were strongly sentimental, too. The editor drew from a myriad of lesser-known poets as well as from his great favourites, Browning, Wordsworth and A. E. Housman. Paragraphs of prose that chronicled the triumphs, the good fortune of the past year, and looked forward with optimism to the next one, might close with a passionate outburst of poetic entreaty and farewell, thus:

To those who are leaving we give our Editorial
Blessing. When you leave

"For stranger's faces, stranger's lands," —
Remember, as we shall:

"Hand, you have held true fellows' hands.
Be clean then; rot before you do
A thing they'd not believe of you.
Luck, my lads, be with you still
By falling stream and standing hill,
By chiming tower and whispering tree,
Men that made a man of me."

Notwithstanding its eccentricity, the influence of B.C.S. upon the School can scarcely be exaggerated. Boys from Form II in the Prep to those of Senior Matric strove to gain its attention and, in their effort, strengthened the life of the School. Their reward was spiritual; for those who submitted manuscripts, as much as for the heroes of games, to be recognized on its pages were paradise enow.

The standards for acceptance were entirely the Editor's. He

was unpredictable some said, but rejection was decisive for material that smacked of barbarism, cheek or impurity. It was occasion for well-concealed but high glee when, under the guise of burlesque, some unknown contributors got the following past the Editor's ingenuous eye:

LENNOXVILLE SOCIAL NEWS, JUNE 20th, 1932.

Among the well-known guests were Miss Agnes Hess,
Miss Becky Devlin and Miss Mabel Langston of the Follies...

Few indeed were the occasions when critics could finger printed contributions in respect to inaccuracy, injustice or hysterics. The Magazine's word preserved the record far better than its contemporary school journals attempted to do and for over a quarter century its perspective broadened with each successive edition, and its voice reached an ever-growing constituency.

As time pressed on more and more contributors made the pages with their offerings in humour, fiction, and during a five-year period, approximately between 1938 and 1943, in poetry that set a new standard for excellence in schoolboy writing.

The Magazine had been a medium for the message of poetry since its first appearance in 1880. In Jimmy's early years the School chuckled over John Newman Pierce's poetic quips; the sensitive response of Bob Montgomery and Alan Breakey to the active and visual joy of the School environment made delightful reading, and Robert Campbell's expression in verse of a love — a reverence — for nature, climaxed in the moving elegy to his friend, Dave Barry.

The apogee of B.C.S. poetry, however, must be recognized as the period 1938-45, abounding in rare offerings to the Muse by half a dozen gifted boys, mostly in their final years at school. War was terribly close to these boys; their thoughts were of friendship, of love, of the beauty of the world around about them, and of duty, courage, suffering, death, and the solace of human compassion and care. They wrote of these with an earnestness and sincerity seldom found, before or since, in the pages of B.C.S.

Unequalled in the absolute purity of his song was Ken Hugessen, B.C.S. 1936-41, his glorious voice stilled by polio in 1942.

Of the sea, of the cherished companionships that he shared with unstinted generosity, and with a philosophy of living precocious in its comprehension, Ken spoke in words of rare eloquence. His father published his poems after his death, in a small, priceless treasure, *Jeunesse*.

A contemporary and friend, David Shelley Nicholl, whose poems lighted the pages of B.C.S. between 1938 and 1941, was equally memorable in his humorous *Nocturne* and the poignant rationalizing of *If We Must Part*.

Peter G. Holt's inspired and inspirational verse interpreted a spirit that was joyful, prophetic, and an idealism that was as uncommon as it was powerful. Frederick Sherman Holley, another member of the brilliant humanists who loved to write beautiful thoughts, revealed his understanding of man's fellowship in the beautiful sonnet, *For P.G.H.*, composed after Holt was killed over enemy territory in 1942.

Out of the prolific nostalgia that flowed in sombre lines from Ian Calder's pen, one memorable line sticks in the memory:

"In those few years,
When treble turned to bass, and boy to man . . ."

and Leo de Rothschild's numerically small publications, *The Nurse*, and *Castles*, were truly great in their understanding.

No matter how large, how energetic or productive the staff, the Editor's business was demanding, enduring, and essential to the success, even to the continuance of the magazine. Since it was a pillar of the School's strength, editorial responsibility was possibly the most vital of all extra curricular burdens a B.C.S. master accepted. It carried no salary; it was unending.

Control was one of the great responsibilities. This was scarcely censorship, though the rebellious sixties rang with the odious word; it was merely the selection of those manuscripts, reports and/or contributions that exhibited probity (successful plagiarists have operated in kindergarten, in primary and secondary schools and in the universities since time immemorial), good taste, and a degree of fluency. These virtues supported the continuity of a school periodical.

Zeal of business managers or editors, jealous of their departmental prestige, required control, too. Inexplicable discrepancies in some of the older Magazines y'wouldn't believe . . . Jimmy learned one perplexing lesson when two enthusiastic business managers, Hugh Smith and Herbie Hall, combed the pages of a Montreal phone directory, and shotgunned all potential advertisers, as well as businessmen who had no earthly interest in B.C.S., with requests for half and full-page ads in the 1926 Magazines. They got 'em — 34 pages at Xmas; 46 in the Midsummer 1927 number. Friends of the School and of the Board of Directors told Jimmy "what for!" The Editor's responsibility was a heavy one.

The unending demands upon the Editor had Jimmy producing well-remembered gimmicks. Almost every end-of-term issue, particularly the Midsummer copies, contained STOP PRESS pages, and occasionally a 2" x 3" printed appendage was inserted to beat the end of school deadline. As the boys grabbed their copies and ran for train or family car, Jimmy liked to have the holdover material cut to the minimum. None of his successors managed to do Jimmy's "impossible".

As an illustrative production, here is a look at the Christmas 1942 edition, possibly the busiest issue brought out in Jimmy's time.

The inside covers were proudly left blank. The title page was advanced so that an inspirational octave introduced the reader to a record heavily laden with battle casualties. The nineteen regular topics were listed on page 6, with a full Index of Advertisers on page 121. On the final, 122nd page, a soldier in battle dress, rifle at ease, stood above the Magazine's last reminder — BUY WAR SAVINGS CERTIFICATES.

The Foreword was from the Hon. Clarence Decatur Howe, Minister of Munitions and Supply, remembered with gratitude and respect as a parent of a few years before. There were photos of four current football teams (down to Fourth Team), of First and Under-16 Cricket, unavailable in time for the previous, Midsummer, issue; many individuals of Prefects, first-team players, and good pictorial coverage of Prep activities. From Montreal Gazette and R.C.A.F. official sources, and from family albums, came photos of Old Boys

on Active Service, getting wings, and, inevitably, of those missing or killed.

There was poetry, humorous, nostalgic and elegiac by turns; not the best of the period, but worth rereading, pleasurably, years later. The service list was long and growing, and there was hopeful speculation upon the fate of Dan Doheny, and of Phil Davis reported as Missing Overseas; of T. M. (Peter) Barott, reported P.O.W.; of eight officers of the Royal Rifles listed as Prisoners of War at Hong Kong, and there was No News of two others. An August 22nd item copied from the Montreal Gazette reported Harry Boswell's having been awarded the Norwegian Cross. Text of a B.B.C. broadcast featured Warren Hale's operational flight with the R.A.F. There was an entire page each devoted to republication of the brilliant results of the past summer's matrices, and of the current undefeated football team. Jimmy, for once, failed to publish one of his poems; the press of business was great, then, and some of those reported killed or missing were his dearest friends. Perhaps no lark could pipe to skies so dark and gray.

Frank Ernest "Gus" Hawkins invariably used to refer to Jimmy as "The Bard", only half-jokingly. The latter's unquestioned love of poetry pervaded every issue of B.C.S. He quoted poetry, mostly without naming the author (and never the poem-source), in bits and pieces, decorating the severity of his own prose with dabs of colour from the palettes of the minstrel, the lyricist, the sonneteer and poet laureate, as the occasion demanded.

He expressed both his sentiments and his philosophy of life in verse, as the following selections may suggest. After three years at B.C.S., his affection for the School burst out with:

And though you may not walk again
By Lennoxville, our Lennoxville;
And though you may not ride again
By College Street or Moulton Hill,
You will not think
You will not say
That with the School you're through
Although the bells of B.C.S.
Will ring no more for you.

Frequently quoted in whole or in part, several times revised, the following speaks the single minded devotion in which he held B.C.S.:

Learning loves and honours
Good fellows everywhere;
Great seats has she in all lands:
Her home, for me, is here.
In strange lands I shall travel —
Wanderer, who are you?
Where is your Alma Mater?
What are the men you knew?
Philistines will ask me,
Proudly, I'll reply:
I lived once with princes,
I'm Bishop's till I die.

His "Also Ran", published in Midsummer, 1931, suggests a deep personal humility that was scarcely apparent, even to his daily associates, for most of his life at B.C.S. He republished the poem again in 1948, on the Magazine Staff page of his final edition.

Fifty issues after his first number of B.C.S. at Christmas 1922, Jimmy wrote —30— to his editorial career, with the mid-summer 1948 issue.

He took a minimum of joy in his resignation of duties at School but he felt and expressed a deep satisfaction that Robert Lewis Evans, longtime contributor to B.C.S., a horseman, skier, poet, royalist and Trinity (but Toronto) man, should pick up the editorial torch from his demitting hands.

(Reproduction of "Also Ran" on following page)

B.C.S. MAGAZINE

[9]



Magazine Staff

Editor: R. L. YOUNG

Secretary: P. S. W. WINKWORTH

Treasurer: H. R. BURLAND

Business Managers: A. C. ABBOTT, D. HYNDMAN, D. G. CAMPBELL, V. SCHEIB

Literary Editors: J. M. BALLANTYNE, P. OAKS

Exchange Editor: E. C. HICKEY

Photographer: D. P. M. ALMOND

Sports Editors:

D. G. McMASTER, Hockey
G. A. FURSE, FootballD. G. CAMPBELL, Skiing
W. D. SCHOLES, BoxingJ. E. LAWRENCE, Cricket and Track
T. B. CRESSWELL, Cadet Corps

ALSO RAN

Had I the pen of Homer
To tell of great men's deeds;
I'd sing of lazy people
And hopeless little weeds.

The theme would be a new one,
Which few would ever scan,
Until my wretched heroes
Came in the "also ran."

I'd sing of natural cowards,
Effeminate and weak;
Who have no striking virtue,
Yet boldly virtue seek.

But when my hopeless heroes
Who greatly-daring ran,
Came in acclaimed as winners,
By hero-loving man,

I'd leave success to fight them,
And seek worse heroes still;
I'd whisper them a secret:
And fire a spark of will.

I'd snatch from domination
All little broken reeds:
Had I the pen of Homer,
I'd sing of small men's deeds.

"R. L."

THE MAGAZINE UNDER R. L. EVANS, 1948-62

It was a unique transition, Lew's taking over from Jimmy. Previous editorial changes either meant little because of the brevity of the former editor's stay, or resulted in serious dislocation of magazine coverage. Although the two R.L.'s were about as different as two could be, the new management salvaged, with beneficial eliminations, the valuable structure and general policy of the old, and made alterations that unquestionably strengthened the Magazine.

As Managing Editor, with a student as Editor-in-Chief, Lewis Evans brought in a two-column page, a topical, photographic cover, first in black and white, but in colour since 1956, a heavier emphasis on literary production by boys, improved nominal record of School personnel, and recognition of contributors. The Open Book section invited aspiring authors with success that grew in every issue. Informal camera shots were interspersed with the traditional, cut-and-dried photographs of teams and groups of schoolboy dignitaries.

Editorial demands of the new regime got sharper images of School life. Typed, gestetnerized sheets, calling for specific information on every phase of School activity, appeared in the masters' mail-boxes demanding attention, and set a deadline for return to the editorial staff. Thus, participation of the whole school in the magazine increased, and it became more and more the authentic voice of the School. Discussion got encouragement; controversy, always within the bounds of reason, began to appear to the advantage of protagonists with the ambition and self-discipline to put their ideas to pen and typewriter.

The first issue completely under Lewis Evans's direction was carefully balanced, restrained, and rather conventional, with the modest innovation of a section named The Open Book, well designed to encourage literary entries. It drew in its initial opening one poem and six prose offerings that ran from contemplation to mild humour, while one transient master slipped in a disguised affiche for his forthcoming students' tour. The door was promptly slammed after that, and the Open Book's pages were thenceforth off bounds for entrepreneurs of all ages.

Excellent use of photography enlivened the issue, beginning

with a cover photo of the entire choir, with Headmaster and Chaplain, outside St. Mark's Chapel. House pictures brought several dozen extra faces into the pages of record; a good Prep section, three and a half pages devoted to the Old Boys, and a complete roster of the teaching staff gave almost everybody a piece of the Magazine.

The magazine staff was skilfully chosen. John Lawrence, Editor-in-Chief, had already demonstrated astute managerial ability; the various editors, seven altogether, included some of the brightest contributors of the transition years, and the decorating editors were unusually skilled for schoolboys in the illustrative arts. A managerial adept and a persistent leg-man complemented each other remarkably well in the Business Department. In terms of traditional staff it was moderately small, but its members laboured with zeal and the workmanship of beavers so well that, three issues later, in June of 1951, five of the originals were recruited to form a nine man Advisory Board of former editors in producing the first annual (as opposed to biannual) issue of B.C.S.

As inflation extended the production costs — and the budgetary deficit — of the Magazine, more and more business managers were needed and that department grew almost steadily until 1962, when Lewis Evans relinquished the reins, after fourteen years. There were seven busy boys in the business unit, that year.

Content of the Magazine in the Evans era changed significantly. A new, official School publication, "Record For The Year", first appeared for the year September 1947 to June 1948 and, distributed to the visitors at Thanksgiving, 1948, relieved the Magazine of much factual recording, and simultaneously committed to print much detail of value previously missed in Magazine accounts. Herbie Hall carried the story of Thanksgiving and Closing Day activities and a full page (and more) of current news in the continuing "B.C.S. Bulletin to Old Boys", enabling the magazine staff to give more attention to minor creases, to clubs and to other activities, and thus broadening the magazine's coverage without making it bulky.

Boys in team pictures were named correctly, in their spelling and in position, and when space permitted, a summary of the

team's achievement was included, either numerically or with a descriptive report.

The signal achievements of writers came in the pages of *The Open Book*, however. Here bloomed again beautiful flowers, in colours varying from the deepest reds and purples to the lightest pastel shades. Ideas such as James Hugessen's *Salmon in the St. Francis*, of June 1950, prophetic of the ecological crusades fifteen, twenty years later, revealed a "concern" generally regarded in the late sixties as the monopoly of the youth of that decade

A reviewer of *The Open Book* observes three waves in the literary tide of the Magazine throughout the Evans years. Alphabetically, in each recurring surge, he sees prominent contributors. First in time there were the four who featured the transition period: George Cantlie, Jim Hugessen, Tim Porteous and Cleveland Stewart-Patterson. About three years later Michael Bell and Peter Duffield contributed abundantly to three successive issues, in both prose and verse. A long, sustained swell began with Brian Vintcent's sensitive poems, rolled on through Martin Gerrard's deeply compassionate poetry and the brilliant, analytical exposition of Bruce Stovel. It climaxed, more or less, in a spate of waggish satire from the pens of Charles Sise and Douglas Monk.

Accompanying the signed contributions appeared anonymous, highly entertaining fantasies, ascribed to a timeless Doolittle, under various labels, such as *Doolittle's Dictionary of B.C.S. Usage*, and *Doolittle's Report Card*, Trinity Term, 1959, prompting Miller Ayre, Head Prefect, to submit a two-page report on *Doolittle Minimus Leaves for School, 1868*, and *Doolittle III Leaves for School, 1960*. Miller drew his info from the *Calendar of 1868*, and from the world around him for 1960. One doubts if ever three bits of fictional horseplay registered the pulse of B.C.S. with such authenticity.

With the change in cover design, Lewis Evans and his Art Editors combined happily the realism of photography with tradition. Thus there appeared, after the Choir's lineal procession on the 1948 cover, a series of School activities: Cadet Corps Colour Party in front of the School; a batter actually stroking a cricket ball, showing three of the fielding side; a snowscaped skier; Ross

Southward leaping to pass a football; Gus Meagher dipsy-dooing a bewildered Stanstead goalie; Keith Stirling clearing the pole vault bar; recessional, St. Mark's Chapel; No. 2 C.C. marching to Inspection (colour); principals, Pirates of Penzance; seven skiers posed; stained glass window, St. Martin's Chapel; cricket game, posed; flags, Cadet Corps Centenary; montage of School Ties.

1962-1972 CHANGING EDITORSHIPS

A smooth transfer of management from Lewis Evans to his successor was a happy feature of the 1962-63 production of B.C.S. Alexis Troubetzkoy had come to the School in September 1960, and was aware of the Magazine's tradition and continuity. The various editors and the business manager were veteran B.C.S. Magazine men, and the staff newcomers all showed an eagerness to embellish the production rather than to revolutionize it. Available and active in guiding the new staff were Lewis Evans as Literary Adviser, John Cowans, coordinating the Prep section, Messrs. Clifford Beaudreau and Russell Wheeler at Page-Sangster Printing Company, the publishers who turned out Jimmy Young's Xmas, 1922, venture. These men were no strangers to B.C.S. Mr. Beaudreau had made the monotype for its printing in 1927, and Mr. Wheeler joined him in 1934. Jointly, they had come to regard the Magazine as much their responsibility as the editors'. Alexis Troubetzkoy ranked as Staff Adviser during his period of leadership.

The cover design was a triumph of good fortune and superb technique. Edward Goodall was sketching a series of black and white views of the School for Illustrated London News, and his tree-framed view of the main building from the drive, between the Peter Holt Library and the Frank W. Ross Infirmary, made the most sophisticated cover yet.

James K. Stewart had not yet developed the definitive style that put an immortal mouse on the pages of 1964's edition, but with graphic assistance from Peter Benesh and Don Young, with the shutterbugs' (Ian Weir and Mr. Troubetzkoy) flash and candid shots, he decorated the Magazine with promising skill. His carefully guarded humour finally broke bounds as, by popular demand, he

stuffed Stephen Coste headlong into the motor of a derelict auto blocking a press of stalled traffic.

This Magazine notably preserved the record. Team statistics in tabular form or by editorial comment told what had been achieved in the won/lost statistics. An alphabetical roll-call complete with home addresses showed who were at School in 1962-63, and George Wanklyn's amiable ramble through the incidents, the activities and the idiocies of three terms was an archivist's delight. His observations should be graphically fresh ten, twenty, or half a hundred years after their recording.

The 1964 Magazine was not quite so factually informative, but showed the rapidly growing emphasis upon photography in school magazines — more accurately called Yearbooks. There were 123 photographs, an increase of more than 26% over the previous year, excluding the advertising pics. Two full-page photos of the successive Headmasters, F. R. Pattison and F. S. Large, greeted the readers. James Stewart's versatile Mouse, reputedly the same that leaped from under Mrs. J. K. L. Ross's ceremonial spade in 1916, made fourteen appearances, while his tracks, only, showed twice, in a memorable circuit of School activities. An architect's drawing of the Pattison Science Building and two more non-rodent cartoons completed the assault on the printed word. When it was employed factually, nevertheless, the results were not only acceptable, but of absorbing interest, and in the lists, precise and invaluable for future reference. Literarily it seemed rather anaemic; that symptom was noticeable in all of the exchange magazines and, of course, even more prominent in tabloids depending on cash sales. *Tempora mutantur.*

At this point in the School history, a significant change took place in the Magazine. Within the time limits of three issues, the Magazine, B.C.S., ceased to be essentially a record of the School's activities and its spirit, and emerged as an organ of its editors' and contributors' self-expression. The heavy losers in this metamorphosis are and will continue to be those who search in its issues a few or several years after their publication, hoping to refresh time-worn memory.

Mechanical production of the Magazine was fraught with problems. The contract was given to an Ottawa printing company in 1965, thus breaking a forty-three year association with Page-Sangster. The change was not smooth. Unilaterally defaulted, then diverted, contract negotiations handed publication to an unqualified printer, who delivered, late, a publication so inferior to the contractual standards that it was refused. Republished by another firm, it finally reached its readers in Lent term, 1966.

As the Magazine slipped away from local control geographically the onus of proofreading appeared to have been shouldered, if not with a shrug, with visible unconcern. Mis-spellings, omission, and transposition of entire sentence-clauses occurred, and the mis-naming of a team picture was not unknown. Staff supervision, so long and carefully given, received less attention as pictures replaced the printed record, and comment by students unaware of their predecessors' achievements and treasured records frequently employed superlatives, irritating to some Old Boy greats of earlier generations.

The rush toward pictorial saturation went on apace. In the 1966 edition, 201 photos appeared in the news and record section, and in some features they left no space for statistics. Whole pages, given over to a montage of snaps without any distinct significance, appeared to usurp roomage that could have carried the record of the year's action.

Bill Ferris did a one-year stand-in as Staff Adviser in 1966-67, and made a valiant effort to solve the delivery problem. He suffered the usual troubles that beset transient editors of B.C.S. long before he was born.

Rod Lloyd succeeded him in September 1967, changed the texture of the paper, made some other alterations, and, unruffled, carried on.

Volume of literary entries picked up in the latter half of the sixties, with the numerical balance favouring verse. Themes of frustration, drugs and suicide were so popular as to imply a widespread confusion, if not illness, among the contributors. Graphic embellishment by hallucinatory drawings or photographic backdrops of a marijuana plant or a slab of tombstone failed to rouse the

admiration of an observer. It is a joyful discovery, now and then, to find a sheaf of wheat amongst the stacks of weed. Andrew Fleming showed that intelligible reporting was not a relic of the past. Tony Awde's dissertation on Man, the Slave of Woman, smacked delightfully of maturity, and Steve Baker's Sports Credo was immediately copied, printed, and rather widely circulated by private agencies.

Sports reporters, or editors, or both, pretty well discarded objectivity on occasion. Suggestion that a rival school sneaked away with the victory (sic) in a ski meet, and a boast that "In a game which accumulated sixty minutes of penalties the team challenged the taboo of fighting which had long haunted the arena," were assertions regrettably below the B.C.S. standard of sportsmanship, and had quite logical repercussions.

Artistic composition (save for numerous split photographs of teams, scenes and of individual portraits) was bright and imaginative in the two final issues of the all-male regime. The feature article marking its end abounded in kindness to individuals, showed disdain for rules concerning appearance, and was enthusiastic about the fun of it all. The Houses submitted their domestic copy in esoteric joul of the new order in schoolboy reporting, intelligible, at least, to the inmates. Abundant shots of topical interest accompanied each House group photo and story. The 1972 issue was a remarkable display of the camera's capability; a total of 270 photographs preceded the final one, a body shot (male) appropriately labelled "The End".

The Chapel and The Choir

The Chapel

An evaluation of the Chapel as a constructive institution within the School must be mainly subjective, with a few extremely significant contributions by Old Boys. Experience, observation and judgment, rather than testimony, in the main, have determined the conclusions drawn.

In the textural nature of the Anglican service the amalgam of beautiful words and phrases that the office creates in the minds of regular participants is never entirely forgotten. Can there be any but spiritual riches in the glorious language of King James's court, voicing the centuries-old thoughts of God and their enduring truths? The Chapel held up the Christian ideal for all boys to view and, perchance, to pursue, in their own fashion. Compulsion to witness did not enforce compliance. Choice belonged to the individual.

In every human experience the need of sanctuary from the buffeting of an unsympathetic world is known to youth as keenly and as frequently as to mature persons. The pressures of schoolboy society are great. In the Chapel there was assured asylum, violated far less frequently than any other available haven. Its security lay in the permanence of its quietude, its regularity, usage and tradition.

From Mr. Doolittle's foundation of the Classical Academy, there were daily prayers at School, in the morning and before bedtime, and they were normally followed by a digest of secular matters whose concern and importance all boys heard explained, discussed, or merely called to their attention. There was value to the community in those spoken announcements; every boy present had equal opportunity to share in the common intelligence.

Since 1959 St. Martin's Chapel has enriched the daily congregation of the School's members with music, a definitive ritual and, whether the secular speaker was aware or not, a more thoughtfully modulated presentation of facts and ideas. The combined

morning assembly and Chapel service fulfilled an important function in the life of the School. In the daily thanksgiving, the petitions, the invocation and the tuneful praise, the entire School participated, and for many with as much sensitivity as is reasonable to expect normal boys to experience. The formal beauty of a traditional chapel, with local divergences, imparted to morning prayers a dignity not situate in an assembly hall. In his first sermon in the new St. Martin's Chapel, Bishop Carrington observed that the clear glass of the windows allowed the congregation to see nature's loveliness during the entire period of worship.

Until 1845, when a new parish church, St. George's, was built of brick and had a gallery over the west doorway, boys of the School attended two services each Sunday in the original wooden frame Mission Church of St. James that was close to Elmwood. Their attendance at St. George's is recorded with some revelation of the boys' ingenuity, and of their lighthearted attitude toward current affairs. The parish history tells of one occasion when they overloaded the collection plate with pennies, apparently to call attention to their lofty isolation in the little gallery. They were moved to the four front pews after that. J. H. Stotesbury, schoolboy refugee from the Civil War, writing to the Magazine sixty years after the event, told of the day the School's offertory was a stack of Confederate bills.

The boys were at St. George's for mattins when the School caught fire in 1873, and when the College Chapel was rebuilt in 1878, B.C.S. attended Sunday services there until 1959, when St. Martin's Chapel became the "home" church for the School.

That unique official in the School's history, John Martland, M.A., the Visitor of 1896-97, appeared to support the boys' voiced and written complaints of boredom and discomfort, in his carefully-phrased query of the value, for boys, in "sermons more suitable for divinity students and parents than for adolescents". Response to this question was slow; a beginning was made in the Bidwell-Williams era with the appointment of Rev. H. C. Burt as School Chaplain. Father Burt was Professor of Philosophy and Economics, and Lecturer in Church History at the University. He lived a mile from School, in the village, but as a capable, enthusiastic cricketer, and

with his son, Bill, a stalwart of the School's teams, he had much contact with the life of the school.

Consistent in his principle of securing versatile masters, S. P. Smith, in 1923, engaged Rev. E. K. Moffat to be Resident Chaplain and to teach History. He also directed the choir. Disagreement with the Head on matters of administration was followed by the chaplain's return to parish work in 1929; Rev. H. C. Burt again taught classes in Divinity at the School and preached in St. Mark's Chapel at mattins and evensong.

Resident chaplaincy was restored in 1932 with the appointment of Rev. James Allen, but his leave of absence, 1937-39, and his resignation in 1940 made necessary some further borrowing from the Divinity faculty at the University. Rev. Sidney Childs amiably came to the rescue on both Mr. Allen's departures.

The Japanese invasion of south east Asia drove Rev. Claude Sauerbrei from a joyful service to humanity in Burma. In 1942 he was named Resident Chaplain at B.C.S. This brilliant, many-talented and compassionate Christian had been in spiritual anguish since, as a young student in theology and a recently naturalized German-born citizen, he had been caught up in the first World War. Having chosen the artillery as the most impersonal way to perform an abhorrent duty, his assignment as a sniper to individual killing of his fellow man tormented his spirit until the end of his life. His departure from B.C.S. to a Kansas parish in 1944 followed his agonies of frustration and indecision, but also his memorable service to the School.

Rev. Sidney Childs and numerous other clergymen filled in until Rev. Brian Whitlow was appointed Chaplain and Classics Master in 1946. He became Master-in-Charge of the Prep in 1949, following W. A. Page's illness, and returned to pastoral ministration in Gaspé in 1952.

Rev. H. T. G. Forster, 1953-62, and Rev. F. H. K. Greer, 1962-72, were resident Chaplains with teaching in Latin and History, respectively. The relatively infrequent breaks in chaplain continuity in this period were filled by Bishop's University and other visiting clergy, and by Rev. H. Brandwood, resident Chaplain in 1960-61.

The Little Chapel

For five years, 1947-52, boys, masters and all people in the School community had the use of a small chapel, centrally located, on the quad side of the School House basement. The concept of a minichapel, close to the areas of the day's work and reward, was the Chaplain's. Rev. Brian Whitlow was present in the oratory almost every morning during the years of its use. He celebrated Holy Communion on each day for which provision was made in the Prayer Book.

In May 1947, the Headmaster announced in a sermon delivered in St. Mark's that the new Chapel was to be dedicated on Ascension Day. He told of St. Martin's life as a soldier, frontier churchman and humanist. Rt. Rev. John Dixon, Bishop of Montreal, dedicated the Chapel to the Glory of God and in honor of St. Martin of Tours, in an afternoon service attended by representatives of all forms: Bradley Seager (VII); Hugh Bignell (VI); Paul Almond (V Arts); John Ross (V Sc); Wilson Patterson (IV); Trevor Bishop (III A); Bevans Giles (III B); Robin Pitfield, Head Prefect; Graham Patriquin, representing the masters, and Headmaster Crawford Grier.

On occasion, the small room with its altar and its simple furnishings was filled to overflowing, but its sustained value was in the accessibility of a place to meditate, perchance to pray, and this may have strengthened greatly the growing desire to have a School chapel constructed when and wherever it could best be undertaken. When this became a certainty, there was no hesitation in the choice of a name for the larger place of worship — St. Martin's.

The Choir

Records of the School's offering both instruction and exercise in music extend well over a century. For about forty years the School produced an annual Calendar. The issue of 1868 notes: "A fife and drum band has been formed in the Rifle Corps which has lately been provided with excellent instruments." In the 1875 prospectus, Vocal Music is listed seventh in the Courses of Instruction — ahead of gymnastics and drill. In 1878, A. St. J. Brennan, Esq., appears as Music Teacher in the calendar's List of Masters. His was a one-shot

appearance; in the next few years, it states cautiously: "With teachers for Music, etc." at the end of the list of named Masters.

Two men seem to have served two-year stints in music instruction during the 1880's; W. Reed, Esq., quondam Organ Scholar at Keble College, Oxford, and J. D. Lloyd, Esq., appear in the calendars of 1886-1889, but the first link in a chain of musical progress seems to have been forged in the appointment in 1889 of Arthur Dorey, Esq., as Organist and Music Master. It could have been stepped-up advertising, but Mr. Dorey's qualifications multiplied in successive editions of the Calendar, so that, in the 1892 and 1893 issues, he is named respectively as Arthur Dorey, Esq., A.R.C.O., and then F.R.C.O., late organist Alexandra Palace, London. To those who knew the immense organ in Ally Pally, that achievement would mark him as no ordinary musician, and additional evidence points in that direction. In the School Notes of the Mitre the writer speaks of The Musical Revival. There is no doubt that Mr. Dorey was an enthusiast, a capable organist, a showman and an innovator. With these qualities he gave music direction seven years of continuity and the Choir, cassocked and surplised, with decani and cantoris division, became an institution at B.C.S.

There was contagion too. The Cadet Corps band experimented with improvised wind instruments; the Headmaster, H. J. H. Petry, called for Glee Club volunteers and got nearly fifty; and somehow a piano appeared in the Armory, where aspiring performers banged out their scales in relative seclusion. The Mitre editor again paid tribute: "Mr. Dorey is in charge of this new civilizing influence."

The entire School establishment accepted the Choir with finality. It processed at Convocation in June, 1896; it was photographed formally in 1897 and in many subsequent years, and while the Glee Club faded into silence after a few years of boisterous harmony, the Choir fell into the capable hands of R. N. Hudspeth in the big changeover of 1902, and was nurtured for six years under his scrupulous direction.

Fortunately a boy's sense of historical importance and his generosity have confirmed the nature of the choir's reward back in its early days. Winthrop Kent (1906-09) took snapshots, and

mounted them systematically in a looseleaf album. He gave it to the School some fifty years later. Three pictures, grouped, show the choir enjoying its annual picnic. Jack Brook, about an hour's walk from the School, ran through a wooded gorge on its way to the Massawippi, and formed a series of pools deep enough for a dip and a natural shower just before it passed under a high wooden bridge and levelled out along the flatland. It was an ideal picnic site and the Kent snaps indisputably show it, although suburban sprawl has since altered its beauty.

Mr. Hudspeth's stewardship was one of the four prominent eras in the Choir history; one has to accentuate the ministrations of Dorey, Hudspeth, Page and Forster as its memorable periods of development.

Records of the early years in the Tyson Williams headmastership are scarce, and the Great War's outbreak absorbed the whole interest of schoolboys destined in fearfully short time to answer the call to arms. The Choir was maintained, nevertheless, and in 1917 Mr. Irwin Sawdon, L. Mus., was operating an Academy of Music in Sherbrooke that provided Special Teaching for Diplomas in Voice, Piano, Violin and Harmony — and he was also teaching music at B.C.S. He was "Ikey" to the boys; his name does not appear as a working official on sports programmes or other lists of activity, and the prestige of music seems to have been minimal. He was a good musician, however, and the choral volunteers continued to practise, robe, process, and above all, to serve as a tuning-fork in the vocal worship of the School Chapel.

The Reverend E. K. Moffat, Chaplain and History Master, 1923-29, had choir experience also and amalgamated choral administration with ecclesiastical polity. There is recorded evidence of support for the Choir in the School community; twice in the twenties, Mrs. H. B. MacDougall freshened the appearance of the choir with a gift of new robes.

Mr. Moffat returned to pastoral duties elsewhere in the diocese, and Dr. Smith drew upon local resources to maintain the Chapel's services. Reverend H. C. Burt became non-resident Chaplain, and Miss Minnie Gill, whose home on College Street was

a kind of Delphian oracle in social mores, became organist and choir-mistress. Miss Gill was a realist in her conception of the job: "I can't teach them much about singing," she confided to a friend, "but they simply love to shout!" (Onward, Christian Soldiers, over a period of several years, undoubtedly softened the resistance to compulsory Chapel of many boy dissenters.) She approved the monthly "carrot" that choristers enjoyed on the last Friday afternoon of each month — a Choir Half. She was diplomatic too in dispensing an almost exciting hospitality to influential members of the Choir and School. Old Boy gossip fondly recalled a glass of sherry, taken with prudence, before the Sunday afternoon tea.

One of the brightest feathers in the cap of Headmaster Crawford Grier was his hiring, in 1934, a man of many parts, William A. Page. "Pop's" regime as organist and choir director lasted fifteen years, and during that time it became favourably, even enthusiastically known, more widely than at any former period of its existence.

Mr. Page developed a "tone choir". Its significance is best described by an ex-chorister:

"Mr. Page's chief emphasis was on the development of a flute-like choral 'head-tone', produced by projecting the voice 'through the head' rather than by singing from the back of the throat. This technique obviously came from England with him — a technique largely responsible for the fine sound of renowned English Cathedral boys' choirs.

"One technique of focusing the sound through the head involved warping the throaty vowel sound 'a' into a more resonant 'e' sound. This technique was applied relentlessly to all choral music. Consequently, such beloved lines as 'praise Him for his grace and favour' became humorously transformed into 'preese Him for his grease and fever'. "Pop" placed more emphasis on the *sound* of the music than on the intent of the text which it was set to, and to this day I find myself singing all but limericks of questionable virtue and other bawdy songs with very little attention paid to the words. I think it was Sir Thomas Beecham who proclaimed that 'the English don't like music, but they enjoy the sound it makes...' I remember that we had to pass certain aural tests to get into the choir, such as identifying the number of notes in an interval or chord."

These headtones were employed to their fullest extent in lofty descants, sometimes composed by the choirmaster, sometimes borrowed, sometimes discovered unexpectedly, but ever present.

He liked public appearances and demanded thorough visual smartness of his choir boys. They rapidly learned to process in unwavering, straight lines, erect, with hymn books held high in both hands. "Pop's" choirs stepped forward with utmost precision; they did not waddle! It would be difficult to find a better complemented pair; the Head delighted to plan the strategy of invasion into new territories; Mr. Page relished a performance of tactical excellence. Thus the Choir Trip became, time-and-time again, a conquest. The troops wore cassock, surplice and ruffs; their secret weapon, the descant. Their willing victims frequently surrendered younger sons to join the conquerors — at B.C.S. Disagreements between the Head and Choirmaster were recurrent; reconciliation followed with such certainty that their colleagues were not alarmed, but smiled with undisturbed assurance that sunshine would follow the storm.

Less than a year after Mr. Page took charge the Magazine published a full-page innovation. The time-honoured Chapel Notes of the Midsummer 1935 edition gave half their two-page coverage to the Choir. The new era's magnitude was signified by the Choir's size, forty Prep and Upper boys. Choir practice between supper and Prep on Tuesdays for the juniors and on Thursdays for the whole choir indicated a serious approach. Mr. Page reported on Sexagesima Sunday's mattins and evensong at Trinity Memorial Church, Montreal, and the order for each service; on Graham Egerton's solo part in the Te Deum, and similar performances in O Hear Ye Israel by Dick Collier, Bill Molson, Leslie Davis, Hugh Blair, Nick Mercer and Dave Atkinson. A forecast that full four part harmony would be achieved during the next year was his optimistic conclusion.

Extra-mural appreciation came in letters such as this:

167 Victoria St.,
Sherbrooke, Que.

Dear Mr. Headmaster,

As one of the oldest members of St. Peter's Church, I

would like to express my appreciation of the inspiring service rendered by your School choir, and I am sure the large congregation would heartily join me in conveying grateful thanks to you for giving us this splendid example of what the Service of the Church should be.

Nothing like it has been heard in St. Peter's in my experience for over thirty years. I would like also to congratulate you on the fine devotional attitude of the whole school.

I hope that we may be favoured again next year with a similar service; it would add to the joy of this congregation and be a great help in the improvement of our service.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

J. MacKinnon

May 14, 1934.

Special services at nearby churches, St. George's and St. Peter's, enriched the Choir's experience, as did the visit at Thanksgiving Day service, 1935, of guest organist Mr. A. H. Egerton, A.R.C.M., F.R.C.O., Mus. Bac., Head of the Music Department, Wells College, Aurora, N.Y., and father of the School's leading bass.

A weekend visit to Quebec's Cathedral Church of the Holy Trinity was the innovation of 1936. On a Saturday morning in April the Choir boarded the 7:40 Q.C.R. passenger train at Ross Siding, just beyond the School property up Moulton Hill. It was half an hour late, and lost an hour more during its multiple-stop run to the Palace Station. There, Mr. C. E. A. Boswell was on hand to meet them and to assign each boy to a household where he would be the guest of an hospitable family.

Mr. Page rehearsed the choir in stops and starts, tried out the organ's eccentricities and was able to report the Choir's performance at mattins and evensong as one of quiet confidence and commendable effectiveness. Four descants attired the processional and recessional hymns at morning and evening services, and the large congregations were impressed by the vocal performance and "the appearance, dignity and deportment" of the boys as well.

The visit was particularly memorable because of Monday's



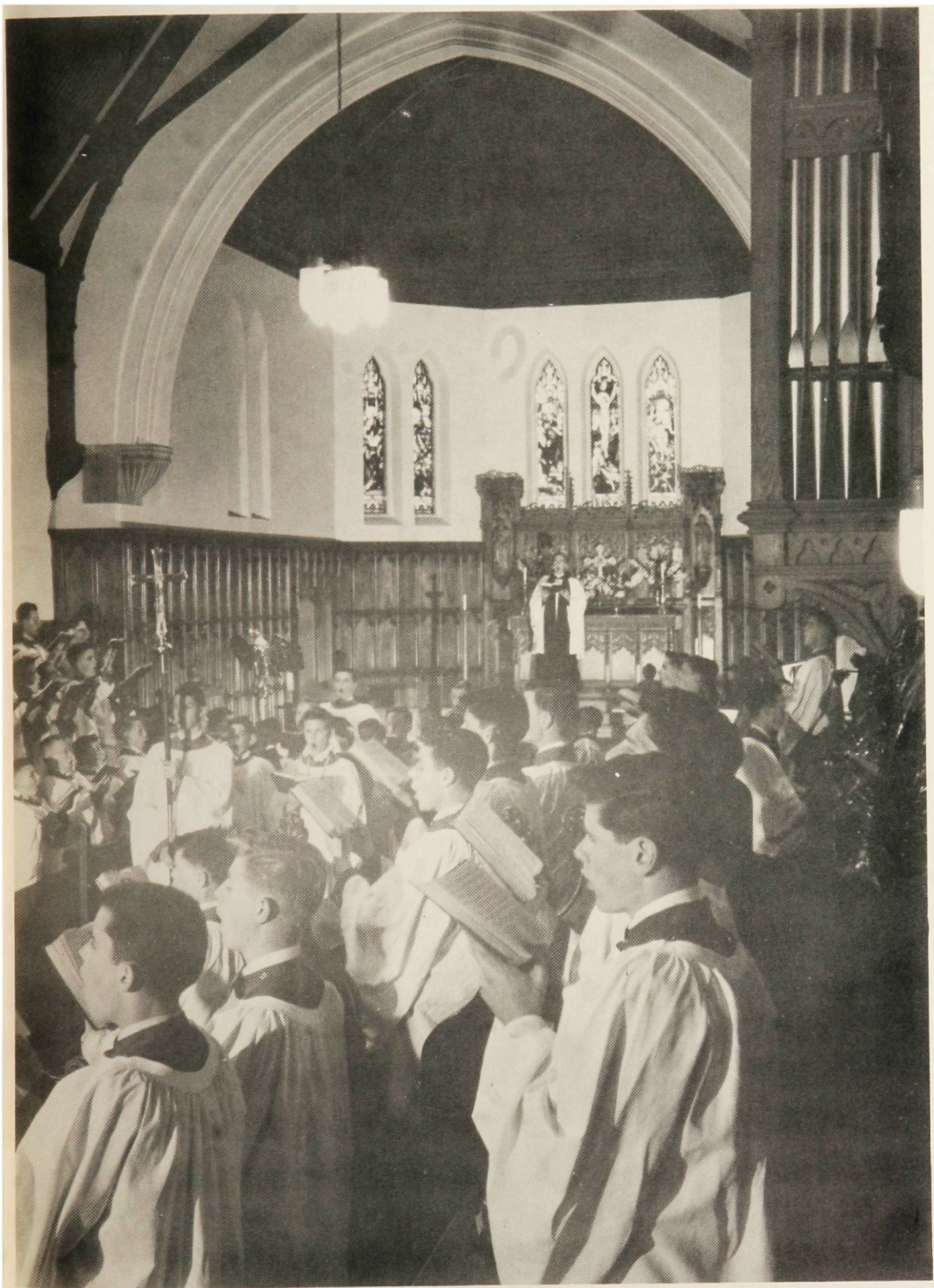
1898 CHOIR



W. A. Page's First Choir, 1935



Last W. A. Page Choir, 1948-49



St. Mark's Chapel — Recessional.



Full Choir at Christ Church Cathedral, Montreal, April 1956.
Miss Reyner, Choir Mother, The Headmaster, the Chaplain, with Dean G. Hasted Dowker and Dr. Drummond Wolff, organist.



Dedication of St. Martin's Chapel, Oct. 11, 1959.
In the chancel: Rev. H. T. Forster, J. H. Redpath, Dean Sydney Jellicoe, Douglas Langley, Archbishop Carrington, Archdeacon T. J. Matthews, the Headmaster, Mr. Justice Mitchell, Rev. John Anido.



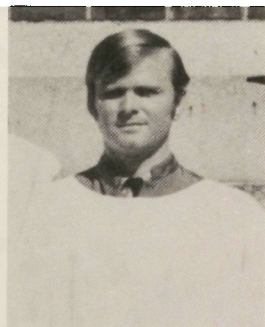
Hymn Books Held High.



Mrs. Bertha Bell.



John Pratt.



David Cruickshank.



Ante Chapel, St. Martin's, with War Memorial Tablets.

Three Participating Old-Boys



J. K. L. Ross (1886-1891)



Col. George R. Hooper (1872-1879)

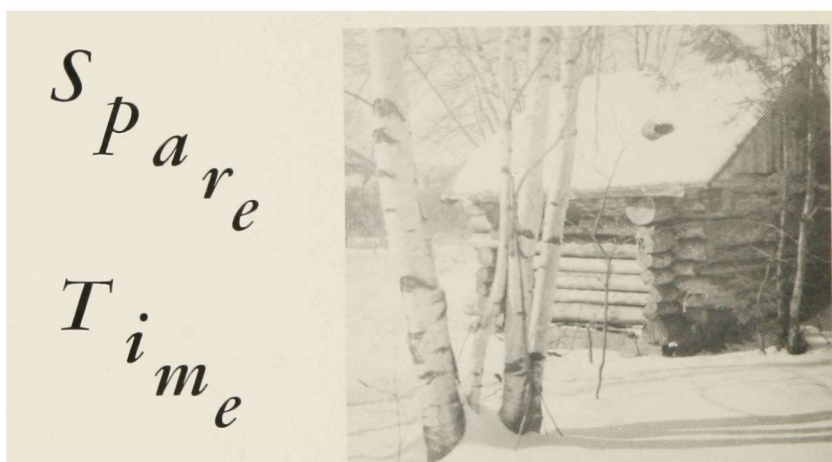


Grant Hall (1875-1880)



ORCHESTRA — 1925-1926

E. Sangster, G. Auld, G. A. Sharp, M. Boulton, W. MacNeill.



A Well Contrived Hut.



Summit of Mt. Orford, Nov. 11, 1936.
Mrs. Love and H. L. Hall with companions.

sightseeing; the Q.C.'s 4:00 p.m. departure allowed extensive touring, and a personally-conducted visit to the Citadel with Brigadier General Prower didn't lessen Choir prestige in the least.

More special music was learned and presented at Confirmation Sunday and at the Memorial Service for the late King George V.

Choir membership conferred sartorial distinction during Michaelmas term, 1936, when the first Choir ties appeared. These ties were a lively red, with diagonal bars in silver and narrower stripes in purple. The neckwear made a sharp and pleasing contrast to Sunday blues and the purple of the Prep dress blazers.

They wore the new ties on Advent Sunday when, at St. George's, Lennoxville, they sang the Benedicite to Dr. Ham's arrangement with antiphonal singing by all parts. Leslie Davis's leadership of the trebles was such that he drew favourable comment in the Choir Notes.

Centenary year was memorable for the Choir. Handicapped by the protective isolation of the Prep and its trebles in the Lenten term — contagious disease played havoc with school planning in those days — the full choir rallied in the spring, sang in Christ Church Cathedral and Trinity Memorial Church, Montreal, and reached new heights in the two services in St. Mark's Chapel on Centenary Sunday, with *Ein' feste Burg* and *Praise My Soul, The King of Heaven*, both with descant, at mattins and evensong respectively.

Twenty-five members of the Choir and Mr. Page visited Danville on November 14th, and sang the Choir Office of Morning Prayer. The following Sunday, the Rector of St. Peter's, Sherbrooke, invited the choir to take part in the celebration of the 115th anniversary of that church, where the visiting preacher was the Primate of All Canada, the Most Reverend Archbishop Owen. Broadcast of the service over Station CHLT was another first for the choir.

Popularity of the annual Carol Service was reflected in its singing, at Archdeacon Jones's request, in St. George's, one day before our own Christmas evensong.

Innovations at this period of choir development were signally happy as Mr. Page called on his boys for specialized contributions.

The notes of Harrison Bennett's trumpet voluntary lingered in the memory of all those who attended that evensong in St. Mark's Chapel in the Lent term of 1938, and Jonathan Robinson, a Prep boy, played the organ with confidence and facility for Choral Communion in May, 1941. Meanwhile the choir's strength increased to about fifty and Mr. Page once again broke through his self-imposed bonds of reticence to compliment Les Davis and Alan Finley upon their dynamic leadership in the choir. Musical enthusiasm was spreading through the School community with the contagion of a measles outbreak, as a revived orchestra and a full musical recital indicated, in the last year of lifting Depression and lowering clouds of war.

It was at this time that Mr. Page put the finger of augury on David Atkinson, whose brilliant future in the world of music he confidently predicted. Older Old Boys agreed; they had known and heard Dave's uncle, Edmund A. Burke, (1890-94), Prefect, Lieutenant in the C.E.F., 1914, and later an internationally famous singer.

During the year a full complement of church anthem books signified the interest and approval of another devoted supporter, Mrs. T. T. McG. Stoker.

The Choir broke new ground by singing at St. Matthias, Westmount, and Christ Church Cathedral, Ottawa, in the early years of the war. Travel restrictions, increasing demands upon the Choir's services at School and in nearby parishes of the Townships, and probably the absence of Lt. Col. Grier, who put on the king's uniform again in February 1942, limited the frequency of lengthy trips. The choir maintained a high standard of performance, however, in St. Mark's Chapel and neighbouring churches.

Memorial services became deeply personal experiences for the older choir boys; frequently, as Prep trebles, they had sung with the soldiers whose lives and sacrifice the service recalled. The singing in these offices of remembrance was, unquestionably, from the heart.

An achievement of magnitude in the war years was the production in 1943, on the Saturday before Easter, of Handel's Messiah. Because of the oratorio's difficulty, Mr. Page compromised with the full musical score, and altos Alan Finley and Frank Morkill,

who were also prefects, read the portions the choir was incapable of rendering musically, thus preserving the narrative. Soloists were Bill Boswell, John Hancock, Stan Dodds, Gordon Empey, Ross Wells Smith and Mike Horniman.

Year of victory in Europe, 1945, was one of attainment and celebration for the choir. In March, they rendered, for the first of many times, Stainer's Seven-Fold Amen. Later, they sang before an overflow congregation in St. Matthias, Westmount, and in May joined the various local choirs in an open-air service of thanksgiving at Bishop's University on V. E. Day. A deluge of rain sluiced the celebrants; a badly placed microphone amplified the main speakers' words well enough, but caught only one or two voices of the choir. They sang, however, with undampened joy and enthusiasm.

With the return of peace, more and more Old Boys, parents and friends made the Carol Service an occasion to visit the school chapel and recapture some of the mystic joy of the schoolboy's end-of-term hallelujah. The pews and additional chairs were filled in constantly rising numbers until St. Mark's chapel simply could not accommodate the press of congregation. The Carol Service had grown into maturity as a B.C.S. institution.

During the last two years of Mr. Page's choirmastership, Gilbert and Sullivan operettas demanded perhaps more attention than the singing of hymns, psalms and responses, and two rather spectacular productions, *Pirates of Penzance* and *Iolanthe*, made extensive use of choir talent.

Mr. Page's health was not sufficiently impaired to prevent his scoring 22 runs in a Masters' cricket match in 1948 but illness overtook him early in 1949 and the School sadly bade him farewell in absentia; he was confined to his bed for an extended period before he left.

Mr. G. M. Black, a graduate student at Bishop's University, took over choir direction until the end of June, 1950, and from September till Christmas of that year, the organist and choir director was K. G. Ansdell, formerly Music Master of Wem Grammar School in Shropshire.

In January 1951, the Head persuaded James H. Whitelaw,

a talented musician in the Language Department, to become organist, and Prof. Roger Havard, the School Music Teacher, was named to direct the choir. With a Presbyterian pianist at the organ and a Methodist Welshman directing, the solidly Anglican choir performance was given extensive remodelling at this stage. In the Michaelmas term, under the sole leadership of Mr. Whitelaw, it departed even further from the old familiar measures, many of which were unsuitable to a choir which at the time was weak in tenors and almost bereft of altos. Before the traditionalists could frustrate him Mr. Whitelaw left secondary teaching, returned to graduate school, obtained his doctorate in French at the University of Montreal, and went on to teach and later to administrate in Sir George Williams University.

Reverend Harold T. G. Forster had come to the School as Chaplain in the spring term of 1953. With James Whitelaw's departure there was once again a vacancy in the choir leadership. Mr. Forster was not a graduate of a music conservatory but he had had considerable experience with choirs and volunteered to direct if the School obtained an organist. A graduate student from Bishop's University, a capable organist, was obtained, and carried on until February 1954, when he left university with only short notice. The Chaplain, notified of his going less than a week before the next morning service in St. Mark's, was of no mind to accept defeat. Donald Patriquin, a fifth former, was given an immersion course in the operation of the organ — two lessons — and became School organist. On week days he played the piano at Assembly for the morning hymn and on Fridays for the Sing-Along, a Forster introduction that became a distinctive institution of life at B.C.S.

Mr. Forster's enthusiasm for choral music and good congregational participation in the Chapel service resulted in the second renaissance of church music at B.C.S. "Pop" Page vitalized a moribund group of Choir-half privilégiés in 1934 with a dynamic revolution in choral technique. His flute-like trebles became famous in their time, though when they "preessed Him for His grease and fever", their diction left much to be desired. That, Harry Forster rapidly cleared up. Excalibur, a fifteen-inch ruler, inspired the trebles,

and various pressures, social, mental and physical, got the older boys to singing parts. The hymns became intelligible for the first time since Miss Gill's noisemakers had thundered audibly; the choirs of the fifties did not roar.

The Forster hymn practice on Friday mornings was from the first day a galloping exercise in vocal gymnastics, full of laughs, explosions, and tough tonal disciplines. The response of the School to difficult tunes was invariably acceptance and, in great measure, victory. "Why", Headmaster Fred Pattison asked once, "do you choose only the harder hymns?" That amused, and pleased Harry Forster. He was at his best in tackling a job just a little too big, in the opinion of others, to be handled. The travelling Head of the Royal School of Church music told a friend of the School that he had never met an amateur with such a knowledge of choral problems and technique. "It is difficult," he said, "to believe that Mr. Forster is not a trained choral musician."

The School community offered more than wide-eyed admiration of the musical renaissance; it joined, with enthusiasm. Three masters who had musical training helped with the trebles in the Prep school and worked with individuals and small groups in the newly furnished Music Room at the south end of Second Floor in School House. James Winder, a Lennoxville-based Old Boy working in a Sherbrooke radio station, continued his taping and recording of the choir's music begun in St. Mark's Chapel, Thanksgiving 1951, while he was still at School.

Carols sung before the Sherbrooke Rotarians in December 1953, Mattins at St. James the Apostle, Montreal, the following May, and services marking the 150th Anniversary of the Cathedral Church of Quebec in October 1954, developed the choir's expertise for its most ambitious venture — a major choral part in the Patronal Festival of St. George's Cathedral, Kingston, Ontario, in April. The choir sang at three services: Holy Communion, Mattins and Festal Evensong. They joined in the latter with the Cathedral Choir, a total of 120 voices under the leadership of George Maybee, choirmaster of the Cathedral. A 12" L. P. has preserved this achievement.

The official stamp of approval and commendation appeared on the cover of June 1955, B.C.S. The choir, with Prefect Bill Sharp carrying the new processional cross given in memory of Mr. Page, was pictured against the chancel and altar of St. Mark's Chapel.

Progress and recognition continued in 1955-56. The choir learned Stanford's setting of the Holy Communion, which they sang in conjunction with the St. George's Cathedral Choir of Kingston in St. Peter's Church, Sherbrooke. In April they sang in choral competition at the Sherbrooke Youth Festival and were awarded first place. They sang "Blessed be God the Father" by Wesley, (Malcolm Rowat, soloist) and Stanford's "Caelos ascendit hodie". A fortnight later they sang two full cathedral services for another first achievement at Christ Church Cathedral, Montreal, with Radio Station CFCF carrying part of the service over the air.

Gilbert and Sullivan once again encroached on the choir's time with good-humoured musical buffoonery in 1956-57, but that made no-never-mind to the choirmaster. Expansion of performance, in his book, demanded accessory training. The School had the capable services of two teachers of piano, Mrs. Robert Bell and Miss Betty Dawson; Mr. Forster applied all the pressure to the hesitant, and more and more choir boys, under their enthusiastic instruction, rapidly became better sight readers and practised their own parts on the piano. In the fall term the choir trip to St. Matthias, Westmount, provided the boys with the annual carrot, and from then on they made music, sacred and profane, seven days of each school week, and loved it. Deep down in the bass register, Michael Bell, Head Chorister, bloomed as a soloist, and high in the scale, the uncommonly soft and clear treble of Richard Brown delighted all listeners.

A malevolent star hovered over the choir much of the 1957-58 school year. Asian flu eliminated the Thanksgiving service; in early November a heavy, wet snowstorm over the higher ground beyond Sand Hill made heavy going for the leading cars that carried eleven choristers to an evensong service in St. Paul's, Bury. Only minutes later cars with the rest of the choir aboard spun wheels,

skidded ditchwards, and were completely foiled by the greasy slush. The vanguard, arriving at St. Paul's and committed to their engagement, waited an hour and a half, then, certain that no more voices, no organist and no Choirmaster would arrive, they carried the service through to its conclusion, and won the respect and admiration of a packed church. At St. George's, Drummondville, the Southern Canada Power system went kaput shortly after the service began and sung mattins were without instrumental accompaniment. Mr. Forster's tuning fork and his vocal introduction of each hymn got full response from the choir. The consummate difficulty came at St. James the Apostle in May, when "half the soloists went sick."

On the brighter side, Mr. Jan Simons came out weekly from Montreal for invaluable lessons in singing. Miss Martha Watson's determination to create a truly beautiful setting for the Carol Service in the Assembly Hall prevailed over all obstacles, and more than five hundred people who filled main floor and balcony were deeply moved by the Choir's performance and the visual loveliness of its setting.

Mrs. Bertha Bell became School organist in Michaelmas term, 1958, the first lady in that position since Miss Gill's retirement in 1934. Carols in the spacious Trinity United Church in Sherbrooke, a visit to the Cathedral, Ottawa, and preparation for dedication of the new St. Martin's Chapel in November, 1959 kept the choir busy enough.

Dedication of St. Martin's by Archbishop Carrington was an extraordinary occasion for the choir. They sang to the accompaniment of the new Casavant organ, given by Mrs. Pillow in memory of her husband, Howard Pillow, Head Prefect of the School in 1900-01. The choral offerings, William Smith's Responses, Stanford's Jubilate in C, and César Franck's setting of Psalm 150, reached a triumphant climax in the recessional hymn, 'Joyful, Joyful, We Adore Thee.'

Two choir trips, to Quebec in Michaelmas term and to Montreal in May, took the choir to three churches, since they sang at Trinity Memorial and the Church of St. Andrew and St. Paul on the spring excursion. The choir of St. Matthias, Westmount, visited

St. Martin's chapel in February, combining with the School choir at Mattins. John Trott's Old Boys hockey team contained about a dozen tenors and basses who joined in the songfest most acceptably.

Two prominent musicians having valuable connections with the choir, Jan Simons, baritone, and Alastair Cassels-Brown, organist, gave a magnificent recital on April 21st. Mr. Cassels-Brown had composed music specially for the School choir, and Mr. Simons's vocal training of B.C.S. boys had developed numerous good tenors and basses.

Final event in a year loaded with choir activities was the visit from the Director of the Royal School of Church Music, Gerald Knight, homeward bound from a tour of choirs that had taken him to South Africa, South America, the West Indies, the U.S.A. and Western Canada. Choirs from King's Hall and the Sher-Lenn organization joined the School choir in an overflow service in the Chapel. The Director made his points in an address on the importance of good music in Church worship.

The Choir Notes of the 1960 B.C.S. made no mention of the Chaplain-Choirmaster, so it must be inferred that they were his comments. John Pratt and Bradley Seager, Upper School masters, were named as valued soloists, and thanks were extended to John Ferris and Chris Gummer, two more staff men who robed and sang each Sunday. The distaff side received grateful recognition, with Miss Reyner, Choir Mother, particularly well remembered. Ron Saykaly, Head of the Choir, Librarian Doug Langley and soloists Malcolm Rowat, Peter Kingston and Ian Macpherson were indicated as substantial contributors to the year's great success. No doubt of it; the choir was a well-founded School corporation.

Harry Forster had talked of and raised up hopes for a choir tour of the West Indies, where he had previously taught, and had several churches actively interested in the visiting project. It was not to be, however, and possibly his sabbatical year of absence in 1960-61 may have been to gain a second wind.

Bradley Seager, a Master and ex-choir-boy, stepped up from a solo chorister's pew to direct the choir, now grown to a chancel-filling membership of eighty-five. Visits to the Lennoxville

United Church of Canada and to St. George's Church, Montreal, an extensive radio broadcast of the November 9th evensong, a spring term evensong with the choir of King's Hall and the usual three major services at School, Thanksgiving, Carol Service and Confirmation, all produced choral work of a high order.

The Chaplain-Choirmaster returned in Michaelmas term, 1961. Mr. Jan Simons came as the choir's guest artist in an autumn concert, and in its Lent term concert Miss Dawson and Mrs. Bell played movements from concertos for piano and organ while the choir itself rendered a solo and chorus from Handel's *Messiah*. Christmas carollers moved outdoors on the last Sunday night of term and visited the campus residences in a happy round of psalmody.

Memorable in this year of choir history were the solos of Malcolm Rowat, then finishing eight years of contribution to the music of the School. Once a treble soloist of remarkable tone in the Prep, he next led the altos and, his voice matured, he was bass soloist for three school years — eight in all, in the choir. During the year he was a prize winner in the Quebec Provincial Music Festival, for sight reading and a bass solo, *Ungeduld*, by Schubert.

There can be no doubt that eight-year leadership and training by Harry Forster brought a new and broadening phase of life to B.C.S. With few exceptions, boys and masters became exceptionally proud of the choir — and of their own increasing ability to appreciate and sing good music. Spontaneous choral outburst of strong, controlled voices made the environment brightly harmonious at School, in railway coaches, or in a highway bus. A shy, introspective youngster with a speech defect threw away self-consciousness in the Friday sing-along, and unfaltering, followed the Forster hands up and down the scale of notes with all the joy of a liberated songster. To those who loved the Chapel, and they were surprisingly many, there was the conviction that 'it is good to sing praises unto our God; for it is pleasant, and praise is comely.'

The achievements of W. A. Page and Harold Forster were as different as are most of the characteristics that have distinguished B.C.S. Mr. Page created a trained choir, an elite, respected and admired, but an almost esoteric member of the school body. Harry

Forster gave the choir to the chapel congregation, and educated the whole school to understand the basic disciplines of vocal music, and the reasons for them.

With high good humour he showed why a singer's posture should be erect; how his arms, supporting a book held high, opened his chest cavity, increased his volume, improved his breathing — and kept the hymnal at a readable level! The faces of the doubtful were eloquent with surprise and pleasure when, under the pressure of his kidding, they tried out his admonitions. As vividly as the choristers themselves, chapel parishioners will long remember his heavily-burred "R-R-R-R-RISE UP — not wise up! — YE MEN OF GOD!" And few, including Mrs. Bell, were ready to sing No. 566, tune St. Oswald, in the key of D major, two sharps, for verse one, and then, in the next breath, jump into verse two, tune Marching, in A major, three sharps! They did it — and loved it.

Harry Forster loathed dull tunes. A particular hate was "Fight the Good Fight", tune Pentecost, in key of G, one sharp, a mournful dirge for words that are far better suited to a martial strain. In England on holiday he heard a cathedral organist play the hymn to a new tune, a stirring musical exhortation, and exactly what he wanted. He sought out the organist the minute the service ended and asked about the music. The organist told him that it was his own composition, and, yielding to Harry's enthusiasm, offered to write it out on the spot.

In September he handed the score to Mrs. Bell and the rest is St. Martin's Chapel history.

Autocrat he may well have been, but the facts prove Harry Forster's success in developing initiative amongst the members of his choirs. He named and demanded quantities of work from choir officers; they were the Crucifer, the Head of the Choir (sometimes combined in one boy), the Librarians and two grades of lieutenants. The latter were distinguished by Royal School of Church Music medallions. Hanging on a red pendant, these denoted the Head Chorister, and on blue ribbons, Leading or Senior Choristers. These boys assumed responsibilities contributing immensely to choir

efficiency. Three successive choirmasters were happy to delegate executive authority with signal effect.

Peter Mitchell was probably the first of the choirboy directors when, in November 1957, eleven boys of the choir waited in vain for Mr. Forster, the organist, and the remainder of the choir. Peter was Head of the Choir; he stepped to the front of his tuneful ten and they sang the full service. Since Choirmaster John Pratt's multiple activities on the staff gave rise to many absences from choir practice, Douglas Patriquin, as Head of the Choir in 1963-64, often conducted the rehearsal. His direction in a chapel service produced no embarrassment nor difficulties. In 1969-70, David Cruickshank made similar use of David Fuller. As Head of the Choir he conducted several practices when the choirmaster was absent and his direction of John Joubert's *Torches*, at the end of term Carol Service was a tidy masterpiece of volume control.

Cooperation of organist and choirmaster has been a happy feature of the choir for two decades. Harry Forster appointed Donald Patriquin, a fifth former, to the organist job in 1954. Pupil worked with Chaplain-Choirmaster in complete harmony save for the former's brinkmanship in appearing, ready and organized, sometimes only seconds before scheduled opening of the service. The two developed a system of control that never faltered. Mrs. Bertha Bell, who succeeded as organist in 1958, was cooperative from her first choir practice. Result was, when Bradley Seager substituted for Mr. Forster in 1960-61, and then when John Pratt made his debut as Choirmaster in 1962, the established rapport made leadership change a rhythmical, instead of an awkward procedure. David Cruickshank next stepped happily into the alliance of Choirmaster and Organist in 1965 without a trace of disagreement.

John Pratt, the new Choirmaster in 1962-63, had sung as a VII former in Harry Forster's first year at School. John experienced the usual resistance to a new direction by the Old Oaken Bucket clique. The Head of the Choir and Head Prefect, Peter Hutchins, and a handful of reasonable, tradition-conscious senior enthusiasts not only gave their vocal and spiritual best, but recruited a dozen

new members for the choir in the second term and restored choir balance.

Rousing carol singing on the eve of the Christmas vacation was taped and later broadcast over CKTS radio, and a two day visit to Quebec's Cathedral in April brought the choir's music to friends beyond the Moulton Hill community. Mrs. L. M. Brady, Choir Mother, and Rev'd. F. H. K. Greer, Chaplain, were steady in the choir's New Kid Line.

So frequently, in the second time around, the batting average slumps, but as Choirmaster, John Pratt's sophomore year finished with his percentage several points higher. New parts to the Communion Service, three new carols at Christmas, evensong in the Main Hall at Wales Home, Richmond, and carols in the wards for bed-ridden guests, were some of the innovations for the choir. Christ Church Cathedral, Ottawa, and the homes of its members were hosts to the choir in the Trinity term.

A novel experience and musical treat came on a Saturday in March, 1964, with the visit and concert by the University Alumni Singers of Montreal. The School choir sang several numbers with them. The President and a co-founder of the choir was Bill Sharp (1949-55), stronger in voice and adept with made-it-myself gut bucket. John Trott (1947-55) had been back previously with St. Matthias choir, and Tommy Rogers (1950-54) also sang with enjoyment. Director of the U.A.S. was Don Patriquin (1946-56), fourth year student at McGill Conservatory of Music and former School organist. Four young professional musicians who accompanied the U.A. Singers were outspoken in their praise of our choir's performance and were delightedly surprised at the musical intelligence shown by the School.

One of John Pratt's many achievements was to maintain the Protestant work ethic as the conscience of the choir. He held his ground valiantly against all incursions upon the choir's allotted time; he demanded full attendance at practice — Prep trebles, too! — in his development of the choir's repertoire. Five previously untried

carols and a spirited, two-part revival of "Hark, What Mean Those Holy Voices?" enlivened the carol service of 1964. Four selections to be sung with the return engagement of the University Alumni Singers, and more new music for the choir trip to the Church of St. James the Apostle, Montreal, required extra time, sometimes before supper. Somehow, out of a crowded weekly schedule, it was made available, mainly by games masters who whistled the end of practice some quarter of an hour earlier than was their wont. Chapel-going jocks on the staff were among the most enthusiastic choir buffs.

The third year of Pratt ministration showed gratifying results in the reading of new music and in the leadership so many choristers took in the chapel services. The Choirmaster's valedictory Notes in the Magazine were brief but eloquent tributes to the choir boys, the adult members of the choral organization, and the support of the School community.

David A. G. Cruickshank became choirmaster in September, 1965, with a background of experience in St. George's Cathedral, Kingston, under George Maybee, of choral and solo singing at Bishop's University, and three years of teaching in Westminster Abbey School, London. With much trepidation he took on the Friday morning hymn practice — John Pratt assured him that it was imperative — and learned, rapidly, a great deal about the cooperative effort and the tradition that had become the strength of the choir institution. He selected wisely from the carol tradition, and restored the Festival of Nine Lessons and Carols. Readers, from the Prep to the Headmaster, developed the Nativity Story, and the choir's seven carols gave the congregation breathing space between their efforts on five Christmas hymns.

That the choir remained in unity with the congregation in St. Martin's chapel was reflected in the comment made in the Bulletin to Old Boys of April, 1966: "At this time of writing, (mid-February) the choir leads a responsive School congregation in the pathos of Psalm 142 — set chant in the New Canadian Psalter — and raises a harmony of praise in Mozart's anthem, "Jesus, Lamb of God, Redeemer."

Diana Glass, younger daughter of C. L. Ogden Glass, Headmaster, 1950-60, was married to Peter Jessop (1955-62) on January 21, 1967, in St. Martin's Chapel. A full choir sang Crimond's setting of Psalm 23, and led an enthusiastic congregation in Beethoven's stirring musical adaptation to Hymn 403.

In December 1967, Reverend Dave McCord (1947-55) proposed that the choir visit his United Church of Canada in Cowansville, and then sing at the Medium Security Institution nearby where he was Chaplain. The idea appealed to both the Chaplain, Howard Greer, who had had much contact with unbefriended and forgotten men among the merchant seamen in World War II, and to Choirmaster Cruickshank, who as a choir member of the Kingston Cathedral had sung at the Federal prison at Portsmouth. The Cowansville Sunday began at 6:16 a.m., and the choir got back to B.C.S. at 2:30 p.m. Some of the small boys who were Roman Catholics were up before that to attend Mass, in the darkness of winter morning. There was small kudos attached to this Sunday excursion; it could have been the most significant choir trip of any.

In centennial-plus-one year, a choir "away-weekend", from after Cadet Inspection on Friday until Saturday night, marked a departure from two traditional carrots — the pre-Page Choir Half and the more recent trip to Montreal, Quebec, Ottawa or Kingston. During the year, there had been Townships visits to St. Peter's, Sherbrooke, St. George's, Drummondville, the United Church of Canada, Cowansville, and the Medium Security Institution. Conceivably the inspirational value of visits to churches less favoured with musical treats was more in keeping with Christian generosity.

By June 1970, two observations closely related to one another could be made of the Choir. In that school year, nearly every bass, alto and tenor had begun apprenticeship as a choir treble. The satisfaction, the exhilaration of choral singing, till then, had pretty well held its own against the prevalent opting-out practices that bedevilled every school organization in the last years of the sixties. New boys in the lower forms showed less tendency to join

as trebles, and the old reliable source, the Prep, was a thing of memory. A joint service with King's Hall increased the volume of sopranos and added a dash of boy-girl interest, but at other times the scarcity of treble voices was markedly noticeable.

Year 1971-72 began with a delight. On October 24th, the Island City Singers, formerly the University Alumni Singers, with considerable experience since their last appearance at B.C.S. and accompanied by the prestigious Canadian Brass Quintet, sang Donald Patriquin's Festival Folk Mass in St. Martin's Chapel. The Quintet played a five-number programme before the mass and accompanied the Singers throughout their musical offering. Patrick Blake's flute blended with that of his partner, Margaret Trethewey, in glorious duet; Bill Sharp's resonant string bass thumped deep, toneful waves of happy sound and Don Patriquin's enthusiasm was reflected in every face and voice of the vocalists. (For these three Old Boys in the I.C.S. choir, it was a kind of anniversary. On the very spot, although it was then the Assembly Hall stage, they had played in private concert, sixteen years before, and had speculated on their future musical careers.) The congregation took part in two evangelistic hymns, Kumbaya and The Battle Hymn of the Republic.

Professor Howard Brown, of Bishop's University, scheduled his University Singers to sing Handel's Messiah in St. Martin's Chapel on November 28th. The university people were, however, in need of basses, and had virtually no tenors. Asked to volunteer, practically all the sixth and seventh form members of the choir came forward, and jammed in a series of long, difficult rehearsals with the college singers. The performance came off on schedule before a completely filled chapel, and was an inspiration to all who participated.

During the year King's Hall choir combined with B.C.S. several times at mattins, restoring some of the tonal balance undone by the departure of the Prep trebles. A further note of contemporary musical exercise was sounded by the Lennoxville Interscholar Christian Fellowship's folk mass at a morning service in St. Martin's Chapel.

The number of Old Boys actively associated with the work of a church laity has been noteworthy. In the years beginning with the W. A. Page leadership many ex-choristers from B.C.S. were to be found in good choirs of Eastern Canada. For several years running a large metropolitan church built its fine choir around a half-dozen B.C.S. choirmen, and one rather famous United Church in Ontario learned that a processing choir with hymnals held at chin level, backs straight and toes pointing forward, sang with a liveliness hitherto unknown in that church.

The Debating Society (1880-1962) *and Agora (1962-1972)*

Organized debating began at B.C.S., as far as existing records tell, in 1880. That was a year of intellectual revival; an ambitious magazine, B.C.S., appeared with eight pages, and one of the reported activities was the organization of the Debating Society in February. Eight Saturday night meetings were reported, with the following topics debated:

1. Flogging in schools.
2. The greatest incentive to action — hope of reward or fear of punishment?
3. Was Cromwell's rebellion good for England or not?
4. Compulsory games at school.
5. Steam vs. telegraph.
6. Is drill good for schools or not?
7. Army vs. navy.
8. Boarding schools vs. day schools.

H. J. H. Petry, Senior Prefect, was elected Chairman, and G. Campbell, Secretary. The membership was restricted to senior boys.

Neither Debating Society nor Magazine survived the typhoid epidemic and the move to Magog in 1881. Boys who spent two terms in the Park House location complained of the utterly dull winter they spent there without activities of any kind. Upon the School's return to Lennoxville, extracurricular ventures suffered with the general discomfiture of the School. Rectors came and went, the Directors had to raise the fees to cover deficits, and in the struggle for survival the two constructive innovations of 1880 were overlooked by the administration.

In the nineties chess enjoyed a long and extensive popularity with the intellectuals and as late as 1909 Head Prefect Bert Price and two more boys teamed with three masters in extramural chess matches, their chief opponents being the University chessmen. "The Mitre" Editors complained that the college Debating Society had

held only two meetings in an entire year, so low was interest in oratory.

A revival of debating may have been due to the influence of F. G. Yardley, B.A., Queen's College, Oxford, who as Vice- to the President-and-Headmaster, J. Tyson Williams, brought a dash of enthusiasm fresh from the Oxford Union to a rejuvenated B.C.S. Debating Society in 1911. Somehow it was a flash in the pan, as editorial comment in the 1912 Magazine reported: "Turning to the other side of school life, the Debating Society has apparently failed to justify its existence. What started with such a flourish has died miserably away, but we can only hope that with additions to its already illustrious committee its dry bones may yet live."

Yardley was denied the opportunity to revive the Society. He enlisted, was commissioned in the North Staffordshires, and was killed in action in 1916. The Society continued officially, without attention in the magazines that have been preserved save for the names of two masters, Messrs. Rugg and Knapton, who served as Vice-Presidents, and three senior boys who were Secretary Treasurers — J. K. Brooks, W. R. Harwood and J. P. Neel — in the period before 1919 when all debating reference ceased.

Jimmy Young had been a member of the Historical Society of Trinity College, Dublin, the oldest debating society in the English-speaking world, and his willingness to revive the B.C.S.D.S. was a great day for polemics at the School.

The revived Society possessed several advantages within the power of their Chairman to bestow. Primarily, the attending members enjoyed exemption from Saturday evening prep. The President, Mr. Young, called Chairman in 1936, was also Editor of the School magazine, and it was evident early in the life of the renewed Society that first position amongst the reported news in the pages of B.C.S. would be occupied by the Debating Society's activities. In the third year of its reporting them, the Magazine devoted ten of the ninety-seven pages of news to the Michaelmas term's debates. Prestige achieved, coverage became more moderate; the Society was thoroughly established. Although no cups, colours nor Distinction Caps were available for triumphant orators they were

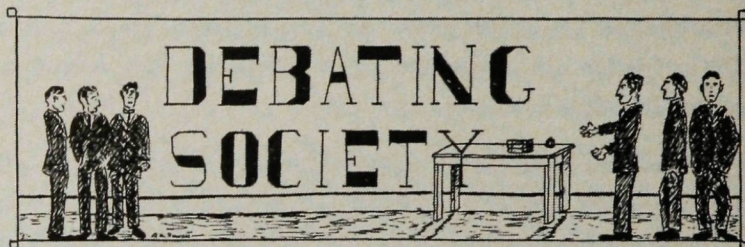
rated by the Magazine in order of their success, and Mr. Grant Hall, Chairman of the Board of Directors, presented a medal for the best debater of the year. This was followed by other medals for the runners-up and third place spokesmen — the Chairman's, the President's, for a few years the L. M. Smith Medal, and the Society's Medal all encouraged and rewarded the earnest disputants in tangible manner.

Meetings were in the Senior Library, the handsome, rather bare, rectangular chamber between the kitchen serving room and the cloister-to-stairway hall, long since lost in adroit architectural changes. They were closed to the public and newly arrived staff men were told with cool politeness that members only were permitted. Reporting upon the debates is necessarily based on the printed reports of the Magazine and upon the gossip of debaters, who predictably gave subjective account of proceedings behind the closed doors of Hooper Library.

Happily, the first edition of the Magazine in 1922 has been preserved and nothing could recapture the spirit of the Debating Society's revival as does a reproduction of page 7 of B.C.S. that appears on the following page.

Officers of the Society included from time to time the following elected positions: Vice-President, a pair of Secretaries, Treasurer, Poet Laureate and a Master of Ceremonies. Until the end of Trinity term 1948, President Young was Chairman and never missed a meeting it was said, and with probable truth. One gathered from occasional gossip that there were disorderly moments that would have done credit to the British House of Commons, and some such anarchism must have inspired this verse, published on page 18 of the Midsummer 1927 issue, immediately facing the page headed Debating Society.

(It is reproduced on page 133)



THE opening meeting of Bishop's College School Debating Society was held in the Senior Library on Saturday, October 14th, 1922. Mr. Young in the chair.

In a brief inaugural address the Chairman congratulated the Society on having such a large muster and expressed the hope that it would continue to flourish when the present members had found a wider field for their oratorical powers. He furthermore impressed very strongly on the members, the desirability of getting on their feet and saying something; after that initial effort, to say something more intelligent the next time: and then to prepare carefully their speeches in order to avoid hesitancy, and to produce readiness and quickness, to secure which there is nothing better than a rough and tumble debate.

The motion before the House was: "That this Society is of the opinion that school life in the New Building is pleasanter than in the old".

Sise I opened the debate for the affirmative and was followed by Harcourt speaking for the negative.

Twenty-one members having spoken some causing much amusement, others speaking with the ability and eloquence of old debaters, Smith I bringing the house down by declaring that, though he never washed himself he thought the bathing accommodation hopelessly inadequate, and the Chairman having put the motion to the House, declared it carried. Moseley called for a division, and a count having been made, the Chairman declared the motion lost by seven votes; the debate was declared closed and an interval of two minutes elapsed before "Private Business" at which the Society's officers were elected: the voters choosing :- Vice President — Moseley

Secretary —	Harcourt
Treasurer —	Peters

Following this the Chairman proposed that a poet-laureate should be elected; this was carried unanimously: voting followed and Hall was duly elected, after which the meeting adjourned.

The second meeting of Bishop's College School Debating Society was held on Oct. 28th, 1922 and the subject of debate was: "That this Society is of the opinion that boarding school life is far superior to day school life!" Mr. Young in the chair. Montgomery opened the debate for the affirmative and Sise I followed for the negative. On account of there having been two football matches on the morning of the above date only nine members spoke.

The debate was closed and the chairman declared for the affirmative. Sise I called for a division. The ayes then proceeded to the right of the chair and the noes to the left.

THE DEBATE JAZZ

(With Apologies)

Twenty boys in a noisy room,
 Raucous voices shattering the gloom,
 Clouds of dust from the quivering floor,
 Listen to R-nk-n's throaty roar,
 Listen to H-w-ll's insistent treble:
 Stamp your feet and thump the table—
 Boom! Boom! Boom!!!
 Roll up! Roll up to the noisy room.
 (Here the audience stamp their feet).

Skinny boys with serious faces,
 Rustic boys devoid of graces,
 Stream-line boys with plastered hair,
 Manly boy (can you hear them swear?):
 Fat boys, thin boys;
 Long boys, short boys;
 Old boys, young boys, boys with pimples;
 Gay boys, dull boys, boys with dimples;
 Boys unwashed, and perhaps a clean one
 (You may scoff, but I swear I've seen one).
 (Here the audience laugh scornfully).

Sudden a clamour rolls with fury,
 Chair! Chair! Order for the Chair!
 Order, M-rr-y! Order, Dr-ry!
 "Fine you a quarter for breach of order!"
 "Fine me a dollar, I don't care!"
 Chair! Chair! Order for the Chair.
 Dust and clamour, noise and froth,
 Outraged boys who yell in wrath.
 "Who is the Chairman?
 Kick the Chairman!
 Out with the Chairman!
 Put him out,
 The dirty lout!"
 Hoarse and loud that dreadful shout!
 (Here the audience roar like the Chairman).

With a rush and a smash and a terrible clash,
 (Can anything live in that smash?)
 There's a breaking of glass, and he's out on the grass,
 With his gown all in ribbons, a pain in his head.
 I believe he is dead.

Fines were frequently the subject of the buzz between members that the uninitiated heard as table-talk on Sunday mornings. Once, in the Christmas 1923 Magazine, a specific, mulcted offence appeared in the published minutes of the year's first meeting. The resolution before the House was: "That this society is of the opinion that School life is better than College life." Here is the report, verbatim:

Patton rose after him for the Negative, making several amusing remarks about getting better and more varied things to eat at College. When Patton had finished, the list of special speakers was exhausted and the President declared the debate open to the House. After some hesitation Sommer rose and spoke for the Negative. In the course of his speech he was fined for using the expression "Necking parties" in connection with College life. Hall rising on a point of information enquired what a "necking party" was... Sommer sat down. - - -

Hat Night was a favourite way of skirting the routine pro-con exchange, and drew upon the off-hand resources of would-be orators. The conventional resolutions got more interesting, more analytic, as the members gained experience, and veteran debaters demanded propositions of significance. Random sampling of the topics discussed indicate a steady improvement in the quality of material discussed. Football is the best game, 1924; the modern girl is encroaching too much on man's domain, 1929; Italy's attitude toward Ethiopia is to be deplored, 1935; that the Allies should open up a second front in Italy, 1942. There were silly ones too but they did not predominate.

Although the Society never claimed to be a prep school for parliamentarians, it certainly provided aspiring politicians with an arena to learn the ground rules, and where they could practise to bob, weave and throw dialectic punches with knockout authority. There is significance in the fact that most¹ Old Boy M.P.'s in Canada since the First Great War earned distinction in the B.C.S.D.S.

¹ G. M. Stearns (1917-19) and A. Ross Webster (1918-19) were elected in the 1958 Diefensweep by the voters of Compton/Frontenac and Westmount/St. Antoine respectively. The Debating Society was in limbo while they were at School.

Loran E. Baker represented the Yarmouth-Clare constituency of Western Nova Scotia from 1945-49. He was a charter member of the revived Debating Society in 1922-23, serving as Treasurer from December 2nd until the end of Trinity term and matriculation. He was rated as the fifth best debater over the year's performance.

Brigadier General Charles M. (Bud) Drury, M.P. for Westmount and holder of several weighty portfolios in the Federal Government, was Vice-President and Grant Hall Medallist in 1928-29.

Egan E. Chambers, elected M.P. for St. Lawrence-St. George in 1958, won the Grant Hall in 1937-38 and headed the Society in 1938-39.

Terry Grier was an able debater and Secretary in 1951-52. He became the first N.D.P. Member of Parliament amongst B.C.S. Old Boys in the election of 1968, having joined the National office of the C.C.F. in 1960 and helped to establish the N.D.P. in the Convention of 1961. He worked at National and local levels of the N.D.P. for seven years, then represented the riding of Lakeshore until his defeat in the election of 1974.

Tony Abbott headed the Society, took the Grant Hall medal and won it all in the provincial tournaments sponsored by Rotary in 1947 as Jimmy Young's leadership came to a triumphant conclusion. Tony was elected on a Liberal ticket for the Mississauga riding in 1974.

Exhaustive research has failed to determine if Lt. Col. George H. Baker, M.P. (B.C.S. 1889-93), the only Canadian M.P. to lose his life in the Great War, and Lt. Col. A. Hamilton Gault (B.C.S. 1895-97), elected to the British House of Commons in 1924 as a Conservative member for Taunton and twice re-elected to represent that constituency, were members or officers of older debating groups before the available records were kept.

Greville Janner did many things in his wartime stay at B.C.S., but nothing so prophetic of his subsequent career as his contribution to "the most brilliant year in the Debating Society's history", as reported in the Midsummer 1944 edition of the Magazine. Nineteen debates for the year drew upon the analytic and controversial

powers of five memorable litigants — Jimmy Jarrett, Grev Janner, Hugh Cleveland, Raymond Setlakwe and Brock Mussells and tapped, additionally, the more immature casks of wisdom amongst younger members. Greville's 899 points in nineteen debates were only seven short of Jarrett's 906, which gave him the Grant Hall Medal. Janner got the Chairman's Medal. In 1970 he stood for East Leicester as a Labour candidate, and although Harold Wilson's party failed to get into power, Janner went up to Westminster in triumph. He repeated the victory in 1974 when Labour formed the government.

Records available show only one B.C.S. Old Boy to have sat in the House of Lords, and once again the Debating Society can justly claim to have initiated William Graham, third Baron Shaughnessy, into the intricacies of parliamentary debate. "Shag" won the Debating Society's Medal in the 1936-37 year, was Chief Secretary in 1937-38, and as Lord Shaughnessy, received the President's Medal at Thanksgiving 1938, only a week after he succeeded to his father's title. In 1943, while on active service with the 22nd Armoured Regiment, Canadian Grenadier Guards, he "sat first in Parliament after the death of his father" as the official reports of the House say. The only peer beside his sponsor, the Earl of Carlisle, whom W.G.S. recognized on the Lords' benches was Viscount (R. B.) Bennett of Calgary, and Shag sat down beside him, blissfully unaware that by so doing he appeared to be increasing the potential Tory vote. He soon righted that misconception and next time sat with the Whig Lords. Newfoundland was then under a Commission Government subject to the British parliament and subsequently, during a long discussion of the island's economic woes, the junior peer from Canada cut through the verbiage and asked if it might not solve the Newfie problem were the Old Colony simply to enter Confederation! In St. John's, Joey Smallwood had the same solution in mind, but it was anathema to Lord Bennett, and he was more florid than was his wont as he glared at the ex-Secretary of the Debating Society. A group of Old Boys, fellow-soldiers, sat in the balcony as eager to hear "their" boy speak as were the expatriate Canadians, Lords Bennett and Beaverbrook. With the latter, happily,

amor patriae triumphed; they forgave youthful political indiscretion, and the three peers remained strong friends.

Jimmy Young called the year 1943-44 the most brilliant in the Society's history, and he should have known. Perhaps it was less brilliant, but exuberant descriptions by the members of meetings in the 1937-38 school year used to hold audiences of "barbarians", as some Debaters called them, in belly-busting merriment. The excitement was often such that the society's scribes reported with more than usual detail on some meetings. George Gass was President and it was an Irishman's paradise with Egan Chambers, Bill Doheny, Mike Doyle, Jim Kenny and the Hon. Bill Shaughnessy wearing the green. Recognized also throughout the School as capable, and some as witty, wranglers were Stu Allan, Hugh (Andy) Blair, "Herky" Black, Tim Burgess, George Buch, Bill Howe, Robert Sebag-Montefiore and others of less experience.

The speeches of all participants were summarized in one account, the meeting on Saturday evening, March 26th, 1938, when the motion before the House was: "That this House is of the opinion that the Fascist form of government is superior to the Communist." Seven members spoke, notably Buch, Chambers and Shaughnessy on the Communist side, Harrison Bennett and Montefiore for the Fascists. The result was a draw.

Jimmy had yielded to Society pressure for an extension of activity in 1934-35 as he consented to an inter-school debate with Ashbury on the specific understanding that it should be non-competitive. On February 15th Melville Bell, Ronald Bennett and Jack Cross met an Ashbury team of W. H. Baskerville, L. H. (Peter) Roberts and W. H. T. Wilson, debating the motion, "... that Canada should stand aloof from all pacts and treaties with European Countries". Following the speeches of the six opponents, the debate was thrown open to the House and four more speakers alternately spoke for and against the resolution. Baskerville and Bell summed up for the two sides; then, "for the sake of form, the motion was put to the House, and in the division which ensued, B.C.S. in a body filed to the left of the Chair — in honour of Ashbury".

The Chairman was truly breaking with his established principle when writing on the move made in 1947 he said in the Magazine Editorial: "Discarding our policy of "QUIET GROWTH" in the Debating Society we entered the Rotary Club Oratory Contest." Gerry Wiggett, Old Boy, Hockey Coach for twenty years and enthusiastic Rotarian, finally had persuaded Jimmy to let his part of School activity be shown to the world outside. It was a happy venture. Tony Hampson was first in the preliminary round at the Sherbrooke Rotary contest, qualified as a finalist before the Westward Rotarians, and tied for second place in the finals at the Mount Royal Hotel.

Encouraged by the success of the enterprise and the warmth of the Rotarians' friendliness, Jimmy willingly sent Tony Abbott to the public podium in the following year. Abbott won the Quebec championship in a breeze and Jimmy's cup ran over. After twenty-six years of carefully restrained growth the Society had burst into flower, and its success mollified the pain of his enforced retirement.

The Young regime came to an end in June 1948, when he decided not to head either Debating Society or Magazine in view of his impending retirement at the end of Trinity Term 1949. In October the Society reorganized with a new constitution, one of parliamentary type, according to Bourinot. Meetings were public, with chairs arranged as in the House of Commons. Spectators were invited to speak after those on the order paper had finished and a division of the House followed. The School did not rush in a body to the opened meetings to watch and listen, but a respectable attendance and fair extemporaneous discussion generally were enjoyed.

The Speaker was to be a member of the staff and Mr. Grier held the office until the fall of 1949. Upon his retirement James Whitelaw carried on as Speaker until Hugh Doheny took the Speaker's Chair early in 1950. The Society's schedule was seriously interrupted by week-end ski and hockey trips and an outbreak of measles at Ashbury, but the new Director was pleased to accompany two members to Montreal to speak at an oratorical contest sponsored by the Junior League of Montreal and the Jewish Junior Welfare League of Montreal. Trevor Bishop reported in the Magazine:

The highlight of the Lent term's debating came when J. T. I. Porteous and J. C. K. Hugessen went into Montreal to speak at an oratorical contest sponsored by the Junior League and Jewish Junior Welfare League of Montreal. The topic under discussion was: "What Would a Bill of Rights Mean to Me as a Canadian?"

Declaring that "We should eliminate the need for a Bill of Rights," before a large crowd in the ballroom of the Ritz-Carlton, Mr. Porteous urged his listeners "to live it."

Having passed through the preliminaries at Victoria Hall on February 8, Porteous and Hugessen turned in such a fine performance in the finals on February 14th, held at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel, that they returned to School having won first and third prizes respectively.

The Montreal Daily Star says the following about Porteous: "With a slightly more mature viewpoint than his fellows, he repeated the warnings of George Orwell's 'Animal Farm' and the wisdom of Edmund Burke. Those intent upon racial discrimination or tyranny, he said, would not be deterred by a written document. Nor, he pointed out, would it be easy to draw up such a document, controls being, as they are, in the hands of provincial Governments."

The Rotary contact broke the Society's self-imposed detachment and signally altered its nature. For just about a decade it grew numerically and in external performance, not spectacularly, but with almost unbroken gains in membership until it reached eighty in 1959. Its loss to the Players' Club of the highly-coveted Friday night spot on the timetable caused editorial tears in the Secretary's report to the Magazine that year. A rearrangement in 1962 followed whereby the Society became Agora, an organization that embraced several activities beyond the realm of debating or public speaking.

During the entire period of growth under the original name of Debating Society, Hugh Doheny faithfully gave counsel, born of his experience and legal training, as Honorary Chairman till 1957 and after that as unofficial but on-the-spot monitor of the speeches and debates until 1962.

Distinctive, official B.C.S.D.S. ties were first awarded in 1951 on a basis of active participation. The parliamentary system was abandoned in favour of the previous chairman-and-table order

of public debate, since the disjunction of formal parliamentary seating appeared to embarrass the younger speakers; they liked it better with their knees under a table.

Rotary International opened another door to the Society's widening experience in 1951 when Laurie Burpee represented the Philippine Islands in a Miniature United Nations Assembly at Plymouth, N.H.

Debating broke new ground again in 1952 with the inception of a Triangle tournament, bringing together B.C.S., Ashbury and L.C.C. George Cantlie and Michael Ogilvie were the School's first official speakers in this tourney, each one supporting an opposite side of the Proposition.

Meetings were delayed until Lent term in 1954 by the press of Michaelmas activities, but a brilliant group of debaters argued two vital problems of the day: cost sharing of the St. Lawrence Seaway in intramural debate, and the political justification of McCarthyism in a Triangle Meet against L.C.C., held at Ashbury. Here the B.C.S. team of Fred Meredith and Catalin Mitescu successfully attacked the existing cancer in the public mind, and won twenty-nine votes against nineteen for L.C.C. from the listeners.

Participation was a record seventy-eight in 1956 as Peter White, Grant Hall Medallist, took first place in the Townships competition, but lost in the provincial finals in Montreal. The following year was the second as a bicameral society, with Juniors meeting — and speaking — apart from the Seniors. Norman Webster, headed for a Rhodes Scholarship, was clear choice as B.C.S. representative at Plymouth's Miniature U.N. 1958 was a year of tremendous activity with eighty members, record participation from the floor, and a decennary triumph: Colin Moseley, son of the first Grant Hall Medallist, won first place at the Provincial Finals of the Rotary Public Speaking Competition. Ten years before, Tony Abbott had worn the laurel circlet.

In 1960 Stanstead joined the three original schools in regular competition on the podium, but interest seemed generally to be declining in favour of more glamorous indoor activities, and in 1962 under the presidency of George Trakas the Society's members drew

up a new constitution creating Agora, a kind of holding company for public speaking, community and industrial tours and the like. Staff Adviser Alexis Troubetzkoy conducted, under Agora's auspices, three general-interest tours, to the Domil Textile plant, Sherbrooke Hospital and the Walter M. Lowney Chocolate Factory. Professor Gil Ross of Bishop's University Geography Department was a highly interesting guest speaker to the Club.

Reverend Howard Greer became Staff Adviser in 1963-64, and Agora entered three two-member teams in the debates among E. T. High Schools, sponsored by Bishop's University. The teams won all nine debates and in the final, against Sherbrooke High School, Bruce McMartin and Julian Wise teamed up to win the Anthony Preston Shield, given to the competition winner. Chris Osborne's showing in the provincial Rotary-sponsored championships at Montreal got him to the finals, which was recognized by a bronze medal and a scholarship. Professor Terry MacDermot of the Political Science Department of Bishop's and a former Headmaster of U.C.C. was the introductory speaker at the third term's venture, B.C.S. Model General Assembly of the U.N.

A repeat performance the following year in the Bishop's University high school debates retained the Preston Shield for Centre Hall hanging and two teams went in to the McGill tourney. Another model U.N. General Assembly, opened by Brigadier General J. H. Price, occupied about sixty boys. James Brunton's shoe-pounding imitation of the Soviet's delegate had the audience — and the shoe-banger — in stitches.

The Houses' Debate opened a busy 1966 winter season, as Grier House won this novelty. Three teams spoke at the Bishop's tournament, two contended at McGill, and a three-man delegation was sent to the Interprovincial talkfest at Port Hope. James Duff won an award there for extempore speaking. Chris Davis used the entire School as his billboard as he organized a Model Parliament at which he was Speaker. John Burbidge headed a minority liberal government that debated the issue of capital punishment.

In the fall of 1966 Friday afternoon was labelled for "activities" rather than classes and Agora, getting a portion, used it

to plan for further Sunday evening programmes. These were debates only in the smallest degree; the description advanced to the Magazine was one of discussions. These, as reported, ranged from sex to Viet Nam and back to sex again. Opinion polls got a heavy play and Agora tried to evaluate the School's opinion on birth control and civil rights. Weekly posting in Centre Hall attracted the curious. Debating got some attention; three members attended the Port Hope Tournament and three more debated in the Mobile International High School Debating Tournament. There was not sufficient interest to enter the Bishop's University high school meet. Reporters for Agora questioned why the attendance dropped as subjects for discussion became more intellectual.

A return to 8:30 Friday night meeting time and some pressure from the officers restored a modicum of activity to Agora in 1967-68. Polls, once again on sex and drugs, led to joint Prefect-Headmaster action in getting an expert to speak on drugs; sexologists weren't common in Quebec at that time. The head of McGill's Health Department lectured twice on the drug problem. Extramural debating was limited to observation of the McGill tournament by three non-speaking Juniors, two entries in the Bishop's University debates and sending one member to Plymouth. Tony Awde, however, won the unqualified respect of some two hundred citizens of Sherbrooke and vicinity as dozens of Rotarians, veteran listeners to many a Public Speaking Contest, told Tony and his coach that his address was the finest they had ever heard. His generosity and deference to his prize-winning opponent embodied every worthy tradition of the School.

There was renewed participation in the T.C.S. and McGill tournaments in 1969-70 and two members were sent to Plymouth, but the significant renaissance began in 1970. David Fuller, as versatile and quietly enthusiastic a senior boy as any in memory, had much to do with the revival of Agora's activity. He found in Harry McFarlane, new master in the English Department, an enthusiastic supporter and a take-charge man eager to travel full throttle along the road to the forum.

Starting with popular and informative speakers from the staff

and community the members staged a Model U.N. that admitted Red China, and sent three debaters to T.C.S. Inter-provincial speakathon with 50/50 success, a senior and junior delegate to McGill's pourparler, a contender to the Rotary competition, and finally, two men to Plymouth Model U.N. There Kevin McGowan won the trophy awarded to the Best Delegate, a first achievement for B.C.S.

In response to a McFarlane appeal by mail and phone, teachers and students from the Townships discussed inter-school debating, and were favourably influenced by B.C.S. juniors who presented a demonstration debate at Alexander Galt R.H.S. and met junior debaters at King's Hall.

Public speaking enthusiasm burgeoned in 1970-71. Gerald Kelly and Stuart Bateman were two additional staff men taking places in the Agora picture of 1971, along with Staff Adviser McFarlane and twenty-two active members of the student body. Twenty intramural debates prepped many newcomers for outside performance. This included the Eastern Townships Debating League, with five member schools. B.C.S. took the round robin series handily, but their opponents made rapid headway with competent, if inexperienced, boys and girls. Tony Graham and Myles Frosst brought home the Dr. Cyril James (championship) Trophy from the McGill tourney, where twenty-three schools were in competition. Although careless overconfidence dropped B.C.S. to fourth place in the subsequent Bishop's tournament, Graham and Frosst were named to a five-man Quebec team for the T.C.S. Interprovincial, a five day event at Port Hope and Ottawa. Graham was rated 16/58 among the speakers and first in the Quebec delegation. Three members went to Plymouth and the year was closed with a Model U.N. Assembly in the gym, with King's Hall and Alexander Galt as guest schools.

1971-72 was jackpot year in oratory at B.C.S. The last photograph of an all-boy Agora showed thirty-three members, two staff advisers and a collection of trophies spread across the Front Steps. There was almost frantic action in the intramural assemblies where they generated steam for external operations. The latter were:

E.T.D.L. (B.C.S., the winner), the John Rennie Workshop, the Atlantic Debating Workshop, the Quebec Workshop, Plymouth Model U.N., Independent Schools Tournament, several inter-corps cadet debates, and the Big One — the Provincial Debating Tournament at B.C.S., March 9, 10 and 11.

Sixty boys and girls with their coaches, from twenty Quebec schools, moved into B.C.S. and King's Hall on Thursday, March 9th, for the Student Debating Seminars and Provincial Debating Tournament, a two-day shot that wound up on Saturday evening.

Agora's Tournament Committee obtained the support of the provincial branch of the United Nations Association. This produced a handsome shield for the championship. The Committee also secured thirty of the fifty-one judges from outside the School. In this group were seven Old Boys: Phil Anido (1957-66), Michael Ballantyne (1944-48), Gordon Glass (1956-60), Tram Malcolm (1947-49), Rev. David McCord (1947-51), Hartland Price (1942-46) and Dr. John Udd (1952-54).

Debaters were billeted in the various Houses and at King's Hall, fed in the Dining Hall and introduced to various aspects of School life in the small dining room, the Chapel, the rink, the gym and the theatre. A reception desk with amiable and helpful Committee boys on duty dominated Centre Hall and nobody appeared ill-at-ease or neglected. Friday's programme was devoted mainly to seminars, where Mr. A. J. Bates of the Royal Bank, Lorne H. Walls (1942-47) of Cockfield, Brown and Company discussed Business; Dr. Robert Bell, McGill Principal, Dr. Dennis Healy, his counterpart at Bishop's, Dr. John Udd of McGill and Professor Robert Adamson of Vanier College handled the Education Seminar. The Provincial Government sent four senior officials to lead discussion of Government.

The Tournament's Proposition, cynical and provocative, was: "That the preparation of the people for unemployment is a primary function of the educational systems of Quebec." Debates got underway on Saturday, with three rounds in the morning and afternoon. Two-member teams competed under the control of a B.C.S. or King's Hall speaker and timer, with four judges sitting in on each debate.

In the evening a parliamentary style debate brought together ten speakers with the highest awarded marks for a final exchange of arguments in a full public session.

Noteworthy, the tournament was a time of warmth and good fellowship, and many visitors spoke appreciatively of the hospitable atmosphere. Michael Ballantyne's column in the *Star*, "Only the Linoleum is Unchanged", stirred Old Boys who had been mute for years to write of their approval to the *Bulletin*. Public relations certainly did not suffer and the major innovation appeared to have justified its considerable outlay in time, manpower, skilful planning, and dollars.

Tony Graham was named the outstanding speaker of the tournament, and with five other regional representatives went to Fort Saskatchewan, Alberta, as Quebec delegates to the National Tournament in May. (Graham was awarded the trophy for the best speaker of the national contest.) The final gesture of boys-only Agora was the dispatch of a four member delegation to Rotary's International Model U.N. at Plymouth, N.H. With the orators, it was action on the grand scale all the way in 1972.

The Play's The Thing

B.C.S. dramatics, in the years before Jimmy Young's admirable Magazine records, lie in the obliterating dust of time gone by. There's no doubt that they flourished from time to time, though there is only minimal evidence of play-acting apart from costumed appearances at winter carnivals on Lennoxville's open-air rinks. J. Housel Stotesbury, dressed as Aunt Sal in 1867, is a prime example of this type of showmanship. Otherwise, B.C.S. boys were generally spectators at local benefit concerts.

Until the construction of Bishop Williams Hall in 1889, the absence of a place to perform was a severe handicap to theatre at B.C.S., and the talented or merely eager amateurs had to use the dining hall. A battered, yellowed programme dated December 15, 1870, gives a suggestion of the theatrical menu offered that evening. A variety of type faces, headed by a large, black Old English BISHOP'S COLLEGE, LENNOXVILLE, with numerous errors in spelling of proper names, list a two part entertainment, admission charges of 25 cents and reserved seats at 50 cents, doors-open and concert times, with God Save the Queen and Vivat Regina separated by the data on times and costs.

In 1974, Mr. Michael Curry, father of Angus Curry (1961-64) and nephew of C. N. Morrow (1906-10), presented the School with two magnificent photos showing the cast of *The Rivals* in 1908. The printed mounts bear the School crest and initial letters, B.C.S.

A programme sheet of May 20, 1916, gives the cast of B.C.S. Stock Company's production called *Tracked Across the Continent* or *The Curse of God*. Producer was C. P. Rugg, a busy master of the middle years of the Great War period. George Washington Smith, an even busier Sixth Former, was electrician; M. J. McLeod was property man, and F. Macy, a brilliant and gifted

musician from Portland, Me., was Musical Director. The cast was: C. L. Douglas, millionaire; L. G. Williams, his daughter; W. deL. Harwood, her fiancé; A. S. Horsey, Archduke Nicholas Duvall; G. S. Finley, a butler; C. L. Douglas, in double role, also played Hop Sing, proprietor of an opium den; G. H. Cook, a renegade Indian; A. C. Price was "Dip" Hennessy, a crook; P. D. P. Hamilton played "Silent Bill" Carson, a cowboy; J. P. Neel doubled as a police inspector and Pedro, a Mexican. M. J. McLeod was Officer Boon. Chinamen, Policemen, a Dope Friend, etc., were not named. The play ran through three acts, "The Abduction", "The Pursuit" and "Foiled!"

The breakdown of ancillary structures in School life during the latter and post-war years saw dramatics slide into desuetude along with other leaderless activities. R. L. Young revived the Dramatic Club with vigour in the fall of 1922, and before the end of the school year two concerts and two plays were evidence of the sock and buskin's return with a vengeance. The plays were *Music Hath Charms* and *Always in Trouble*, the latter, on March 10, 1923, featuring William Hall, Ogden Richardson, Herrick Duggan, Matthew Holt, Alan Dale, Norman Moseley, H. G. Greig, D. S. Neel, D. G. MacKay, G. S. Smith, Paul Sise and Russell Blinco. The Magazine review was entirely complimentary and tossed double bouquets to the Orchestra for "their excellent musical support" and for providing no less than four actors — Duggan, Hall, Dale and MacKay to the cast! Only Hazen Sise and MacKay Smith stuck rigidly to musical art.

Came fall, 1923, and before the Christmas break the Club produced a concert featuring thirty performers, plus a number by the full orchestra, a song by R. L. Young, a recitation by the Reverend E. K. Moffatt, humorous stories by a young master, J. D. Jefferis, and a monologue by J. Frank Shupe, mathematics master.

The Club followed this variety programme by a three-feature production spotlighting a scene from *Macbeth*, a cornball comedy entitled *Winning an Heiress*, and a memorable innovation for B.C.S., *Le Voyage de M. Perrichon*. True enough, it was part of the French syllabus pointing to the McGill Matrics, but the

Sherbrooke Record took it as a portent of things to come out of B.C.S. as it reported that it was "a somewhat unusual departure to find B.C.S. presenting a French comedy", but that it was "merely another instance of the great importance which leading institutions are placing on the value of French, particularly in this Province," and that "now the ice has been broken, it is confidently expected that yesterday's play will merely be the forerunner of many others."

The Prep dramatists wrote and produced *The Flirts*, a comedy, in 1924, conceivably the inspiration for a later group of Preppies thoroughly receptive to innovation in the theatre. While Upper boys were still presenting rather worn-out variety shows, something like *Instant Theatre* was flourishing in the basement of the Prep on weekends, and in due course these pioneers influenced theatre trends throughout the entire school. Meanwhile, the variety concerts impressed into service every available piece of theatrical talent, and the shows presented recital-type piano and violin solos, slapstick comedy and sleight-of-hand tricks, all on the same programme. The skit was a perennial favourite, with some weakness or idiosyncrasy of a master as its thinly disguised theme. These laid 'em in the aisles, and became even more popular — and personal — as the real salt of a House Party, in the fifties and sixties.

Jimmy Young produced plays, not every year, but always with measured ostentation: *Dan Cupid* in 1924, *His Uncle's Niece*, 1925, and, triumphantly, *Green Stockings* in 1926, the most ambitious comedy to date. The Club members made the sets for this First Class Royalty Comedy, and eight ladies, four of them with sons in the cast, supplied and/or helped with the costumes for the twelve characters, five being female leads. The Magazine graciously acknowledged the assistance of Mrs. E. L. Howell, Mrs. H. B. MacDougall, Mrs. Harcourt Smith, Mrs. Douglas Cowans, Miss E. White, Miss Kennedy, Matron (Miss McCallum) and Nurse (Mrs. Clews). The production got coverage in two successive issues of B.C.S. For the Magazine record it was the custom for each actor to play quid pro quo with another member of the cast in the review of a play. Unhappily that produced little critical information about the production's quality.

The unfailing popularity of the skit gave birth to two memorable bits of buffoonery. Henry Langston and Hugh Doheny's *The Big Pen* was a one-stand masterpiece; *Crossing the Tracks*, with Ogden Glass as a member of the original cast, was so popular that it became as traditional as *God Save the King* at B.C.S. variety shows. One three-member cast played it three years running.

In 1933, the Players' Club, entirely a boys' organization, named Bob Moncel, former Prep entrepreneur of Basement Theatre, as President and John Kenny as Secretary-Treasurer. They began something serious, the formal reading of good plays, a recreational novelty at B.C.S. Aristophanes, George Bernard Shaw, A. A. Milne and John Drinkwater were among the first playwrights sampled. Soon, down in the Prep, a new master, Lewis Evans, was teaching-through-drama like crazy. The basis of a solid tradition was being laid.

Those do-it-yourself performers from the Prep, now established operators in the Upper, leaped to the platform in 1935 with a topical show, *Amateur Night*. Ian MacLean played Major Bowes, whose talent-seeking shows were the most popular institution of the North American stage in the Depression years. *Amateur Night* had possibilities beyond the ordinary; masters, equally with boy performers, were eligible to get The Gong that signified audience disgust. Only one master braved the audience's wrath; Rev. J. R. (Bull) Allen, equipped by nature with a magnificent baritone voice in his 230 lb. frame, and armed by Lewis Evans with a hilarious, breakfast-line ditty, was never in danger of rejection. Vocal offerings that haunted the memory were P. T. Molson's *Santa Lucia*, sung in Italian, Moon Molson's mezzo soprano solo from the *Pirates of Penzance*, Fred Whittall's sexy rendering of "Frankie and Johnny" and an utterly incongruous Charlie DesBaillets singing nursery rhymes. Bill Anglin played *Oregon Trail* on the harmonica to an audience silent in wrapt attention. Bill Shaughnessy, as Jimmy Durante, raised dust from the floor, the rafters above the stage, and himself in the admiration of everyone present. There were thirty-four performers in all; only two got the gong.

To assure less courageous players of audience courtesy,

MacLean called an intermission and formally retired the gong; the tuck shop furiously swapped nickels and dimes for O Henry bars and Cokes, and Part Two's hazard-free variety numbers took over the stage.

A series of skits warmed the audience to the select items of the second half. The local counterparts of the Marx Brothers, Lewis Evans, Chick Carson, Ian MacLean and George Buch, staged Lewis Evans' one-acter, *Suicide*, with its gleefully contrived displacement of parts that made policeman George Buch the victim of all the confusion.

Harry Hawkins and Lieutenant Bill Fisher chipped in with their now traditional Drummond and Service poems; Graham Egerton belted out a stirring, encore-getting *Road to Mandalay*, and the closing tableau, that developed out of bewildering, unrelated lunacy, suddenly offered *Crossing the Tracks*, with Bill Doheny, Ian MacLean and Phil Mowat solving, as usual, the railway crisis.

The last extravaganza before the new stage came into being was the *New Boy Follies* of 1936, in the Prep Playhouse, December 12th. Ironically, the Prep kids missed it; they were quarantined by mumps.

Twenty-two numbers in the *Follies* began with a 12-member chorus singing and stepping the *Parade of the Wooden Soldiers*, and concluded with a revue, *Truckin'*. Most polished number was a duet featuring G. H. Moffat's violin and Moray St. John MacPhail's flute; Ian MacLean could conscript even the most bashful newcomer into his company of performers. Jack Goodson, elegantly formal, emceed a six man minstrel show. *Gib Stairs* was capability itself at the piano and John F. E. A. Pratt, flushed with enthusiasm, encored several times following his thunderously applauded rendering of *Shoeshine Boy*.

Elsewhere is told the story of the Assembly Hall's platform and its vicinity being transformed into an impressive modern stage in 1938-39. It was to revolutionize B.C.S. theatre.

Gordon Moffat almost beat the gun, getting onto the new stage with three one-act plays, *The Knothole*, *Buddy Buys an Orchid*, and *The Bishop's Candlesticks*. The last made effective use

of the cyclorama, lighted from below, and the stark contrast of black screens to create a surprisingly realistic atmosphere for the tense drama adapted from *Les Misérables*. Dave Atkinson's magnificent representation of Jean Valjean, two effective female leads by Owen Grav and Dave Nicholl, and a most commendable substitute part on very short notice played by Egan Chambers as the Bishop, convinced all theatre buffs that the new stage was it.

Almost in the next breath Mr. Grier and Gordon Moffat produced two more, both comedies this time, in *The Rehearsal* and *The Little Man*. The School's leading actors, Nicholl, Atkinson and Grav, ably supported by a cast of eight, provided another full house with time-speeding comedy.

The new stage was a working stage, be certain of that, and the Players' Club laboured long and diligently on it all the Michaelmas term 1939. On December 4th they presented three one-act plays under the direction of Messrs. Grier and Moffat, with casts of six, ten and twelve actors respectively. Robert Gow's *The Affair at Kirklees*, and two sub-plots from *Macbeth* and *King Henry IV* — *The Guest at the Banquet* and *The Adventure of Gadshill* — went off smoothly. One recalls a gigantic Little John (Stocky Day), a sepulchral stranger (Spike Blaylock) in *The Affair*; David Nicholl's Falstaff was another triumph for the veteran in *The Adventure*, and the sinister assassins of *The Guest at the Banquet*, Dave Landry and Sherm Holley, would have passed, easily, as a couple of J. R. R. Tolkien's fearsome orcs.

While Gilbert and Sullivan continued to consume months of energy and stage time directed toward the spring operetta, and to absorb the interest of some of the School's ranking actors, one-act productions of the non-musical theatre were the order of the days in between.

One-act plays in the 1940-42 period, directed by Gordon Moffat, included *A Tale of Two Cities*, *A Collection Will be Made*, Phipps, *The Ghost of Jerry Bundler*, and an hilarious, impossible bucket of corn, quips and crossfire, *Crooked Lane*, written and directed by Stockwell Day and Lewis Evans.

They gathered all the School's resources for the first major

play on the New Stage: Ian Hay's *Housemaster*, on Wednesday, March 3, 1943. Gordon Moffat had two assistant directors, Lewis Evans and Miss Catherine Speid, daughter of the Technical Adviser, Arthur T. Speid (1893-94). Acting Headmaster F. R. Pattison had a deft hand in the production. His skill in make-up was essential; there were six female parts, ages ten to fifty.

Housemaster was a rollicking experience for the actors and the audience, and justified its preparation with First Team emphasis, its demands upon the goods and chattels of the School, on the time and forbearance of masters, boys and administrative staff. In one important sense it was a milestone in B.C.S. theatre. It made acceptable if not easy the annual presentation of a major play, and that has been the pattern in the years that followed.

The major problem of a historiographer of B.C.S. theatre in the years since 1939 lies in the innumerable productions of good quality, the hosts of actors worthy of note, the memorable panorama of scenery and Dussault-Evans stage props, in the thousand-and-one additional spectacles and their memories, far too many for fair coverage short of a separate volume. As a milestone, *Housemaster* demands a record of its cast and deserves some mention of their performance. Michael Horniman, in the title role, made his last of many splendid appearances on B.C.S. boards. Dave Phelps, as Hastings, handled the part so well as to be singled out for a really tough assignment next time. Bob Stevenson played Barbara Kane, a fortyish woman, secretly engaged, — no easy task, but played well indeed. Ross Wells Smith and Michael Wallace as Chris and Rosemary were winsome gals in their late teens. Tony Dobell, handsome and eligible, charmed Chris and the entire audience. Leo de Rothschild's love affair, complicated by his position as a schoolmaster, required skilful handling but he supplied it. Chris Flintoft slipped into Beamish's brash character without trouble, and the Moffat brothers, John and Peter, were magnificent as the caustic young Headmaster and the adorable brat, Button. Brigham Day took a ride for his casting as Bimbo the perpetual culprit. Franklin Boright was a success as Crump, as were Ian Calder and Philippe

Stern playing the Matron and Ellen. John Hooper played the short part of Sir Berkley Nightingale capably.

With the production of Charley's Aunt in 1944, a policy of alternating a comedy with a literary play began a long, thoroughly enjoyable custom. As a bribe to boys who were eminently suitable for but objected to a female role it was guaranteed that if a boy accepted a girl's part one year he was assured of a male one next year.

The Navy League was the financial benefactor of the pre-Lenten production, Charley's Aunt. This play required no fewer than five female roles, and three of them had to be ingenue parts. Undaunted by the magnitude of the transformation demanded, Lewis Evans called upon Catherine Speid, knowing full well that the susceptible monkeys would bust themselves to be petite and dainty as she requested . . . Robin White, Philippe Stern and amazing little Peter Moffat amply justified the experiment. David Phelps played a matronly part with smooth assurance and grace and Peter Winkworth's performance as a parlor maid ably completed the distaff side. Brigham Day handled a truly difficult role, playing by turns Lord Fancourt Babberly and Charley's Aunt, and had a ball doing it, as did Chris Flintoft in the absurd, romantic buffoonery of a man old enough to know better.

The last major play of wartime theatre was Twelfth Night on April 19, 1945, a production unusually popular with neighbouring schools, whose students swelled the audience considerably. Brigham Day and Hugh Evans delighted as Sir Toby Belch and Sir Andrew Aguecheek, carrying the principal roles with rare judgement and vivacity. Michael Page as Maria supported the two of them magnificently. Michael Wallace put natural and acquired talent into a most enjoyable Feste, the Clown, with his singing parts nicely coached by Mr. Page. Bill Boswell's piano accompaniment made his unusual, off-stage part a leading contribution, as usual. The Lawrences got perfect casting as the twins, Viola and Sebastian, and made the most of it. Sticking in the memory were two others, quite different characters, but unforgettable: Chris Milling, a luscious Countess Olivia, and an unctuous priest, Ian Calder. The combined

illustrative and artistic genius of F. R. Pattison and Ruth (Mrs. G. H.) Moffat produced realistic and charming scenery.

Twelfth Night's success engendered a second run in Shakespeare as of September 1946, and the Players' Club decided upon Henry IV, Part I for a Lent term's showing in January 1947. In a bid for simplicity of casting and stage, all female roles were eliminated save that of Mistress Quickly, while the sets and properties were simplified to the limit.

From a well-stocked pool of experienced performers Lewis Evans drew Bill Boswell to play the king, a wise choice, most pleasantly justified by his unembarrassed, confident portrayal of the central character. His other choices were no less astute and rewarding. John Turpin lacked only a sword gash in his head to complete his representation of Hotspur. Norman Solomon grew up in Act IV, and as heir apparent he should have. Ted Phillips played the sole female lead skilfully, and Paul Almond brought Falstaff to life and reality with cooperative self-possession.

In Arsenic and Old Lace, Joseph Kesselring's comedy, the Players Club scored two more blaze marks along the dramatic trail on Moulton Hill in December 1947. A real live girl, Ann Pitt, borrowed from King's Hall, Compton, with Miss Gillard's hesitant permission played Elaine, as the first performer to break the solid front of B.C.S. male supremacy. Secondly the show played not one but two successive evenings, and thus set another precedent. The veteran actors, Paul Almond and Donald Faerman, led and steadied the cast with poise, assurance and sustained enthusiasm in a production requiring more than the average skill in timing and concurrence. From his portrait on the stage wall above the newel post of the stairway, as if he were giving his benediction upon a girl's presence in his old school, there looked down Bishop James W. Williams, the fifth Headmaster of B.C.S.

There were stars in abundance on stage when the Players' Club produced *The Tempest*, February 9-10, 1949. Future professionals George Sperdakos as an emotional Caliban, Howard Ryshpan playing Gonzalo, future amateur players Malcolm Evans (Stephano) and Tim Porteous, and lawyer-politician Tony Abbott,

all were there. Mike McCulloch got the critics' rating as the show's first star, and Jim Hugessen played Trinculo well indeed as a comic character.

You Can't Take It With You, in February 1950, gave Ronald Owen, Junior Master deeply bitten by the theatre bug, a chance to stage a B.C.S. play. He must have kept the clippings; it was most favourably criticised in the press. The full house audience warmed quickly to Malcolm Evans' whimsical clichés and homespun familiarity. Howie Ryshpan's "Confidentially, she stinks," convulsed the audience with sustained gasps of laughter. John Pratt's delightful femininity thoroughly belied his vehement mannishness on the football field, although his hands, the biggest a backfielder could desire, just couldn't be hidden. Michael McCulloch's last appearance on a B.C.S. stage revealed a well matured dexterity and stagecraft.

1950-51's play, *See How They Run*, was staged at B.C.S. in December, and taken to Richmond in January, where it was presented in the Myra Theatre to an audience of more than 400 under the sponsorship of Ste. Anne's Anglican Church. This was a particularly well-balanced production in which cooperation made possible and almost believable its madcap, continuous action. Howie Ryshpan's metamorphosis from a Russian teacher of ballet to the Bishop of Lax was convincing. The Rector of Ste. Anne's asked him, in all seriousness, if he had ever contemplated taking Holy Orders!

The response of a genial audience at Richmond to a performance in aid of a local cause inspired the Players' Club to assist another community project in 1952. On March 12 and 13 they took on a genuine heavy, G.B.S.'s *Arms and The Man*, with net proceeds going to the Lennoxville High School Building Fund.

Ian Hay's *Housemaster*, back for a rerun in December 1952, after almost ten years had two members of the former production staff. Lewis Evans had been one of two assistants to Gordon Moffat; the other was Catherine Speid, now Mrs. E. Bensley, who took the female cast in hand and made them up with experienced, skilful facility.

Looking toward the future, evidence that B.C.S. drama has been the genesis of much Canadian theatre is found in the list of players. John F. Bassett and Michel Choquette, destined to influence the billboards of the 1960's and 70's, were Chris and Bimbo Farrington on the 1952-53 programme.

Fred Meredith, now a seasoned Player, gave another of those tidy, well-prepared performances that have become a hallmark of B.C.S. actors in their senior years. Peter Moffat had endeared him/herself to the 1943 audience, playing Button as brightly as the proverbial one. Arnold Sharp did the same in December 1952 and in January 1953, the latter performance in the auditorium of his home town High School, Mount Royal. Here many of the original cast turned out to see and to make the inevitable comparisons. Whatever they were they affirmed the continuing excellence of dramatic production and management at their old school.

The third successive play with proceeds going to extramural recipients was Gramercy Ghost, December 3-4, 1953, with net proceeds to the Sunday School of St. George's Church, Lennoxville. Two players, each with a string of favourable performances to give them assurance, Arnold Sharp and Fred Meredith, and a well-chosen supporting cast made *The Ghost* another one to remember and to stimulate a chuckle of enjoyment. Lewis Evans credited a most capable stage crew with a parental role in this production; their competence was noteworthy in the smooth, well-timed efficiency both in sight and sound effects. The Magazine's reviewer noted that Douglas Robertson was perfectly cast as Parker Burnett. When McGill undergrads were selected for parts in *My Fur Lady*, McGill's spectacular musical comedy piece, he was again well cast as the Governor-General.

The Middle Watch, by Ian Hay and Stephen King-Hall, was the major play of 1954-55. Additionally, the Fifth Form's one act play, *Title Go*, won first place in the English Drama section of the Sherbrooke Youth Festival on April 23, an extra-mural test of B.C.S. dramatic calibre. *The Watch* ticked off, with timely precision, December 2nd and 3rd, 1953. A fair balance of knowledgeable assurance and freshman diffidence in the cast showed

up well in this good-natured and thoroughly enjoyable review of a happy ship.

The depth and breadth of theatrical impletion at B.C.S. was demonstrated beyond doubt in the crisis of the 1956 production of *My Three Angels*. Rehearsals were well under way when Lewis Evans had to withdraw early in the Lent term, and opening date was set for February 8th. James Greaves, number two man in the English Department, stepped into the breach with only minimal knowledge of the play, and the cast, supported by all auxiliary personnel, carried through magnificently. Stage experience came to the rescue particularly in the characters of Peter White as Joseph, John Roland as Jules, and in Emilie Ducotel played with intelligence, sympathy and resourcefulness by Mike Huband. Excellence in casting and wholehearted application of talent to the business in hand created a fine supporting cast — and a theatrical hit.

Variety returned to B.C.S. a month after the *Three Angels* descended upon the store near Cayenne, with a potpourri of music, corn and impersonations, emceed by Don Robinson. Advance notice of a Gilbert and Sullivan revival was given by the Chaplain-Choirmaster, by Mrs. Eleanor Senior and a contingent of the choir, all in costume. Hit of the evening was the revival en grande façon of *Crossing the Tracks*, produced and presented by a former headmaster, C. G. M. Grier, and starring the present Head, Ogden Glass, as the station master, Lewis Evans as Maw, Hugh Doheny as Paw, with *Old Boy* and Director Arnold Sharp, Sr. as their problem child. It was a smash with the full house.

Form V, not to be outdone by their predecessors of 1955, had entered a play of their own composition as well as production in the 1956 Sherbrooke Youth Festival. Competition was light; besides B.C.S., three convent-sponsored plays, one in English, were the contenders, and the Fifth's first place only served to make them determined to enter the lists next year on a firmer basis and with a Sixth Form cast. *Hamlet* was their entry in 1957, the third major dramatic production of the School year. The ten member cast got high praise from the adjudicatress, whose concluding sentence

read: "This was an outstanding production for a Youth Festival." Bill Hambly's Horatio marked him as a man to watch again.

1957: James Greaves couldn't stay out, after the success of *Angels*. Despite the imminence of a sixty-seven member production of *The Pirates of Penzance*, he took direction of a cast of twenty-three non-singers, dressed for the most part in cadet trousers, white shirts with imperial eagled armbands, and produced a modern-costumed, greatly shortened version of *Julius Ceasar*. The excitement of the play's violence, funeral oration and vicious political in-fighting were all left in, though all females save Calpurnia were ruthlessly excluded from the play. Schoolboys revelled in Fred Wanklyn's "Friends, Romans, Countrymen . . .", grew enthusiastic about Michael Byers's Brutus, and gasped with glee and nervous apprehension as Julius Winthrop Brainerd as Caesar received the assassins' knives and almost smashed the scenery in "what a fall was there, my countrymen!" An enthusiastic group of minor characters played speaking parts or moved about as vocal, human scenery. It was an enlightening exercise in Shakespeare.

The urge to keep pace with the major operative productions — this year the *Mikado* — inspired the Players' Club to sandwich a speaking play in between the Gilbertian extravaganza and the annual cadet inspection on May 16th, 1958. They chose *Eros at Breakfast*, a one-acter by Robertson Davies, picked the small cast from one House for convenience in after-prep rehearsal, and played all the angles. Thus they usurped the *Mikado*-set stage for a few discursive rehearsals, scrounged cadet blues and trimmed them with colourful collars, cuffs and sashes. They taped Gordie Glass's treble for a girl's voice; they talked Miss Watson into making a gorgeous cloak for the Envoy from the Heart.

James Greaves, the Director, thrived on adversity, and the play's try-out at King's Hall on March 9th was full of promise. *Mikado* played April 17-19, and the stage was clear for *Eros* — none too soon, since the Sherbrooke Youth Festival was May 3rd and every time gap in daylight hours was bridged by cadet parades.

Competing against King's Hall, Pope Memorial High School and Drummondville High School, B.C.S. won first place. Excerpts

from the adjudicator's report read, "... an excellent production of a very difficult play ... it immediately gripped our attention ... they extracted most of the humour from this very funny play ... I suggest that the drinking scene be tidied up so that it does not blur the splendid ending ... This play was produced and acted with taste, assurance and a fine sense of pace." Members of the cast were Jonathan Meakins, Colin Moseley, Roger Bell and Alexander Kyrtsis. Production staff was Deane Nesbitt, Ted Hawken and Peter Gillespie.

One of the co-products of the Col. George Hooper Gymnasium's construction was a new stage. Its advantages over the admirable cycloramic innovation of 1939 were its ground floor elevation and accessibility from outside, permitting convenient entry and exit of bulky stuff. Dressing rooms above stage level, storage facilities and greater space in the wings were likewise great improvements. There were shortcomings, too, though experienced opposition to a proposed concrete stage floor was successful only when the question was posed, "How are we going to anchor scenery on that surface?" Down went pine groove-and-tongue flooring, with the proper inlaid metal fastenings.

James Winder, a former Players' Club member, funded the purchase of three highly functional spotlights, and the Third Formers of Malcolm Evans' Festival-winning play handed over their prize money to the Club for further stage equipment.

The bold venture of 1959 on the new stage, George Bernard Shaw's *Saint Joan*, Feb. 26-27, drew unanimous agreement from the press that it was outstanding as a school production, and the Richmond Festival gave every junior award to an early showing of the play's first scene. It would have been impossible without the strength of the tradition in B.C.S. theatre and all that it entails to produce such a long, difficult play.

Susan McCubbin, youthful but experienced player from Lennoxville High School, played the only female part, that of *Saint Joan*, nearly to perfection, and a brilliant group of boys gave her magnificent support. If one had been forced to pick three stars, as hockey watchers were, it was generally agreed that Peter Collings as

Warwick, James Khazzam as the Dauphin and Daniel Javitch, playing Bishop Cauchon, got the call to centre stage.

Form IIIA, under Red Evans's direction, entered the Sherbrooke Youth Festival Drama Competition on April 18th, 1959, with Maurice Baring's *The Rehearsal*, against four competing schools. The Thirds won two firsts; the play edged out King's Hall for first place and Munson Hicks won the Best Actor Award.

The Third Form entered a play for the second year in the Sherbrooke Youth Festival, and though James Stewart was given the Best Actor Award as Plum in *Two Gentlemen of Soho*, the John Ferris coached entry had to settle for second place as King's Hall won first ranking this time.

Hamlet, in 1960, featured two girls as guest players, namely, Margaret Matthews, who played Ophelia delightfully, and Mary Simons as stately Queen Gertrude, and four outstanding major characters, male. There was also some intensive preparation on the part of coaching staff and one player in particular; George Wilson, Assistant to the Director, took a summary course in fencing at Montreal in order to tutor the duellists, and Ron Saykaly's research in recordings, the cinema and live stagecraft enabled him to confound the sceptics' misgivings about schoolboy *Hamlets*. Two hundred students from schools of the Townships flocked in to see how B.C.S. could handle Shakespeare, and were greeted at the outset by elaborate Malabar costumery, impressive stage setting and almost magical scene changes. The actors made the most of Production's well-laid plans. Thoroughly dependable, admirably self-prepared and intelligently responsive to guidance, John Redpath played Claudius. Ronald Saykaly's *Hamlet* set a new high standard for characterization in the Players' Club. Marc Turgeon played Polonius in a manner to delight a gerontologist, but invidious to a senior citizen. Roger Bell's *Laertes* bounded with the optimism of youth and confronted tragic reality with disconsolate, and convincing, agony.

Twelve Angry Men, in 1961, Sherman Segal's jury play, may have appeared to be deceptively easy, following as it did the Shaw and Shakespeare spectaculars, but it resembled for many watchers close to the School an experience in daylight viewing after

long nights of colour T.V. Such visibility reveals the wrinkles of age, but equally the imperfections of adolescence, and the unmistakable signs of growth and maturing genius.

D'Arcy McGee's voice control and emotional range pointed straight to his subsequent career in law. John Hartwick appeared as an executive-in-training, with excellent prospects of a favoured appointment. Tommy G. Masterson's stature, only, belied his middle name; he was a lion in oratorical sound and demeanour. John McLernon's durability was greater in its physical rather than its dialectic temper. The play's script put both Douglas Monk and Colin Kenny at sea; the former was unable to clown, the latter, to take charge. Munson Hicks, now a seasoned Players' Clubman, took a small part and with his talents doubled its enjoyability. One left this performance with the conviction that it was a teaching play.

One-act plays, calling upon the talents of about eighty boys from every form, opened the wings of theatre to aspiring youngsters, and seven of these shorties competed and were judged in the Trinity term 1961. Three B.C.S. plays and two from King's Hall competed in the Sherbrooke Youth Festival. B.C.S. Form III entry, coached by John Ferris, took first place over second-running K.H.C. The adjudicator was Charles Rittenhouse of Montreal. On the following Sunday afternoon and evening six plays competed again at B.C.S., and an original, Fifth Form entry got Prof. Motyer's nod as number one.

Reduced in time by a third, in number of acts by two fifths, Shakespeare's *Macbeth* played for two nights in February 1962, under the direction of Lewis Evans and Brian Vintcent. The twenty-eight members of cast played on a simple, all-purpose set designed by Mrs. Helen Austin, with gothic arches, centre-stage platforms and, on the right, a curving stairway leading toward a tower. That's all. Principals George Wanklyn in the title role, Peter Laskey as Duncan, Bill Ballantyne as Macduff and Munson Hicks in an extraordinary performance as Banquo, that must have shaken the bones of fellow-Vermonters Lucius Doolittle, were the dominating male leads, with Wendy Garard and Lydia McLeod from Lennoxville High supplying the female touch.

An all boy cast played *Way to Kill*, by Arthur Watkin, on Feb. 22-23, 1963, directed by Lewis Evans and staged by John Cowans. There were future pros in this production; Peter Benesh, bound for CBC, and Lewis Evans, Jr., headed for Dramatics, eventually, at St. John's Ravenscourt, Winnipeg. Mrs. Edna Perry, experienced Lennoxville Director, helped Baba (Mrs. J. D.) Cowans with the make-up.

One-act play competition produced another winner. This time, Teahouse of August Moon directed by John Cowans took place number one in the Sherbrooke Youth Festival. Bruce Fowler, Vth Former, directed G. B. Shaw's *The Music Cure* with a cast of performers from Forms IV and V. Ian Weir's original, *Portrait of the Artist as a Dead Man*, was the vehicle for Form VI's play.

Henry IV, February 28, 1964, was the recurring Shakesperian play, and with three rows of bright, militant coats-of-arms, three sets on the stage at once with spotlight emphasis on the current scene (a product of Baba Cowans's inventive genius), elegant Malabar costumery and Gabrielian trumpeting in the wings by Tom Janson, the actors just had to do their stuff. Director Lewis Evans got money's worth from John Cowans, who staged it, and from James Stewart, Form VII, who directed the extras. There was a cast of thirty-one. There were also three acts and thirteen scenes. Graduating to that bachelorhood of dramatic buffoonery, the role of Falstaff, was Julian Wise, whose voice as a witch first introduced him to a B.C.S. audience. His natural corpulence, good nature and sense of absurdity were no drawback to his memorable portrayal of a lovable, pot-valiant compeer. Don Young was commended by the critics for his "admirably supple Ned Poins" and for "acting his part the whole time he was on stage and not only when he had lines to say." Christopher Osborne caught the critical eye with his kingly bearing and authoritative mien, Earls Peter Benesh and Christopher Green were impressive in their roles, as was Bruce Fowler in a totally different cast — a magician. James Stewart, a pacifist by nature and conviction, directed as furious and realistic a battle of play-soldiers as ever made the stage at B.C.S. a battle-ground.

1965's attraction, *The Thracian Horses*, by Maurice Valency, Evans-directed and staged by John Cowans with eighteen in the cast, was performed on February 12-13. As Tim Porteous, youthful old-stager of the Players' Club, succinctly put it, "*The Thracian Horses* is an acceptable piece of theatrical pie," but he liked it to the extent that he wrote a gracious and appreciative review for the *Old Boys' Bulletin*.

Marnie Dutton of L.H.S. got her first bouquet deservedly and by no means entirely for her charm; she was a highly proficient actress. Kip Corbett's vocal clarity and self-restraint would have done credit to a much more experienced trouper. Michael Skutezky's virile representation of Heracles and Allen Smith as an old man with a caustic tongue and vinegar in his veins drew Tim's thumping approval. Zeus, played by François de Sainte-Marie, was an argument for unbelief in the gods.

An all male cast emotional drama, *Billy Budd*, out of Herman Melville's novel of that name, was John Cowans' production of 1966. The staging, the meticulous set and precisely detailed props, almost wholly the work of Cap'n Lew Evans, must have been the most professional yet in Players' Club history. The decor was neither a weak imitation nor an abstract image of a ship of the line, vintage 1798. There were practicable amounts of the real thing: bulwarks, halyards, lifebelt and deadeyes, all crafted with a sailor's affection and skill.

Three boys, Allan Smith as Claggart, Master-at-Arms, Captain Nicholas Miller and David Barry as an ingenuous Billy Budd carried much of the predictable, harrowing development of the tragedy. They did it well, and were ably supported in the main by officers and crewmen.

Years ago B.C.S. players were notably awkward whenever stage business required an actor to smoke a cigarette. The crew of "*H.M.S. Indomitable*" was equally gauche in the profanity that abounds at the opening of this play, and the ill-flavoured talk was entirely unrealistic. Once in the clear, however, the able seamen

created a human atmosphere in full support of the agonizing evolution on centre stage.

Theatre Workshop produced an innovative development in B.C.S. dramatics. In the Trinity term of 1966 the School was host to the players, directors and staggers of five schools, King's Hall, Knowlton High, St. George's of Montreal, Lower Canada, and Stanstead, for an afternoon and evening experiment in non-competitive, profit-sharing performances. Howie Ryshpan (1948-51), fondly remembered as Gonzalo, as a professor of ballet and as the Bishop of Lax, but now an established and esteemed professional actor and director, generously came to make constructive criticism of the plays. The School provided a general stage-manager, John Cowans, and an adept crew of assistants to help the visiting managers put their plays in scene with a minimum of time and trouble. Thus playwrights from Shakespeare to Stockton got airing by five casts who, in their turn, heard unprejudiced professional analyses of their performances and invaluable instruction for further improvement. The new enterprise met with enthusiastic approval.

N. V. Gogol's *Revizor*, translated as *The Inspector General* for anglophone theatre-goers, was the major production for 1967. Moulton Hill was as cold as Siberia on opening night, Feb. 17, but that was only the last and least important factor in the production's success. Lewis Evans had called upon Howie Ryshpan when rehearsals disclosed weaknesses apparently beyond his ability to strengthen, and Howie responded by being party to a seven hours rehearsal session one Sunday in the Gym-Theatre. The Evans opinion of this was that "probably more stagecraft was learned in that rehearsal than any in the Club's history".

Whether or not Howie's confidence in an all-boy cast put the director's mind to rest on the matter, David Jones, blonde and plump, was highly acceptable as the mayor's daughter, and Bruce McCulloch, no mannikin either, was the darling of the show. Mayor Scott Abbott and Philip Fowler, the assumed Inspector General, were tremendous; more than a dozen minor characters supported

them well indeed. It was a communal effort in a well-constructed tsarist setting.

In presenting *Henry V*, in April 1968, the directing and staging team of Evans and Cowans reversed roles. John directed and Lewis translated Baba (Mrs. John) Cowans's design into brilliant reality in the staging. The stone walls of paint and paper-board did not a prison make, perhaps, but they did convey four changing impressions of whereabouts: interior palace, street, ramparts and ruins. The director made the most of national, geographical and social contrasts, culminating logically and historically in battle as partisan as ever a brawl could be — Agincourt. The action throughout was clear and well defined.

Tom Law was king of the production as of his English subjects, possibly at his best in measured soliloquy. Campbell Stuart and Michael Kenny were impressive older characters of consequence, years beyond and much more matured than the vibrant young campaigner John Dyer, the Dauphin. Tisshaw as Pistol and Peter Newell as a French soldier contributed a tidy bit of contrast in bilingual dialogue, too, in the spirit of antithesis moving throughout the play.

For the first time on record the play's reviewer was impelled to complain of minor but annoying audience subversion. He noted with some obvious disapproval the latecomers, chatterers and mid-scene wanderers whose distractions proclaimed their bad manners.

The School year of 1968-69 featured three Players' Club activities: instant theatre, the major play and theatre workshop. In September Howie Ryshpan brought out a troupe of Instant Theatre performers who zipped on and off with three one-act quickies. The nursery's viewpoint in Eskimo folklore, mediaeval farce and modern society was expressed with a humorously moderate touch of the risqué, highly acceptable to the mixed audience from King's Hall and the School.

It was Hartt and Kaufman's *You Can't Take It With You* again on March 19, 1969, with a mixed cast of King's Hall girls,

four girls from Lennoxville High who were daughters of B.C.S. staff, and a dozen Players' Clubmen. The unc customary voice of the prompter too often broke the continuity of the play's dialogue, and a traditionalist was apt to wonder if the admixture of so many gals not only upset the boys' memory but the players' sense of strategic position as well.

In Trinity term a Theatre Workshop with Cookshire High, King's Hall, Stanstead and B.C.S. profited from the analytical comments of Earl Pennington, C.B.C. authority on just about all phases of elocution and its direction.

1969-70 might be remembered as The Year of the Theatre. Rod Lloyd assumed the director's mantle and early in the year began rehearsals for *Twelve Angry Men*, scheduled for a try-out at the Theatre Workshop, Stanstead College, on April 24th, and the latest opening date ever, May 14th, at B.C.S. Meanwhile, Lewis Evans, far from retiring from action, enlisted the entire English Department in a "Shakespeare Revue", thus: Fourteen Fifth Formers, under his direction, wrote and produced a scene showing their conception of Shakespeare at school, a second scene recalling Shakespeare's first dealings with Richard Burbadge, and rehearsal scenes from *Romeo and Juliet* and *Twelfth Night*. In a gesture of fraternal goodwill, they wrote a concluding scene for the Form II project. Five Fourth Form boys in Rod Lloyd's class did highway robbery scenes from *Henry IV, Part I*, as Western drama. John Cowans's Third Form cast of eleven played Maurice Baring's *The Rehearsal* to demonstrate their knowledge of the Bard's professional problems. Scenes featuring Falstaff and Justice Shallow were Form II's presentation under Roger Henderson's guidance and with Fifth Form assistance in text. These were projects mainly within class hours. In the Latin section of Form IV, Gerald Kelly took the classicists into the intricacies of a one act play, *Mostellaria*, written by Titus Maccius Plautus in 214 B.C.; Peter Morton and Alan Evans directed.

Twelve Angry Men revived memories of and comparisons with the same production in 1961. For a reviewer that was disadvantageous, but it was interesting and non-partisan to enjoy the

transformation of David Jones from a fresh, buxom adolescent mayor's daughter in his New Boy appearance to a bombastic intimidator with outthrust lower lip; the persistent, gentlemanly searching of David Fuller; to witness almost incredulously the mature patience of Douglas Ross; and to ponder the subtle differences and similarities in the words and gestures of George Trakas in 1961 and Andrew Montano nine years later. John Whitmore's stage management made him an honorary member of the English Department.

Late winter and mid-spring of 1971 were virtually stuffed with theatrical goings-on. Lennoxville Players, sponsored by the Optimist Club, presented *The Mikado* in Centennial Theatre of Bishop's University on March 11, 12 and 13, which had in some considerable degree B.C.S. participation on a completely voluntary level. Prior to this performance rehearsals had gone on for weeks in the gym-theatre at School, with boys and staff people actively engaged.

Bishop's University had adopted the Theatre Workshop for schools and domiciled it luxuriously in Centennial Theatre, where its first workshop met on April 24th. The parade of plays, by seven schools from the province of Quebec and one from New Hampshire, began with the first scene of *Saint Joan*, directed by Lewis Evans, and ended, eleven and one-half hours later, with the curtain's fall at the end of Scene 1, Act II of *The Unknown Soldier and His Wife*, the School's second entry, directed by Rod Lloyd. Walter Massey was the distinguished critic.

On April 29-30 the *Unknown Soldier* marched and died again, this time at B.C.S. No production in the memory of the Players' Club had as lengthy and, finally, as concentrated preparation — a solid week of four hour rehearsals, according to schoolboy recording in the Magazine. Fourteen boys and two A.G.R.H.S. girls made up the cast, and apart from Wayne Ghans, who succumbed to German measles following opening night, they all survived, and in very fair shape. The Magazine reviewer gave stars to all sixteen players and graciously thanked Rod Lloyd, the director, Mesdames

Cowans and Detchon for make-up, John Whitmore, Eric Detchon and stage crew for lighting and sound effects, and Lewis Evans for his invaluable, all-round assistance.

In the fall of 1971 the Players' Club undertook a variant of stage effort — a House Drama Festival. The confusion of inexperience and indecision threatened but recovery came when, just before the day of presentation, George Sperdakos (1945-50) arrived, as had Howie Ryshpan a few years earlier with encouragement, suggestion, and tactful direction. The School's reaction to George was predictable and the players responded vigorously, as to a shot in the arm. The Festival's leading plays were Chapman's bit of Mr. Roberts, directed by Brian Sewell, son of an old Prep and Gilbert and Sullivan star, while Grier House's *Poison, Passion and Petrification*, with Alan Evans directing, had the cliché-quoters dropping "like" all over the gym floor.

The year's final billboard featured Lennoxville Players in Plaza Suite, December 2, 3, 4. There were half a dozen principals from B.C.S. and a one-liner neophyte, Joe Serventi, whose show-stopping "Cool it!" to the lady in the bathroom made him a star on the spot.

Integration of Compton and B.C.S. went on apace in 1972. *I Remember Mama*, by John Van Druten, which was Dorothy Hewson's production with the cast drawn half-and-half from the two schools, made a dish of theatrical hors d'oeuvres relished by a mixed audience on March 10th.

This chronicler missed a great deal of participation in School events in 1972 and on-the-spot reporters failed to show, but the Magazine reported months of rehearsal (nearly six) for the play of the year. Proof of the rehearsals' pudding was delayed, however, until spring was well under way, when Rod Lloyd presented *Child's Play*, three nights running, at the Bishop's University Centennial theatre, with a cast of sixteen, headed by Mark Stephen and Brian Sewell as two contentious masters in a boys' boarding school.

It would be hard to better the technical and artistic support given by the School's staff and their wives, through the Lennoxville

Players, to the Lennoxville Wing of the Sherbrooke Hospital Ladies' Auxiliary and to the Optimists Club. One observes first of all Lewis Evans, director of fifteen Lennoxville Players productions, and John Cowans, in charge of two. Terry Guest stage-managed ten of their shows, and John Whitmore was electrical superintendent and troubleshooter of ten, also. In appearances on stage, Ron Owen and Anne Bédard were in eleven plays each, John Clifton and Jack Grimsdell in ten each, and several others did one or more turns on the L. P. stage. As early as 1966 half a dozen boys acted in the annual production, and their numbers increased almost steadily until in the spring of 1972 thirty-five performers and staggers worked in a three night performance. From 1962-68 all L. P. productions were rehearsed and staged at B.C.S.

Theatre In Its Maturity

GILBERT AND SULLIVAN

By its very nature, dramatic production displays its actors; drama at B.C.S. has, additionally, publicised the entire production crew. Thus it granted the most obscure assistant the thrill of seeing his or her name on the programme — that sheet scrutinized from cover-title to its last line by an audience waiting in the fully lighted auditorium with nothing to do but examine the programme. On pages three or four the credits were spread to mention these contributors, and thus to inoculate many of them with the virus of the theatre.

Here are some of the unseen people whom the sheets named on various occasions: stage manager and stage hands (as many as a dozen), the prompters, call boys, switch box operator, trumpeters, drummers, the business staff and ticket salesmen, the carpenter, the scenery designers and painters, manager (and suppliers) of properties, electricians and their apprentices. When the programme came from the School press it named that crew and always the designers of costumes and every lady who helped put them together. To the most unassuming votary of the stage, deep in the shadows of the costuming room or precariously screwing light bulbs from the catwalk's dizzy height, this printed recognition could be rated, if you will, crumbs from the actors' table, but food for the stage-hungry nevertheless.

Once the stage with its cyclorama was installed in 1939, the Players' Club and its provisional running mate, Gilbert and Sullivan operettas, had powerful support. The Head, the Assistant Head-master and, during the third G & S. cycle, the Chaplain-Choirmaster, and always Lewis Evans, equated the performing cast with First Team. The recruiting of talent was a pipe, whether for service on the boards or in the wings. Exemptions from class and prep, sleep-in luxury sometimes between or after heavy scheduling, and, naturally, the applause — manual, verbal and typographical — were fringe benefits not to be despised. In return, and because

they liked to do it, the actors and their auxiliaries gave their very best, consistently, and added lustre to the School's good name.

A foursome of diverse personalities, and with cognate differences in theatrical taste and skills, saw eye to eye the opportunity that the new stage afforded for grand good fun in the theatre — Gilbert and Sullivan operettas. Crawford Grier's imaginative, flamboyant genius, Fred Pattison's critically precise insistence upon D'Oyly-Cartesian technique and custom, "Pop" Page's unquestioned authority in matters musical, and the overall jocular but deeply serious foresight of Lewis Evans made, as one exuberant visiting spectator remarked, "One hell of a team!" In the midst of a term already crowded with production of six one-act, speaking plays, rehearsals were begun for a late May presentation of *Pirates of Penzance*, or *The Slave of Duty*.

The novelty of a Gilbert and Sullivan production did nothing to harm it. The cast was winsome and rollicking in the maiden and male choruses, and was bright with stars in Alan Finley as an irresistible Mabel, Dave Atkinson, a future pro, playing the Sergeant of Police, and David Shelley Nicholl as the knavish, wheedling hag, Ruth. The audience was bowled over by Mr. Page's dynamic leadership on the podium. Production by Mr. Grier and F. R. Pattison, musical accompaniment by Miss Bertha Allen, organ, and H. F. Wright, piano, with Arthur T. Speid's ingenious lighting, were the most ambitious and successful, as far as any records told, of any B.C.S. musical effort to date.

Costuming had been largely a B.C.S. enterprise, but the cost of a complete Malabar outfitting for the *Pirates* was such that it staggered Headmaster-Co-producer Grier, an entrepreneur of fiery metal, true, but tempered by the Depression's chilling waters. In Co-producer Pattison's conscience, propriety and reverence for D'Oyly Carte struggled against prudence. The Headmaster's compromise saved the day. The Policeman and most of the principals simply had to be Malabared but with bandanas, sashes, rubber boots and wooden swords the pirate choristers could be convincingly fierce and foolish . . . while the chorus of maidens? Wait!

"Lew will design the girls' costumes, and the boys will get them made up at home in the holidays!"

The Head had recently purchased an epidiascope for the School, and it had become a Prep School whimsey and an Evans shortcut to graphic teaching. In order to produce designs, he got hold of an 1894 edition of Cranford and a Jane Austen novel and projected the black-and-white illustrations on huge sheets of wrapping paper, which he traced in pencil. Each prospective Penzance maiden was handed a blow-up of her dress and was told to bring back the dress or watch the show from the front rows. The costumes drew raves from the audience.

With success achieved in the opening season of the new theatre, the producers staged a much more difficult and populous operetta, *Iolanthe*, on two nights in April 1940. David Nicholl portrayed the moods of the Lord Chancellor with the instant variations of a spotlight. Dave Atkinson and Ted Hugessen, noble lords, joined with Nicholl in the trio "Faint Heart Never Won Fair Lady", and the audience refused to let them go. Alan Finley as Phyllis, petite, adept in gesture and melodious in voice, paired superbly with Strephon (John Ramsey) in duets at the stile. Leslie Davis, a delightful butch as Fairy Queen and Charlie Kenny, corpulent sentry-box soloist, displayed capability and rare appreciation of these roles. Ross Wells Smith, who understudied Alan Finley's Phyllis, demonstrated the cooperative nature of the G. & S. ventures beyond reasonable doubt. Starting as a fairy chorister, he learned the major part when Finley's voice weakened temporarily under the strain of outdoor hockey rinks, the virus of the common cold and overwhelming laryngitis. When the School played a tune-up performance in Sherbrooke and again at the dress rehearsal, R. W. sang Phyllis beautifully; on Opening Night, a partially recovered Finley was the Fair Lady par excellence, and Smittie gave his/her all in the Chorus. Stage Manager Mike Doyle sprayed the Finley-Phyllis throat at each stage exit and again as he went on.

Iolanthe brought more boys on stage than most people believed possible; thirty-four peers and twenty-seven fairies promenaded and strolled over a star-dominated stage, singing and

pantomiming without bodily collision. There may have been an influence of cadet corps drill in the manoeuvres of peer and peri . . .

The second G. & S. had been rehearsed during the last months of the "phoney war". Since, had been the heroic tragedies of Dunkirk and the Battle of Britain. Advertisement of the third operetta in the Sherbrooke Record called attention to its "being given in aid of the War Funds Drive of our I.O.D.E. and the 35th Battery Association. General admission, 50 cents; Reserved, One Dollar. (Mr. H. L. Hall at B.C.S.)"

The cast of *Patience*, in April 1941, was fortified with veterans. For six principals and nine choristers this was a third time performance in Gilbert and Sullivan. The net effect was a display of stagecraft far more polished than high school students ordinarily can produce. *Patience*, a musical exercise in trivia, is too demanding in farcical skills for most amateurs. Memory highlights particularly David Nicholl's fleshy, poetic and fruity flowerchildishness, Ross Smith's portrayal of girlish innocence with voice to match, and Leslie Davis' triumphant, disciplined role as The Lady Jane.

As it dislocated so many of the School's operations, the war also ended its Gilbert and Sullivan shows for the time being. The School remembered though, vividly, the community effort and triumph of three unqualified successes. Outside assistance had been kept to a minimum. Misses Jean Campbell and Flossie Dawson, pianistes, had been the only "imported" musicians and King's Hall had loaned its Hammond organ. Costuming had been largely a B.C.S. enterprise. Mrs. Pattison and Mrs. Moffat, with able assistance from Mesdames Grier, Clews, Page, Patriquin and Love, designed and made most of the costumes for *Iolanthe* and *Patience*.

TWO POST-WAR REVIVALS

Those four maestros of directing, music, stage technicality and properties, Messrs. Grier, Page, Pattison and Evans, were reunited for a second time around with Gilbert and Sullivan when peace allowed resumption of the more joyous arts at B.C.S.

The distaff side of the staff volunteered to a woman and headed by Mrs. Grier formed a working committee made up of

ten B.C.S. ladies, who designed, cut, sewed and finished thirty-three complete costumes for the female principals and chorus, leaving only the male casting to the pro costumers. Gordon Moffat and Arthur T. Speid took care of the makeup and Bill Doheny as staff comptroller had able help from George Seely in the business end. H. Tony Hampson's adept handling of the Secretary's jobs was only a short step on the road to C.D.C.'s national arrangements, but might be noted as firmly taken.

Pirates in May 1946, Iolanthe in April/May 1948 were, if anything, more lavish, more polished than their predecessors. Musical accompaniment had one actual change; Mrs. Molly Trenholme, daughter of Prof. Roger Havard, played the piano. Mrs. R. J. Bell, who as Miss Bertha Allen had been organist in 1939-41, was again at the Hammond.

George Furse played Ruth with such empathy that he was ticketed for the toughest part to come in future G. & S. ventures. Michael McCulloch as Mabel was a near-perfect vocal consort to Tony Abbott, a confident and suave tenor, also labelled for the next operatics. Jim Sewell turned his eight-year experience on B.C.S. boards to good effect as Samuel, 2 I/C of the Pirates, who were led by a bold Pirate King, John Turpin. Geoffrey Skelton, Sergeant of Police, was in reality the leader of the quasi-Keystone cops. Bill Boswell's precise impersonation of a Sandhurst Old Boy set a new standard of excellence for the difficult part, and set half the School to clacking-off the inventory of a modern major-general's accompanishment. The trio of winsome beauties, Michael Whitehead, Bob Jekyll and Cleveland Neill, drew raves from the reviewers, too.

Iolanthe, the last Grier-directed Gilbert and Sullivan show, opened in April (30) and closed in May (1) 1948. This presentation was so full of fun and colourful elegance that the inevitable comparisons buzzed through all the intermissions. No use; the addicts' judgement shuttled between pre-war and post-war versions, and failing to reach a decision they gave up.

True to predictions, George Furse and Tony Abbott slipped into their new roles with the composure of pros. Paul Almond, a pretty fair bass and a precocious Thespian, supported his colleagues

as a veteran actor might have done. The McCulloch brothers, Ian and Michael, played three roles as Ike doubled a chorus and a solo part — peer to Private Willis, and Mike, as Iolanthe, was impressive in voice and gesture. Once again a trio, fairy principals this time, qualified popularly as stars; they were Robin Berlin, Terry Grier, and John Chapman. David Martin's tuneful alto went particularly well with his reserve and quietly controlled humour as the Fairy Queen. The ooh!s and ah!s were loudest, however, for Wilson Patterson and John Lawrence, a captivating Phyllis and her elegantly graceful swain, Strephon. For a pair of rustic shepherd-folk, they were just too gorgeous, but any possible objection to this incongruity was overpowered by their voices, their competence and their utter amiability. There was sensitive, harmonious accompaniment from Mesdames Bell and Trenholme on organ and piano.

AND IN THE FABULOUS FIFTIES

Nearly ten years had passed since Iolanthe's grand finale ended the second Gilbert and Sullivan cycle in the Montgomery-designed theatre, upper floor of the Ross Hall. Former principals and choristers had mourned Mr. Page's death in 1953. Mr. Grier was Toronto-tied but visited Lennoxville not infrequently. There remained at B.C.S. Lewis Evans and the Moffats — Gordon and Ruth — as veterans of the previous G. & S. outings, and still carrying in their bloodstreams the infections of *The Pirates*, *Iolanthe* and *Bunthorne's Bride*. For some years now the Friday morning assembly at chapel had been a quarter hour of challenging musical stimulation and wholehearted, full-voiced response by all the school, and it became more and more obvious that a second G. & S. revival was at hand.

The Gilbertian tradition at B.C.S., whether printed, photographic or verbal, was very much alive. The Chaplain-Choirmaster responded to suggestions from various quarters with a willingness portending excitement and action. Harold Forster was a perfectionist and he demanded that the best available talent (with solid B.C.S. connection) be put to work on the production of the *Pirates of Penzance*. There was no lack of precedent for a real girl in a B.C.S.

stageplay; as early as 1947, Ann Pitt had been rented from King's Hall, Compton, to counterpoise the all male personnel of Arsenic and Old Lace. Why not then enlist Eleanor (Mrs. W. H.) Senior's glorious voice for Mabel's words and take three more from the teaching staff to bolster the chorus of pirates and police? Beyond School bounds at Bishop's University was Henry Knight, Old Boy and undergraduate Arts student with a choir-trained voice suitable, yes, excellent, for Frederic.

Musical accompaniment was increased, too; Mrs. Bell was immediately available as organist as was Donald Patriquin (former School organist), another Bishop's undergrad, as pianist. Gordon Moffat, Chapman housemaster and Sherbrooke Symphony violinist, induced Pierre Boux, a fellow-musician, to bring his violin. Gordon (Toby) Rankin, VI former, jumped at the chance to bang percussion.

New staff people joined Mrs. Moffat in the makeup department and Peter Lock brought an exciting brush to elaborate the stage decoration; his Cornish cliffs practically smelled of salt spray and seaweed. Miss Watson's control and production in costuming guaranteed her the same job another year. Lewis Evans took on the stage direction complementary to H. T. G. Forster's musical command, and rehearsals began.

And so, weeks later, backed by tradition and experience, equipped with superior appointments and natural talents, motivated by enthusiasm and demanding pilotage, the Pirates sailed triumphantly into port on April 26, 1957.

To recall with fairness the performances in the Pirates becomes more difficult with each repeat of the show. In an attempt to be passably equitable, the most clear-cut recollections of the principals and the group efforts are in alphabetical order. One remembers, particularly, that Michael Bell added a rousing Pirate Kingship to the many achievements to his credit in five productive years at B.C.S. Henry Knight's selection was wise. His response to an unusual invitation with a pleasing, wholehearted execution took the innovators off the hook. Pete McLagan's imperfectly suppressed grin called in question his otherwise terrifying mien — and voice to match it. Bob Miller's lively impersonation of Samuel and cooperative



THE RIVALS — 1909

L. A. Reid, C. N. Morrow, E. V. Duclos, E. deL. Greenwood, Mr. Saxton.
E. N. Mabee, H. W. Cockfield, A. A. Wilson, L. C. Ramsay.



GREEN STOCKINGS — 1927

Standing: R. L. Young, Tim Gillespie, John Rankin, C. Dobell, Dave Drury,
Bud Colby, H. L. Hall, John Patton.
Seated: H. Smith, H. Howell, D. Cowans, H. Kennedy, H. Greig.

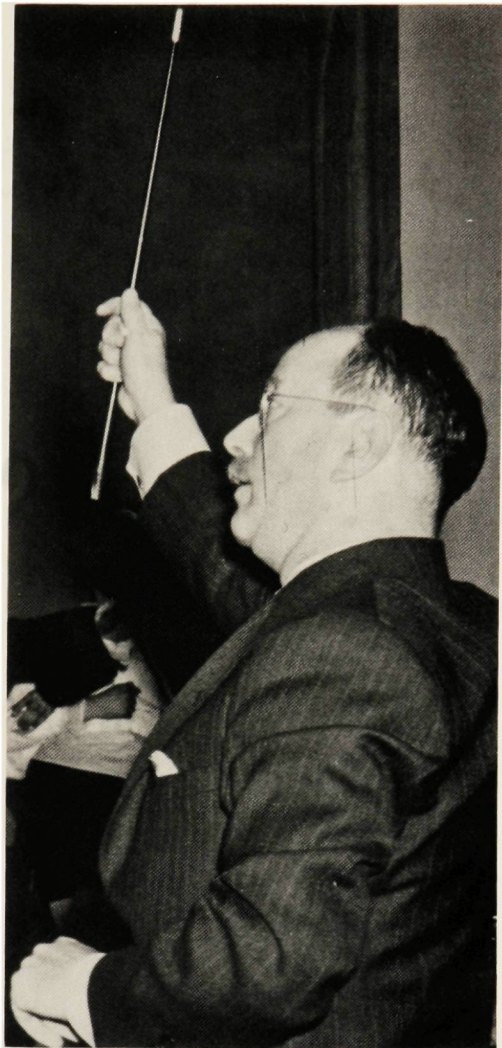


A Bit of Shakespeare. Dave Atkinson and Owen Grav.



Major General Stanley (Duclos) and Maidens.

W. A. Page
in Charge, 1939.



David Nichol,
Lord Chancellor,
1940.



P. Moffat, B. Day and P. Stern in Charley's Aunt, 1944.



First Girl, Ann Pitt, in Arsenic and Old Lace, 1947.
(Paul Almond in the upper row).



"When the foreman bares his steel . . ." 1947.



Arcadian Duet. John Lawrence and Wilson Patterson in *Iolanthe*, 1948.



THE TEMPEST — 1949

Two future pros: George Sperdakos as Caliban, Howard Ryshpan as Gonzalo.



MIKADO — 1958

Positive identification: Peter Mitchell, Grant MacKenzie, Peter McLagan, Malcolm Rowat.



HAMLET, POLONIUS AND LAERTES — 1960

R. Bell, D. Bruce, L. Fletcher, M. Hicks, D. Langley, D. McGee, John Redpath, Ron Saykaly, Mary Simons.



MACBETH — AROUND THE THRONE — 1962

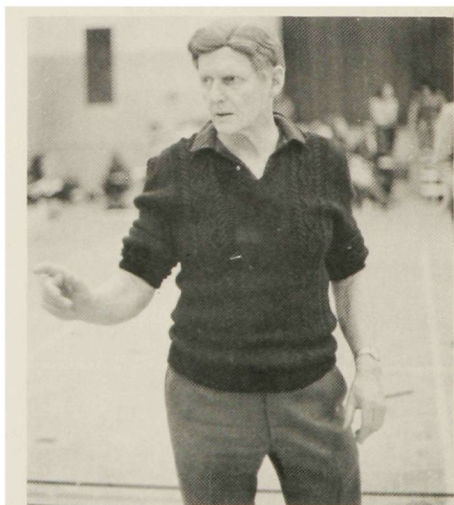
Bill Ballantyne, Wendy Garrard, Munson Hicks, Peter Laskey, Robert MacDonald, Lydia McLeod, Malcolm Rowat, George Wanklyn.



A Spectacular: Henry IV,
Part One, 1964.



The Director Makes a
Point.



Howie Ryshpan shows
how in rehearsal, 1967.



share in the "Paradox" trio won him a star. Never had the Maid of All Work been so huge as Peter Mitchell portrayed her; nor was there, before or after in B.C.S. musical history, such a voice as that Ruthian contralto! Eleanor Senior amply justified the choice of a genuine feminine lead as Mabel; she stole the show whenever she appeared on stage. Fortunately, there were other stars to shine when she was in the darkness of the wings, and that made her completely acceptable, even to partisans of an all-male cast. An impeccably uniformed popinjay, Major-General Stanley Brian Vintcent, tabulated his knowledge of the animal, vegetable and mineral kingdoms with a viciously articulate snap of the jaws and the exquisite flick of a daintily handkerchiefed left wrist. David, senior of the two musical Rowats, Doug, number one of the Langley brothers, and John Fieldhouse played the minor principal roles of Kate, Isabel and Jane well indeed.

Choruses? A group of boys who had been expanding lungfuls of joyous psalmody under Harry Forster's daily instruction, was certain to belt out stirring chorales whether in the resonant lower registers of pirates and police or in the daughters' highly pitched treble measures. They did just that.

Aspiration to and achievement of a higher plane than previously reached was not uncommon in the fifties at B.C.S.; the zenith in musical stage production was reached in *The Mikado*, on April 17, 1958. The moving, guiding, and supporting powers were scarcely different from those of a year before. Lewis Evans vacated the stage director's job in favour of George Wilson, expoliceman of the Pirates, and took to the stage-set construction with a crew of seven. Miss Flossie Dawson was pianist; Colin Moseley percussed in place of matriculated Toby Rankin.

Sceptics (and there were still a few Doubting Thomases) were disconcerted by the sheer painted beauty of the scenery's volcanic mountains, the Japanese arch and bridge, its sparse, sedge-like vegetation, all backgrounding as lively, fragile and realistic a costuming as ever graced a cast of amateurs. Miss Martha Watson took that matter in hand. A visit to *Au Bon Marché* for yard goods, hours and hours of skilful, artistic diligence at the Linen Room's

Singer machine, individual fitting of boys, well trousered but stripped to the undershirt, and those Japanese girls were clothed to the last kimono. There were more unexpected delights when the music, words and action, skilfully, joyously combined by principals and choruses, blended with and irradiated the magic of the stage settings.

The schoolboyish bent to ridicule orientals was conspicuous by its absence. Seriously, the principals plowed their way through the absurdities of situation and won the hearts of their audience. A year of Harold Forster's B.C.S. — G. & S. experience sounded plainly in the enunciation of the singers' words. B.C.S. Mikado was grand listening, pleasing to watch and ease itself to enjoy. The singing voices, one remembers to a certainty, were superb. Jan Simons' weekly visits to the School must be rated as having been an outstanding, far-sighted employment of the best instruction. The native quality was there in Malcolm Rowat, Richard Brown, John Alexander, Peter Mitchell and Bob Cruickshank. Its development by competent, dedicated, resident and visiting teachers, by available choir and theatrical experience resulted in memorable experiences for those privileged to be around B.C.S. Bob Cruickshank's promotion from Police Sergeant to Poo-Bah was gratifying and highly satisfactory. Peter Mitchell scored heavily again, this time as Katisha. Brian Vintcent's Ko-Ko was indeed memorable. Malcolm Rowat sang his valedictory as the talented soloist of eight contributing years at B.C.S. There was magnificent substance to the baritone of John Alexander. Listeners took Peter Mitchell to their musical bosoms. We were smugly delighted when later on Richard Brown's voice floated high in English cathedrals and newsmen wrote of it.

From overture to the final curtain call it was a memorable farewell to Gilbert and Sullivan.

Peter G. Holt and The Library

Peter Grattan Holt

1922-1942 (B.C.S. 1935-1941)

It could have been his contemplation of the world from the sunfilled brilliance above the clouds, so eloquently related to his Headmaster in a letter from an R.C.A.F. training centre, but whatever the inspiration, Peter Holt's declared intention to provide funds for a library at B.C.S. must be recognized as his decision of greatest consequence to his School. He made many significant judgments during the last five crowded years of his life; few boys fill the unforgiving minute with as many seconds worth of distance run as he did, in a race in which he overcame every handicap of a leisurely, self-indulgent start.

Few signs of deep concern for his fellows were evident at school until his fifteenth year. It is almost certain that in a series of meetings in the Head Prefects room, he wakened to a consciousness of his place, his possibilities and his obligations to the community. The response to that perception, memorably well-defined to his contemporaries of all age-levels at the time, is reflected in his subsequent record at School. Statistically, his marks soared and, of greater moment, his words bespoke a discernment no one had reason previously to suspect, in matters of ideology and of daily affairs.

This unfolding of his interests found expression in verse. His patriotism, or rather his love of it, is evident in *The Ancient Guardian*, inspired by the tragically evanescent victory of the Greeks over invading Italians in December 1940. He appears the whole-hearted schoolboy and extrovert in the other poem of remembrance.

THE ANCIENT GUARDIAN

O staunch upholders of that heritage,
 Ye faithful sons of fathers who in rage
 stood, fought, and died and yet their liberty
 Retained — 'gainst Persians at Thermopylae —
 Ye who, instead of bondage, choose to die
 Face downwards in the dirt, ye still are free!

And, ye bold sons of Hellas, Freedom's tower,
 If in the future that unworthy power
 should strike you down, outnumbered by great odds,
 Remember this — while Greece and Greeks remain
 No foreign overlord shall ever reign
 O'er Delphi and Olympus, thrones of gods.

— — — — —

"I CAN STILL REMEMBER MOST OF IT ALL"

I can still remember most of it all.
 The green of the grass in the early spring,
 The silvery sheen that the first snows bring;
 The reddish-brown hue of very late fall,
 I still remember most of it all.
 The chain of ivy all over the wall,
 The blare of the bugles on Saturday morn,
 The end of the game — all muddy and torn,
 The scarred cricket bat — the old rugger ball,
 I still can remember most of it all.
 The bright light of the moon when late one night,
 I stood on the steps and thought about life,
 I thought about war and trouble and strife;
 And then I decided it was time to fight,
 It was time to do the thing that was right.
 But I shall remember most of it all.

The road upward from Fourth Form bottomlands abounded in obstructions; Peter hurdled them with a lusty cheerfulness and his colleagues looked on, admiring. He was given Senior rank and carried it with honour; as a Head Boy, he was notably fair and resolute. His advancement to prefecture recognized good performance in a junior office and put further trust in his loyal capability. This was to receive a stringent test; half way through his Prefect year he was asked to serve the School in circumstances that demanded unparalleled moral courage and the ultimate in fidelity. His acceptance was direct, devoid of heroics, and completely effective. He was, indeed, a serving Prefect in the finest tradition.

All this while he was contributing to the life of the School with every talent of his endowment. Football Captain, Sergeant of No. 1 Platoon, Magazine Business Manager, Grant Hall Medallist

in the Debating Society, poet and humorist, he wrangled with his critics in high good sport; the masters who were its victims loved his inspirited jockeying. He passed his McGill matric solidly and, with a conviction expressed so visibly in his poems, headed for the R.C.A.F. enlistment depot.

Full staff meetings before Thanksgiving Prize Day were the occasion for voting on the individually submitted nominations for School tankards. It seemed in the fall of 1941 that every man on the staff had put in Holt's name and a vote was merely formal confirmation of their unanimous approval. The Head tried to get leave for him to attend Prizegiving, without success.

As a trainee in combat flying he discovered the ecstasy of loneliness. This he treasured, and its inspiration to him was richly productive of thoughts he translated into beautiful words. Solitude, then, by circumstance, was his good fortune; seclusion by preference he counted as a gift within his power to bestow upon generations of B.C.S. boys.

These are quotations from some of his letters to his former Headmaster:

"You know how I feel about B.C.S. and how I realize that the school did more for me than I will ever be able to repay. I thank you, sir, for many pleasant years."

— — — — —

"What is it you need most at school? — I always said that I'd give the School something to remember me by when I died — and as that may not be so far off now I'd better start thinking about it — I was thinking about a separate library — apologies to Grant Hall¹ — but some place a little more secluded. However, I'd better stop or you'll be thinking me a sordid fatalist or something — but it really doesn't bother me much. I explained it all to you before."

— — — — —

"I am fighting hard to get overseas after my training but I don't think the chances are much good since they're pretty well filled up at Halifax and over there."

— — — — —

¹ *An understandable error. The library was then the Hooper Library, located in Ross (not Grant) Hall.*

"This is the final stretch and I'm bearing down at last. Have great hopes of my wings and still have my fingers crossed for a commission but I had a little crack up which will probably throw things out of kilter. I'll tell you about it sometime when I have a spare weekend."

The final standings were too good for him to stagnate in a manning pool. He went overseas in August 1942, commissioned, as he had hoped. In action, he was on numerous operations and was raised to the rank of Flying Officer. On his 20th birthday, over Dortmund, he was killed. Posthumously he was awarded the Operational Wings of the Royal Canadian Air Force.

Peter Holt's vision of "some place a little more secluded" became reality in 1951, ten years after he left School. His legacy, augmented by the generous contributions of his mother, made possible the Peter G. Holt Memorial Library, opened on Thanksgiving Day. At the dedication ceremony, Mrs. Holt stood beside Headmaster Ogden Glass, who in 1941 as a junior master introduced Peter to the study of philosophy.

The Library

For ninety years the library at B.C.S. was movable literary feast with a pitifully limited menu. Whatever shelves were available in a room with minimal traffic became the repository of the School's books. At best they numbered a few hundred and frequently repeated appeals through the Magazine strengthen the impression of their scarcity.

The Xmas 1927 issue of B.C.S. announced proudly that the library of the late Col. George R. Hooper had been installed in the School. Its location, in the handsome bookcases from Col. Hooper's home, was in the foremost room of Ross Hall, a spacious, well-lighted chamber between the Cloisters and the Dining Hall. The Hooper Library was well known to every member of the School, but in various functions. Diners had the right of way over its northern side thrice daily; the Debating Society claimed its relatively exclusive

position of a Saturday night, and in time its bookish quiet yielded to the strident antiphony accompanying morning prayers.

There was surprisingly little interest in expanding the casually renewed stock of books, and no serious demand from the boys — except from Peter Holt. The opening of the Peter G. Holt Memorial Library on Thanksgiving Monday, 1951, marks the first great stride towards a library-influenced School. Paradoxically, the new library offered accessibility and seclusion. Its separation from the tunnel system of traffic and a single, prominently situated entrance gave the studious or meditative boy a relatively undisturbed recess only steps away from the main stream of School activity. That was what Peter Holt contemplated in his dreams of the School's future.

Books ran second, in one respect, to the appointments of comfort and relaxation. The large central room, with most of the books, had three large chesterfields, luxurious with sibilant, air-softened cushions that sighed and whispered under the weight of a body. Padded arm chairs and floor lamps added comfort and convenience to lounging occupants. The two end rooms were designated as (a) Music and Art room and (b) Reading room. An excellent hi-fi, frequently in use, and the admirable Carnegie Corporation collection made the Music room especially popular.

The new library's book stock originally was made up of Peter Holt's entire library, the books from the Hooper Library, books from Sir Andrew MacPhail's collection, the Carnegie Corporation Art Books and prints, and numerous smaller, donated collections. The supply was increased by generous annual donations from Mrs. Holt, and later by O.B.A. grants.

The first two librarians, James Whitelaw, 1951-53, and Ronald Owen, 1953-66, were full time masters (the latter, a House-master from 1960 onwards) and were hindered by those primary responsibilities in planning and executing the extension of the library's functions. Supervision of the library was given in the first decade to senior boys with the rank of librarian, a system that made do, but had numerous, obvious drawbacks. These boys, not School officers, lacked effective authority and were totally inexperienced in the sciences of library management.

In the early and middle sixties a renaissance took place in the Holt Memorial. Librarians with Head Boy and Prefect's rank cooperated effectively with the staff committees in the drive to coordinate the library more closely with various departments, and began systematic collection and display of periodicals and as well the brochures and calendars issued by many Canadian and American universities. The influx of new books and the phenomenally greater use of the library for scholarly pursuit generated a series of major changes leading up to the dominant position the library was to hold as the seventies began.

Susan (Mrs. J. T.) Guest made a beginning in the Dewey decimal system of cataloguing in the summer and Michaelmas terms of 1965. Jessa (Mrs. J. G.) Patriquin began a six years' daytime assignment in November 1965, and collaborated with the Masters' Committee to have carrels built on the large tables, the chesterfields removed from the main room, and creation of a magazine reading room in the end nearest to the School, equipped with a growing selection of up-to-date periodicals. She attended meetings with other school librarians in Montreal pursuing the new objectives in library function, and the movement toward a bigger and more scholastically equipped library gathered momentum.

In September 1966, Sue (Mrs. Jack) Grimsdell, B.A., B.L.Sc., McGill, became the first professional librarian at B.C.S. The library notice board in Centre Hall blossomed with the jackets of new books, challenging comments, a Question Box and illustrative coloured posters as varied as the weekly book arrivals by post and C.N. Express. Boy librarians were assigned to an evening supervision roster as the changing study habits required students to spend more time in library research.

The library grew in number of volumes, in convenience and efficiency, and when the demands of Sue Grimsdell's baby outvoiced the calls of the library desk, the School brought in an experienced librarian from London via Mt. A. and now living in Lennoxville, Betty (Mrs. L. M.) Allison, A.L.A., in the fall of 1968.

Mrs. Allison's appointment was both timely and successful. A record number of New Boys (eighty-four) accepted the new library

policy as part of the normal School routine. She saw the Library as the factor of prime importance in the educational process and was determined to make this concept accepted throughout the entire School. Boys, masters, various School personnel and, importantly, the off-campus constituency — Old Boys and parents — were soon to acknowledge the Library's primacy whether they liked it or not. Happily, most who reserved their approval at the outset were converted within months and many became enthusiastic participants in the rapidly growing services the Library provided.

Mrs. Allison's arrival in the Library coincided with the opening and use of the Fourth Form Complex on second floor of School House with its accompanying Independent Studies Programme. The Fourth of that year in their carpeted luxury set a fashion in study habits and the Library provided the scholastic garniture. Riding the bookwagon with imagination and foresight, Mrs. Allison devised library quizzes of graded difficulty, taught the boys to use the catalogue, reference books, and generally got many boys familiar with the library's resources. She ordered over a wide field of information — not always without controversy — and the numbers of volumes and periodicals grew steadily at a rate never before imagined. More staff wives entered library service. Betty (Mrs. R. L.) Evans in 1969, followed in 1972 by Nancy (Mrs. H. T.) McFarlane, ministered to the book-hungry, and other assistants filled in as changes occurred. John Cowans was ever available to support the administrating staff, and Ron Owen continued his chairmanship of an active library committee.

So great was the inventory of books and the demand for study space that a pre-fabricated modular addition was connected to the east side of the Holt building in the summer of 1971, but space continued to be a compelling problem. After almost endless wrangling by a School Staff committee over alternative solutions, the Directors approved a move of startling magnitude and foresight: the complete alteration of the basement of School House to install a Library of up to 24,000 volumes, efficiently furnished, attractively decorated, available only steps from the main thoroughfare, but nevertheless a sanctum sanctorum behind glass doors and thermopane windows,

soundproofed and airconditioned against the natural enemies of mental concentration. With nearly 10,000 volumes in the Holt Memorial and an expected 2,000 more from Compton, preparations went apace during the spring and summer of 1972 to house the library in its new location with the actual coming of King's Hall girls to B.C.S. in September.

Twenty-one years after the dedication of the Peter G. Holt Memorial Library its service record was long, varied and honourable. Besides its primary function, the building had been the scene of many debates, some musical performances, demonstrations of art, photography and collectors' specimens. It had been the locale of botanical displays and experiment, had housed (or tanked) tropical fish, had provided room for classes in music appreciation, and had been the meeting place for two visiting Governors-General.

Headmasterships

Lucius Doolittle was born in Lyndon, Vermont, in 1800, one of the numerous male progeny of Abraham Dowlittle, a Puritan refugee from Worcestershire who came to New Haven, Connecticut, in 1641. Lucius came from an unusually talented branch of the family; his grandfather, Benjamin Doolittle of Northfield, Vermont, was a Yale graduate of 1716 and was, to say the least, a leading citizen of his community, being a clergyman of the Episcopal Church, a lawyer, a physician and an author. One of Lucius's uncles was also a doctor, another a shoemaker. Industry was, from all accounts, a common trait of the Doolittles. What's in a name?

As he grew to manhood Lucius developed two characteristics that marked him as a man to be reckoned with. He got to be as astute a businessman as the most proverbial Yankee, and he shared another attribute of the New Englander, a veritable passion for education. His devotion to the church may have begun in boyhood or during the early years of his majority; it was certainly an inspirational force in his life after he met Bishop Charles James Stewart.

His hunger for learning took him across the state to Burlington where he entered the College there as a freshman in 1824, in the class of 1828, with a mind to become a teacher. Whether or not his acquaintance with relatives in the Doolittle Settlement of Barnston Township, across the border in Lower Canada, determined his action there is no record, but in 1827 he was schoolmaster at Hatley, about ten miles from the Doolittle Settlement, in a 22' x 26' schoolhouse, with an annual salary of eight pounds.

He got to know and to revolt against the deficiencies of a school built and supported by contractual fees of the parishioners and a small grant by the province, as was the custom and the law of Lower Canada in the twenties. He learned a great deal about the

financial support available via the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts (S. P. G.) and the Society for the Propagation of Christian Knowledge (S. P. C. K.), whose headquarters were in London, whose patron was the King and whose Presidents were one and the same, the Archbishop of Canterbury. These solid institutions received and investigated requests and often helped generously the suppliant enterprises with Anglican connection. Finally, he made two close friends of great consequence in his life: the Reverend T. Johnson, rector of Charleston, as the Hatley region was called, and the Honourable Charles James Stewart, second Bishop of Quebec and an Eastern Townshipsman by adoption.

The influence of these two friends was unwearied and memorable. As an Episcopalian he simply adjusted to the formalities of the Established Church and, under Mr. Johnson, began his instruction for the priesthood, with financial support from the wealthy Bishop Stewart for the duration of his clerical training. The Bishop sensed the business acumen of the young schoolmaster and turned it to his own advantage in later years. Lucius proved to be a capable and eager scholar of theology and pastoral method; he was ordained deacon on September 28th, 1828.

Bishop Stewart posted the young deacon to the Gaspé Mission as a self-training ground for the full priesthood. He was named missionary in charge of the district of the Bay of Chaleurs as a stipendiary of the S.P.G., from which he drew an income for the rest of his life. He was stationed at Paspébiac and in no time the Bishop learned that he had picked a winner in the former Yankee. His reputation for ability, enterprise, care of his people and unflagging industry soon justified his advancement and the prospect of a move into a more closely settled area.

There began in the spring of 1829 the second period of instruction, this time in Quebec, where Bishop Stewart put him "under the guidance and direction" of Archdeacon G. J. Mountain, with a view to his ordination to the priesthood on the feast of St. Simon and St. Jude, October 28th.

A little manipulation enabled the newly ordained priest to be married immediately after ordination to Miss Clarissa Goss

Lawrence, and proceed at once by coastal vessel to New Carlisle, a thriving settlement where he was to be parish priest. Here he remained for four years, displaying, in addition to sustained zeal and industry, a loyalty to his old mentor, Mr. Johnson, during a contemplated shuffle of clergy that might have taken him back to Hatley.

Sherbrooke, in the meantime, was outstripping Lennoxville in growth and the local parishioners were anxious to have a church established there, since previously the settlement around Hyatt's Mill was a part of the mission of St. James at Lennoxville. Archdeacon G. J. Mountain told Rev. Lucius, who must have inquired about prospects there, that unless two clergymen were willing to split the £400 allowance provided for the St. James Mission, it would not be possible to "re-edify the church in Sherbrooke."

The extent of the mission and its physical demands held no terrors for the energetic young priest; his New England training, however, warned him of the restraint inherent in a skimpy parish allowance and he accepted the mission's challenge. Eight months later he moved to Lennoxville, and his first entry in the parish register of St. James is dated 8 December, 1833. It was a sizeable mission; the minister had families in Compton, Shipton, Brompton, Sherbrooke, Ascot, Melbourne, Kingsey, Windsor and Orford to visit and care for, and it was not until 1844 that the Sherbrooke-Lennoxville Mission was dissolved and the bounds of the parish reduced to a practical, smaller extent. It was renamed St. George's in 1845.

There was sufficient employment in the mission for two men, but during his first three years in Lennoxville, Lucius Doolittle acquired a parsonage, conducted much real estate business for Bishop Stewart, made lifetime friends of George Slack and William Lloyd, ex-naval officers recently settled in the Townships, of J. P. Cushing, local merchant, the Hon. Edward Hale and Hon. Thomas Austin, Members of the Legislative Council, and of Hon. John Felton, one of the largest landowners in the Townships. He won the hearts and unwavering loyalty, meanwhile, of his charges in the Mission of St. James.

Lucius Doolittle's friends were family men; names from all

the previously mentioned families appear on School lists during the next generation. With the settlement of the Townships by the British American Land Company in 1834, increasing numbers of English newcomers moved into the area, bringing with them traditions of placing their sons in school and, in good time, in university. There was a growing demand for a secondary school in the district. These men recognized in Lucius Doolittle a sound Churchman, a noteworthy man of business and a zealot in the field of education. Pressure was applied and Lucius's response was positive. Should he become at once both clergyman and schoolmaster? Why not? Grandfather managed four professions.

The school he envisaged would not be merely another Royal Institution primary school of which there were a goodly number in the Townships. It was to be a "superior" school, under the Act of 1829, assisted by government grant but under local direction, to prepare boys for entrance to such universities as Dartmouth at Hanover, N.H. and at Burlington on Lake Champlain.

As a practical beginning he added a frame "edifice" of two storeys to the St. James's parsonage and opened it to boys.

Bishop G. J. Mountain's diary of February, 1837, records:

"The Rev. L. Doolittle has opened a School at Lennoxville, and such has been the accession of respectable families to this neighbourhood that I think I have nowhere seen in America such a collection of right English-looking youths of a gentlemanly stamp . . ."

The following, a clipping (courtesy of A. J. H. Richardson, B.C.S. 1924-32) from an 1836 newspaper, gives an inkling of the school's remote situation:

QUEBEC TO SHERBROOKE, 1836

We put our *sac de voyage* in the Canadian steamer, which, at 5 p.m. left the wharf on her upward trip and at three o'clock on the following afternoon had reached our point of disembarkation at the British American Land Company's new establishment at Port St. Francis. Proceeding immediately to the small but comfortable hotel kept by Mr. Jones, we found that the stage, which starts daily and goes through to Sherbrooke in one day, was ready but delayed its departure until the arrival

of the steamer from Montreal so as to give passengers from both cities going to Sherbrooke the opportunity of proceeding on their journey without any needless detention at Port St. Francis. The steamer from above did not come until six o'clock, and her arrival proved a blank so far as stage passengers were concerned so the driver brought his carriage to the door, a covered stage with a pair of smart nags, and whisked myself and one companion at a brisk pace to La Baie, distant twelve miles, where the stage changes horses and the passengers stop for breakfast... The Inn at this place boasts no first-rate accommodation and those who have delicate appetites might do well to carry with them a loaf of good bread from Port St. Francis, rather than trust to that which is manufactured at St. Antoine in La Baie du Febvre. For Canada, the stage travels at a fair rate, for having left Port St. Francis at six in the morning, we reached Sherbrooke, a distance of 87 miles, shortly after nine in the evening of the same day, so that in twenty-eight hours from the start of our leaving Quebec we were in the Inn at this most inaccessible spot, without much fatigue or any extraordinary exertion. We may add here that the fare to Sherbrooke is twenty-six shillings and the traveller is allowed to carry a fair amount of baggage.

THE LENNOXVILLE CLASSICAL SCHOOL

The integral facts about Mr. Doolittle's school are clearly set out in a Return to the Government of Lower Canada sworn before J. Fletcher, P. J., on September 9, 1840. Presumably a report of this type had to be submitted annually to the government in order to qualify for the £100 grant made to schools meeting the standards set out by the Act of 1829. This grant had been made once already with the assistance of Major Thomas Austin, a member of the Legislative Council under Sir John Colborne. The Headmaster quite naturally wanted it again, and a copy of the affidavit is one of the treasures of the School archives.

First, the teachers are listed with subjects taught. Rev. L. Doolittle, principal, taught Geometry, Algebra, Bookkeeping, Composition, Elocution. (The emphasis indicates an American influence.) Mr. W. C. Willis taught Greek and Latin Languages, Arithmetic, Geography, Globes, Writing, Orthography. (He was probably the "young Cambridge Graduate" mentioned in the letter to Thomas

Austin, requesting aid.) Mr. Eugene Dorion taught French Language.

Attendance figures listed 23 boys; Girls, 0; Under 10 years of age, 6; above 10 years of age, 17; Boarders, 11; Day Scholars, 12; Free Scholars, 1; Paying Scholars, 22. Only two scholars were named; Oliver Taylor and J. B. Cushing, both 21 years of age, were preparing to become teachers. The days of actual study during the year were given as 264.

Tuition was 15s. per quarter in minor branches, 25s. per quarter in higher branches. Board was £25 per annum. Annual receipts were £100 grant from the government in March, 1839; tuition from pupils between 10th October, 1839, and 10th April, 1840, was £50. Actual disbursements during the same period were £65 for assistant teachers, £12 for rent, £6.5.0 for fuel and £2.10.0 for repairs.

The Classical School had no Year Book, but its efficiency was such as to get the nod from Charles Buller, chief secretary to Lord Durham on his famous survey tour of the two Canadas in 1838. Buller was an Old Harrovian, a pupil of Thomas Carlyle in Edinburgh and a Trinity College, Cambridge, graduate, so he was pretty thoroughly conversant with the education of his time. Education in Lower Canada, he wrote, "is a combination of imperfection and vices where masters are illiterate and needy, the schoolhouses unfit for occupation and ill-supplied with fuel, the children unprovided with books, and parents indifferent to an institution of which they could not appreciate the importance, and the trouble and cost of which, at all events, they deemed the province of the legislature . . ." Meanwhile, "the only schools worthy of the name in the Eastern Townships were kept by the clergy who took a few scholars for private tuition."

Urban interest and support of the School, centred in Quebec City, was established by Bishop Stewart and the Mountains (Bishop G. J. and Rev. A. W.) and maintained by such influential observers as Buller and Lord Elgin, during the years before the railway narrowed the travel and time gap between Lennoxville and Montreal.

News of Doolittle's success must have reached Burlington and his Alma Mater; Zadock Thompson cites Lucius Doolittle as

receiving an Honorary M.A. from the University of Vermont in 1838.

By 1841 the school was functioning efficiently, albeit on a shoestring basis. Mr. Doolittle had raised his sights and was now aiming for a college of higher learning at Lennoxville, for which the school might well be a feeder. He translated his missionary zeal into a campaign to win converts to the creation of a university, where Townships students could obtain a bachelor's degree without travel and living in a foreign country, or at McGill, currently held in some suspicion as a godless institution and Montreal as a costly place to board. The Hon. Edward Hale, member of the Legislative Assembly, and Lt. Col. William Morris, local bigwigs, were enthusiastic backers as was Lt. William Lloyd, R.N. (Retired) and the Rev. George Slack, Rector of Granby. The sanction of Bishop George J. Mountain of Quebec was essential, and the Headmaster was throwing most of his time and energy into the struggle to convince the Bishop that Lennoxville, rather than Three Rivers, already favoured by Bishop Mountain, was the ideal place to establish a diocesan college. Unwilling to let his secondary school enterprise lapse, he sought a capable schoolmaster to take the burden of the school off his busy hands.

Such a man was available. The persuasive eloquence of Lucius Doolittle won the favour of Edward Chapman, M.A., Caius College, Cambridge, a young master at Dr. Lundy's Classical School in Quebec. Dr. Lundy was about to go to McGill as Principal, and Chapman's options were to take charge at Quebec or go to Lennoxville as master in charge, soon to be Headmaster, of the Doolittle school. Chapman accepted the Lennoxville offer and reported for duty in November, 1841. The Lundy Classical folded.

1842-1845

The Chapman Headmastership was less than three full years duration but Chapman was skewered permanently on the prongs of Little Forks, though it took a dismal year at the Montreal college to make him aware of it. The School was difficult in many respects; the building was unsuitable, ugly, cold and hot by seasons, but the

rural freedom and abundance of natural facilities for recreation captivated the young Englishman with his traditions of work and games as balances in a liberal education. He played and taught cricket; he found the Massawippi, in season, a fair substitute for the Cam and its boats. He was fascinated by the rabbits the boys lugged home by the ears from snares set only a few rods beyond the pasture-like playing field. There was another attraction; Lt. Col. J. B. Forsyth, one of his pupils, told it this way at an Alumni Association dinner in 1887.

“Edward Chapman was quiet, strict and always the perfect gentleman in school, but on the playground he was ever to the front. In the cricket field near the old church, he did his best to teach us the manly game. In the boats he was our most experienced pilot, a splendid swimmer, and few could keep up with him on skates.”

To Edward Chapman must go the distinction of beginning the happiest of all School relations: that of a participating master in the boys' recreation.

When Edward Chapman took over the classical School in 1842, it was housed in the “Steamboat”, a self-contained, sparingly equipped unit close to the village square, approximately on the site of the present Esso Station. It has been described as a substantial, red brick building, three storeys high. The upper storey was a long, narrow, single room, lighted to a degree by a window at either end. A narrow aisle ran down the centre; wooden double bunks ranged on either side, and in them pairs of boys “lay alongside feet to head, with only a one-inch plank between.” To the human bulk of thirty boys was added the mass of bureaux, wash-stands, bedroom crockery, boots, clothing and all the paraphernalia a boarding school boy brings with him from home and accumulates in situ. The master's admonition to “keep things shipshape” may have inspired the choice of the school building's nickname. Consider, also, that cold as the quarters undoubtedly were in the Lent session, in Trinity term the air between the floorboards and the rafters got so heated that only powerful electric fans could have freshened the bedtime atmosphere, and Thomas Edison was not born until 1847. The name “Steam-

boat" aptly reminded them of sweaty, sleepless nights during the long expiry of Trinity term.

The second floor of the "Steamboat" contained two classrooms, the Master's study, and a room for his Assistant Master. At ground level were storerooms, the dining room and the kitchen. Heat from the latter rose upward by way of openings in the ceiling to the storeys above; at least, that was the theory. Reverend J. W. Williams, who became Rector of the School in 1857, recalled that one morning when the temperature outside was 30 below zero, he came across a boy in the room above the kitchen. "Does any heat come through the grating?" he asked. "No, sir," the shivering lad replied, "but there's a most delicious smell of breakfast."

As numbers increased it became necessary to billet a few boys with "suitable persons in the village". Problems arising from this practice grew with each increase in the School registration, as it became more and more difficult to supervise the expanding community of sleeping places.

Edward Chapman was a young man with superior classical training, and a perfectly understandable ambition determined his action of 1845. McGill offered him a professorship in his chosen discipline, and he resigned as Headmaster at the same time that the Bishop's Principal, Rev. Jasper Hume Nicolls, was looking for bargains in the teachers' market of the United Kingdom. Away went Mr. Chapman to Montreal, but he found that the College was not free of growing pains. Amongst other dissatisfactions his stipend was not paid, and after one year at McGill the familiar grass of the Townships appeared, in his mind's eye, flourishing and green.

Meanwhile, the petition to Lord Metcalfe, the Governor, signed by 338 men of worth and substance, for incorporation of "The Diocesan College of Canada East" had been granted. An act, 7 Vict. Cap. 49, entitled "An Act to Incorporate Bishop's College in the Diocese of Quebec" crowned the efforts of Lucius Doolittle and associates with official recognition. H. H. Miles had become Professor of Mathematics and Headmaster of "The Grammar School in Connection with the College" — new title for the School of Lucius Doolittle's and Edward Chapman's Headmasterships.

Significantly, the new Headmaster devoted his entire attention to the School in his first year, and watched it closely until a new Headmaster was appointed in 1849.

1845-1849

Henry Hopper Miles, M.A., King's College, Aberdeen, was the third Headmaster of the School. Though born in London his university education was entirely in Scotland, and after graduation in 1839 he spent the next five years at the University of Edinburgh. His appointment to two positions at Lennoxville in 1845 brought a remarkably highly trained scholar of great proficiency in teaching to the young school and nascent university, and at a bargain price, too. The salary offered was 100 pounds sterling with increases promised to bring it up to 150 pounds in time. He was also granted free fuel, the use of an apartment, garden and pasture. Principal Nicolls reported thus on his prospective member of faculty: "He is about thirty, an intelligent, steady sort of man, of exceedingly good attainments and most successful experience in tuition, judging from his testimonials. We could not have expected to get anybody from an English University at the same rate, nor one who would have been willing to labour both in the school and in the college."

Henry Miles brought to the School the Scottish method of teaching by catechism. Dr. Nicolls speaks often of "constant questioning" and "periodic examinations" in vogue at Bishop's. A factual commentary upon this technique may have been provided by the Royal Military College, founded some years later. That institution employed a standard examination for all candidates applying for admission to the College. Young men from all Canadian provinces sat for these exams, and the B.C.S. boys consistently scored well and, not a few, brilliantly.

Miles's services were so valuable to the College that in 1849 he gave his full time to the College professorships he held, and yielded the Headmastership to the Reverend John Butler, M.A. Miles's devotion to the School was undiminished and he served its interests as a member of the College Council all the time he was in Lennoxville. In 1863 he represented Canada as Commissioner

to the London Exhibition, and in 1867 he became the first Protestant Secretary to the Council of Public Instruction for the Province of Quebec, a post he held till 1882. He was the author of three histories of Canada, two of which were adopted by both French and English schools in Quebec as late as 1906. Two Doctorates in Law, *Honoris Causa*, from Aberdeen and McGill testify to the service he gave to education in his adopted land.

1849-1854

Historiographers of the mid-century were generally unwilling to reproach a colleague. The disastrous regime of Rev. John Butler drew practically no written observations from his contemporary recorders, but an allusive inquiry by a deeply concerned cleric, repeated mention of Mrs. Butler's ill health, unpleasant friction in the college faculty, scarcity of school funds, some weak years in respect to the numbers of new students, and virtually endemic truancy, all paint a dismal picture of Mr. Butler's five year stewardship. It ended in the closing of the School.

Rev. John Butler had given Quebec City's Head-watchers something to talk about, as the following letter from Rev. Armine W. Mountain, the Bishop's private secretary, to Principal Nicolls indicates only too plainly:

My Dear Nicolls,

Will you be good enough to ascertain for me whether the following statements are facts?

1. That the number of boys at the school now is much less than when Mr. Butler took charge?
2. That Mr. Butler is extremely lax, and has permitted boys to absent themselves for days together?
3. That Mr. Butler is an inveterate smoker, invites boys to smoke with him, and makes Sunday the chief day for the practice of that vice?

These things have been stated to me in order that I might contradict them. They have come from Mrs. Styan but probably may be traced further.

A distinct statement came from Mr. Peniston to the effect that he thinks it his duty to warn all parents not to send their boy to such a school.

If I have heard correctly, though you were too generous

to state the facts — hardly just, perhaps, to the school — the school might have been bad if P's son had remained and might have been chargeable with want of moral discipline. But it is an ungrateful world.

Ever yours,
A. W. M.

9 November, 1850.

Given that kind of disparaging gossip, financial stringencies became a menace to the very existence of the School. Of the five Butler years, three began with less than six new boys registered. The troubles of the Butler headmastership were multiplied by a bitter intramural conflict at the College between Professors Helmuth and Miles, and by the impending sale of strategic property as essential to the School's recreational space as it was to the railway's right of way through the narrow river valley leading south toward the American border. The railway simply had to have the land, and in 1854 only the few buildings were reserved from a sale to the Grand Trunk. The College received its charter to grant degrees in January, 1853, and looked about for opportunities to build a generative connection between itself and the scattered Townships schools, as the School under its care in Lennoxville continued to present more dilemmas than scholastic recruits.

A veritable game of puss-in-the-corner took place in the School Committee, with Messrs. Doolittle, Chapman and Miles slipping in and out bewilderingly until 1854 when Mr. Butler and Professor Helmuth both resigned, Edward Chapman became Registrar of the College, Mr. Doolittle, Bursar, and the School was closed. For nearly three years it ceased to exist.

1854-1857

Although the School was lifeless during the middle fifties, Lennoxville's economic and social boundaries extended amazingly with the opening of the Grand Trunk's Y-shaped system of 1851. Quebec and Montreal were thus connected to an all-year Atlantic port at Portland, Maine, with the junction of the lines from the two Canadian cities located at Richmond, thirty miles downriver from Lennoxville. Montreal was now only three hours away, Quebec,

slightly further. Mail and passenger service was a daily, accepted fact. People were pouring into the Townships in unprecedented numbers, and the revival of an affiliated school was regarded most favourably by those in the seats of power — the College's governing bodies.

Failure to affiliate the College with Grammar Schools in the Townships, such as at Cookshire and St. John's, worried Messrs. Doolittle and Chapman. The former's health was considerably improved and he was active again in the affairs of St. George's parish in 1856, as the records of the church indicate. He was also a Trustee of the College, and sat beside the Hon. Edward Hale, one of the most influential Townships men, and father of two boys. On the College Council were Edward Chapman and Professor Henry H. Miles, both former Headmasters. The Corporation, highest administrative body of the College, included both Trustees and Council members, with the Bishops of Quebec and Montreal to add greater representative strength and, unquestionably, greater authority and prestige.

The conviction grew that a Junior Department of the College should be created for about twenty boys, with a master, and with assistance from the College professors. Corporation resolved on 5 June, 1856, to attach to the College a junior department, staffed as above, the whole course of study to be so ordered that the arrangements should lead to the course pursued in the College. Tuition was to be nine pounds per annum, and until suitable accommodation (in a new building) could "... be prepared, such temporary accommodation as circumstances permit of shall be provided." In other words, the "Steamboat" should be reactivated and a new skipper found to take charge of her crew.

The Junior Department must be adjunctive, even subordinate to the College that it would feed with its matriculants, and the immediate charge of the school, in the hands of a Rector, would be subject to the veto, possibly, of the College Council. This over-the-shoulder control was to bedevil Rectors and Headmasters for a long time to come

1857-1863

Corporation made a far-sighted choice in the man picked to revive the School. Reverend James W. Williams, M.A., Pembroke College, Oxford (B.A. 1851), was young, talented, and endowed with great common sense. His wife was a decided asset to his career. She was remembered for her great kindness, her willingness to make the best of a situation imposed by fate, and for her enthusiasm for the beauties of the Townships. These qualities endeared her to the boys of the school, to their parents and their parents' friends, and played no small part, it must be concluded, in the rapid regrowth of the School.

The situation imposed by fate through various human agencies was not excessively attractive. One of those agencies, Corporation, had approved Council's proposal that the Rector's salary, while it could be increased to 350 pounds in time, should start at 250 pounds. An additional 100 pounds was provided to ensure "suitable premises at the start." A further 25 pounds was voted to provide the Rector's quarters with a furnace. Apparently, Council was no more impressed by the former Grammar School building than was the new Rector, and it proposed to relocate the school in a residence on the College grounds "under such regulations as will conduce to good order and respectability combined with economy." A school building, they resolved, would be erected to the north-east of the Chapel as soon as practicable.

The School opened in 1857 with eight boarders. Some of their names immediately suggest long-established business operations along the Montreal road. Charles Gibb of Abbotsford was a boarder, as were the Slack brothers, Thomas, Edward, George and Henry, from Milton on the opposite side of Mount Yamaska. There was a boy from Nicolet and one from Three Rivers. At least one was a clergyman's son; Horace Londsedale's father was Archdeacon of St. Andrews. In a few weeks a boy from Grenville came; he possibly was influenced by the Archdeacon's good opinion of the Rector and Mrs. Williams.

Certainly, the word got around; in October there were seventeen boys, and twenty-nine by the end of Michaelmas term.

Boarding became a problem to be solved; Edward Chapman, ex-Headmaster and now College Bursar, Member of Council and one of the co-revivalists of the School, offered to take some boarders. So did Rev. A. C. Scarth, rector of St. George's Church, Lennoxville. In 1859, Christopher Rawson, with sons to educate and a lively interest in the School, opened Elmwood, his new home, to some boarders. The unlucky ones stranded in the "Steamboat" had reason to air their gripes. Mr. Williams heard, sympathized, and responded. He put pressure upon the Corporation to increase the grant to put "the premises of the School in a suitable state" by an extra 50 pounds and to vote 8 pounds towards the cost of engaging a suitable manservant.

Things were happening in Lennoxville in 1857 and 1858. Traffic along the road leading east from the corner of Cummins's Hill and the Capelton Road had increased steadily in the decade of Bishop's College on the riverbanks. There were fears for the ability of the temporary bridge across the Massawippi to bear traffic safely and a new structure was erected. It was raised on abutments of huge boulders well above current flood levels, and offered to horse drawn traffic a generous passage beneath a shingled, pitched roof; for pedestrians there was a separate, balustraded walkway on the upper flank of the bridge, also sheltered by the roof's slope. It was solidly made, and would stand the ravages of time, floodwater ice, the shaking of carriage and loaded wagon, for more than three quarters of a century. The councilmen of newly incorporated Lennoxville in 1871 recognized the menace of traffic vibrations to its stability, and had erected at its ends one of Lennoxville's most famous signs, "Walk or Pay Two Dollars."

Merchants and customers were doing mental arithmetic daily in 1858, translating pounds, shillings and pence into the new decimal currency, and here and there, ultra blue Tories deplored what they seriously believed to be the Americanization of legal tender.

Alexander T. Galt had recognized the financial acumen of R. W. Heneker, a secretary in the British American Land Company, and had supported his elevation to Commissioner when Galt moved from land to railways and politics in 1855. Bishop's Corporation was

pleased to appoint him a Trustee in 1859, and he immediately went into action on behalf of the Junior Department, and maintained it until he terminated his Chairmanship of the Board of Directors in 1902. He enthusiastically supported the appeal for funds, launched in the first year of his Trusteeship, to "Friends of Public Education". The objective was a new building on the College grounds to house the Junior Department, and was dated June 21st, 1859. Signing officially were the Principal, Dr. Nicolls, Professors Miles and Thompson, Rector Williams and the Registrar, Edward Chapman.

The appeal was 80% successful. Donors of \$500 or more received the privilege of "nomination"¹ in either the Junior Department or the College, and work began on the new building in the spring of 1861. General Sir Fenwick Williams of Kars, Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's Troops in British North America and a friend of Christopher Rawson, laid the foundation stone later in the year with much pomp and ceremony. Transfer of boys was effected during the year 1861-62. The building's accommodation was for eighty persons.

The school staff consisted of the Rector, who also acted as professor of History and Belles Lettres in the College, without extra salary but simply to help the institution; Rev. L. Wurtele, whose son, a B.C.S. Old Boy, became the first gentleman cadet at R.M.C.; two undergraduates, a Mr. Proctor and Arthur D. Capel, who lived in as resident masters, and were exempt from University residential requirements.

The course of studies contained the following: Latin — Cicero, Virgil, Sallust, Composition; Greek — Euripides, Homer, Xenophon, Composition; Euclid — Book IV to VI; Algebra; Arithmetic; Trigonometry; Natural Philosophy; English; Elocution;

¹ *Nomination. The right of nomination originated in the 1841 subscription by about 94 persons to funds requisite for the erection or endowment of a College at Lennoxville. These persons subscribed in shares of 5 pounds each, each share entitling the subscriber to the tuition of one pupil for each share so subscribed, free of any other charge through a collegiate course of four years. In practice, the shareholder named the pupil-freeloader to be educated without charge. It proved to be a considerable burden in later years when funds ran low.*

Ancient and Modern Geography; Scripture (historical books of the Old Testament, part of the New Testament in Greek); French; Writing, every afternoon in all classes; Book-keeping and Commercial Arithmetic instead of either Latin or Greek, if desired.

Organized games were not extensive, but there was cricket in the milder weather of Trinity and Michaelmas terms. "Shinny" (sic) was the cool-weather autumn sport on the cricket field, and once real winter settled in, the Lennoxville skating rink was the big recreational attraction. Sherbrooke skaters appear to have been amongst its most frequent users, and the skaters from the district were claimed to have been the best in Canada. In one corner of the sports field, parallel bars were erected, though there is no record of instruction in their use. Some time around 1860, the Rector must have authorized construction of a rink, since reference to a 40' x 80' rink in the Quad was made in the records of Bishop's College, 1862. A charge was made for skating. The Williams era was a generation away from ice hockey.

Misbehavior seems to have been punished by "lines". H. H. Morris (1862-68) recalled a heavy, blue-bound volume: Kinglake's History of the Crimean War that, as he put it, "was useful in the administering of correction to inattentive or refractory pupils." Scholastic inertia was often punished in many schools by the culprit's having to wear a dunce cap and sit at the front of a class on a stool provided for public humiliation. Dr. Williams's variation of that was to drape a laggard student in a multi-coloured coat kept for dunces and to make him sit in full view of his fellows. Proof of its odium is found in the familiar story of Mr. Arthur Capel's announcement to the boys in April 1863 that the Rector had been elected Bishop of Quebec. Whatever reaction he may have expected, he was quite unprepared for the impulsive charge upon the coat and its instant disseverance by the entire assembly. The pieces were treasured as souvenirs and worn in the buttonholes as if they were campaign ribbons.

The steady growth of the School under the Williams administration is reflected in the list of masters in 1862. The Rector, with three assistants, Rev. Mr. Richmond, Arthur D. Capel and J.

B. Hyndman were the regulars, but additionally, Principal Nicolls taught some of the Classics, Professor Dudswell taught Divinity, and Professor Roux, French.

1863-1867

The four years of Rev. G. C. Irving's rectorship, 1863-67, were packed with excitement. The American Civil War had stimulated Canadian military preparedness, and the Rifle Corps of 1861, although it was not called upon to defend Canada against the Union, added considerable interest to the School's programme of activities. The war generated excitement and changes in the border areas. Union draft dodgers — "Skedadlers" — crossed the boundary line and settled in parts far enough from the border to ensure their safety from U.S. marshals. The schoolboys heard with much glee of Confederate raiders at St. Albans, Vermont, and their \$200,000 heist of Union greenbacks. They made way, respectfully, for the small but significant influx of refugee boys from Jeff Davis's beleaguered South. Although relieved of pipe and chewing tobacco, bowie knives and pistols, upon their arrival at School, those Rebs were no patsies and were treated with deference.

The Rawson-Sir Fenwick Williams connection at Elmwood gave the School its first authentic and dearly cherished leg up the social ladder when the Governor General of the United Canadas, Viscount Monck, with an entourage of ladies and gentlemen visited Lennoxville and the joint institutions of Bishop's College. Luckily for the record, Frances (Feo) Monck, sister-in-law of the Governor General, left a breezy and not unobservant account of the vice-regal visit.

1864

THE ETON OF CANADA

From "My Canadian Leaves" — by Frances O. Monck

(June 30, 1864) — "Arrived at Lennoxville, there was great excitement. We had left Quebec about two, and we reached Lennoxville about eleven p.m. There were to be a great many addresses presented here, and a torchlight procession of school-boys, and a guard of honour of boy volunteers. We all went into the station-house, and you never can imagine the curious weird

scene there — more than a hundred torches blazing away, boys without end, and a mob of people, boys in rifle volunteer uniforms, and old men shuffling about to be ready with their addresses. There addresses were presented, and the G.G.² made very suitable answers. He was immensely cheered, and the torches waved, and the volunteer band played a whole set of Scotch airs, meant, I suppose, to be Irish. Some gentlemen were presented, and after some time Aunt L. went off in Mr. Rawson's open waggon, wearing his B.A. cloak to keep her from the rain! The horses were frightened at the waving torches. I think most of the people had never seen an English carriage before, and they were almost as much excited by the Gov. Gen's carriage as by himself. Fan, Louise, Mrs. Godley, and I drove in the shut carriage, and were escorted by volunteers and boys with torches, who ran beside the carriage. The G.G., Staff and Mr. Godley followed in the open carriage. He was loudly cheered. The houses were decorated outside with pine or fir branches, and there was a triumphal arch, and people standing on the balconies waving their handkerchiefs, even to *our* carriage, for fear they might make a mistake in the dark, and not bow to the G.G. The Rawson's house is a charming Gothic house, quite like an *English* home, and they are very nice people. We were received by Mrs. R. and her daughter, and Mrs. Williams, the Bishop of Quebec's wife. We were soon shown to our rooms. Dick and I slept in a schoolboy's room. Captain Pemberton was next door, in another boy's room, with a balcony between our rooms. We were so glad to get supper, and about two a.m. we went to bed. It was very hot, and when we opened our little cross-barred windows *swarms* of insects flew in and drove me quite wild.

"Friday, July 1st. — Some of the ladies went to early service at the College chapel at seven. I did not. After church we got ready and drove in three detachments, Dick with us, to the pretty red college, just like an English college, with such pretty grounds, and a river called Massawippi, meaning "river of pines" in Indian. The thought *would* strike me, what a delicious name for a river near a school, it could so easily be turned into "Master whipped me". There we walked in the grounds, broiled by sun, to the river banks, where the boys had swimming matches, and diving matches, and boat-races and

² *The Governor General, Lord Monck.*

canoe-races. It was nice sitting under the trees looking at them from a bank. The boys are more like English boys than any I have seen out here, and pride themselves on their English cheer. They seem to have the same love and respect for their college as the Eton boys have for Eton . . . We had very good food, and the G. G. made an excellent speech. We were waited on by niggers. The dining-hall is a fine large one, and was wonderfully cool . . . Lennoxville is the Eton of Canada, and it is a charming and civilized place; the boys seem very gentlemanly, and well looked after. After lunch we all marched in procession (except the G.G.) to the hall, where degrees were to be conferred, and we mounted up on a dais behind her Ex. Then the G.G. was made an LL.D., and several degrees were given, and there was much cheering, and some extremely good speeches were made. The G.G. spoke very well on education — his speech was thought quite an essay. A Mr. Irving (head-master) spoke most beautifully; he is an English clergyman of great talent. You will have all the speeches in the paper, so I will not enlarge upon them. The hall was crammed, and it was very hot; I was not sorry to get out of the tremendous crowd into the cool geological museum and chapel. The college is called Bishop's College, having been founded by the good Bishop Mountain of Quebec. We went home and dressed for the *Conversazione*. We dined at the Rawson's first; I sat next to the Bishop of Quebec, who was very agreeable. Then we went off in different detachments to the college, where from a dais we saw boys get prizes and heard them recite poetry. The B. of Montreal spoke so nicely to the boys. After all this was over, we walked into a large hall where there were presentations to "their Excs", and music; some glees were roared too loud with fine voices. Nina would have been quite bewildered with all the clergy in their gowns."

Although Feo was very young and flippant by standards of the time, she looked at the School from the level of an adult and a stranger. A more intimate and realistic view of B.C.S. in the sixties can be found in the diary of Godfrey Rhodes, one of three brothers from Quebec, whose ingenuous entries over two years at B.C.S. tell of the schoolboy angles played in connection with Fenian guard duty, of a visit to Mr. Capel's new mine, of body and boat sports in

the two rivers, and of train-watching, a new way of spending time in the new age of railway travel.

Scarcely had the noise of the first Dominion Day celebrations subsided, when word came from the lower St. Lawrence that Mr. Irving had drowned, in the early weeks of his summer vacation. Bishop Williams spoke of him: "... contact with whose mind was a liberal education."

The Corporation requested his widow to remain at the School as Lady Matron. She accepted the invitation, and seems to have taken the boys to her heart; a visitor to the School in 1872, Dr. Sam Francis, writing in the Newport, R.I., Mercury, was tremendously impressed by the influence she exerted upon the boys.

1867-1870

The tragedy of Rivière du Loup in midsummer, 1867, started an inquiry in the United Kingdom for a new Rector. No serious thought was given to a Canadian; the popular choice of most Canadians, certainly of the most influential, was emphatically for English models. Of all candidates investigated, the credentials of the Rev. Robert H. Walker, M.A., Wadham College, Oxford, were most acceptable. He had been Professor of Mathematics at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, and in view of the School's recent passage in defence, a teacher-cleric with military background seemed to be just what B.C.S. wanted. What the hiring body did not foresee, however, was the inevitable clash of viewpoints between the Principal and the Rector. What they could hardly know, from formal, written testimonial of the Walker character, was that he was short on tact, a perfectly logical product of military college environment and quite unsuited to the forced compromises of an unaccustomed and rather marginal economy. He became Rector in 1867.

Rev. Dr. Jasper Nicolls was Principal of the University of Bishop's College, and had been since 1845 when it first took off with the adopted grammar school under its wing. He was number one man on the College Council, the supervisory body on the spot, with responsibility for both senior and junior departments. He had

been Acting Rector following Mr. Irving's death and he was thoroughly conversant with the details of politics, management and execution that had accompanied the progress of the ten years following revival of a Junior Department in 1857. In brief, he had sloughed off most of the intransigence borne by many new arrivals from the Old Country, and had learned the hard way to put up with circumstances calculated to shock a newcomer, particularly one accustomed to the government-financed, spit-and-polish efficiency of Sandhurst. His reaction to Mr. Walker's insistence upon making changes on the spot was not unlike that of a senior boy to a new kid, and when the new man, unable to get action directly from the Principal, turned to more sympathetic members of the Council to get certain things done, the Principal used his influence in formal business meetings to defeat as many Walker schemes as he could.

Walker, on the other hand, showed consummate disdain for the customs and standards of "colonials". His reaction to Housel Stotesbury's indiscretion in Sherbrooke typifies his prejudiced appraisal of problems; he railed, not against the boy's intemperance, but against his choice of beverage. "Don't you know that one cannot get good port outside of England?"

He had, nevertheless, some admirable plans for a better School; each ran against strong opposition. First, he was anxious to obtain as highly capable staff as he could find, and that implied higher salaries. His objective to reduce the teacher-student ratio spelled dollars too. He believed in discipline; use of the cane in English public schools had had no apparent effect, he observed, on the sturdiness of officer-candidates at the Royal Military College when he taught at Sandhurst. In this area of reform Edward Hale, Chairman of Trustees, a bitter opponent of corporal punishment, was fighting an annual battle in Council. It was, however, a nonsuit; the majority backed law and order as opposed to the Hale permissiveness, fully a century ahead of popular outcry.

Walker's establishment of the Prefect system, with officers responsible for most of the order in School affairs and for consultative direction of many boyish activities, carried the sanction of its success at Rugby. The School was singularly fortunate in its first

Head Prefecture. Barrington Nevitt was, after all, the son of a Southern gentleman. That he, too, was a gentleman in the true sense of the word was the one memorable piece of good luck that came Mr. Walker's way.

Less successful was his stonewalling on curriculum reform. Classics, mathematics, a grounding in grammar and lines enough to imprint correct spelling upon every memory in the place — these were the fundamentals, and any faddish demand for shorthand, book-keeping or other skills of the business world belonged properly, he maintained, to a commercial college, available after a boy had satisfied the matriculation examiners of his ability to enter university.

Bitter exchanges of opinion and of invective concerned three topics of sustained dispute with Principal and Council; generally without compromise, they differed on salaries, sanitation and safety. Briefly, Mr. Walker was constantly asking for wage hikes for his masters, with accompanying requests for his own well-being. His requests for an improved supply of water and of sanitary arrangements were pressed with less regard for protocol than for necessity, and one must conclude that the Principal's influence was seldom on his side. So it was with the heating system; notice of flaws in the smoke pipes got small attention and no recorded action from the men on the Council. Mr. Walker, summing up his gains and losses, concluded that a strategic retreat was preferable to an outright knockdown in battle, and he resigned after three tumultuous years of infighting.

1870-1877

Paradoxically, while Canadian and world enterprise stagnated, the fortunes of B.C.S. rose during the first years of the seventies under the guidance of a young, progressive Rector, the Reverend Charles Howard Badgley, M.A., who came to Lennoxville in 1870 from a five year, pioneering Headmastership at T.C.S.

He was the first Canadian Headmaster of B.C.S., an Old Boy of U.C.C., graduate of Trinity College, Toronto, and Queen's College, Oxford. His training as a schoolmaster had been an intensive and practical study of the English public school system at St. John's

College, Hurstpierpoint, Sussex, followed by the experience with Trinity College School at Weston, Ontario.

Reverend R. H. Walker's tumultuous struggles with the Principal, the College Council, and generally against colonial intellection, gave place to the new Rector's cordial relations with the Principal (he married his daughter, Kate Nicolls), with the Council, and to a Canadianism more pronounced than ever before. Attendance numbers went up from seventy-four in 1870 to eighty-nine in 1872, and one year later to an astounding one hundred and twenty-nine with seventy-eight New Boys entering in September, 1873, an entry not equalled for ninety years.

Young Mr. Badgley seems to have been a shrewd opportunist; undoubtedly, he took full advantage of the local circumstances which appeared to favour the development of the School. Lennoxville stood on the threshold of significant growth and prosperity. Through its limits ran three strands of the railway knot about to interlace the new road under construction to Saint John, N.B. with the older international lines from Montreal and Quebec to Portland and Boston. A new medical faculty of Bishop's University functioned in Montreal, but the College in Lennoxville afforded a prerequisite Arts degree for would-be medical students. The growing village community faced its problems by incorporation as a town in 1871, with regulatory by-laws and the appointment of John Hope as Acting Constable and Inspector of Roads.

Of equal significance at a time when Confederation was a recent, proud memory and the Fenian threat had finally been obliterated, the Canadian lineament enjoyed a novel popularity in the central provinces, including, certainly, the Anglophone sectors of Quebec. By 1872, Mr. Badgley's reconstructed staff listed two Trinity College, Toronto graduates, a Bishop's M.A. in Divinity, and Thomas Blaylock, Writing Master, was an Old Boy and a third year undergraduate at the College across the Quad. Only F.C. Emberton, M.A., Wadham, Oxford, a master at B.C.S. since the Walker days, was not a native son. The Headmaster's gestures toward a change in curriculum more in harmony with the anticipated importance of Canadian affairs had an emotional appeal, too.

Operational profits of \$1,714 in 1872 gladdened the hearts of Corporation, and its pro-School advocates spoke cautiously of the day when it might be self-sustaining, without the necessity of having any private guarantee to defray the Rector's salary.

Under the surface, however, were deep-rooted conflicts within the governing bodies of College and School. These were basically the mutual jealousy of both institutions and a long-standing division of the Council between partisans of the School and College.

Then too, the Fates snipped cruelly with the scissors. Three cases of scarlet fever in 1873 brought on an inspection by three M.D.s and a report condemning ventilation of the dorms, unsanitary water-closets in the building, blocked and ruptured sewer-drains. The cost of improvements and repairs found no favour with the detractors of School interests among the Council members.

The St. Francis, Megantic and International Railway, by which B.C.S. hoped to draw students from the Maritimes, cut a rather scenic notch through Pottery Hill, immediately back of the College, but it also severed the ten foot wooden conduits bringing water from the hills to the east of the School. These, the construction crews dug up and threw aside with callous unconcern. The Corporation sought legal compensation; litigation dragged on and was never happily settled.

Smoky flues were reported to the Committee of Management and some members who recalled the Walker importunities were concerned, but were outvoted by those who rated savings above safeguards.

On Sunday morning, January 25th, 1874, while the entire School was at St. George's Church in Lennoxville, the worst of Mr. Walker's fears became a reality. Fire broke out in the School and within a couple of hours the building's eighty residents had lost all possessions save their Sunday best, sadly damaged by smoke, sparks and water.

The building was insured for \$15,000. Estimated cost of rebuilding was about \$28,000 and Mr. Badgley, counting the personal safety of its former occupants as a divine blessing, practically leaped into a campaign for funds. Parents, Old Boys and friends

responded to the canvass with a promptitude bespeaking confidence in the Rector and the School. Subscriptions totalling \$12,292.85 came in rapidly, and the balance sheet for a new school, completed by midsummer 1875, showed receipts (insurance, interest and donations) to have been \$27,982.19; payments, \$28,514.69, and a deficit of only \$532.50.

The *Canadian Illustrated News* referred to the new, 161' x 40' building: "As regards comfort, safety, convenience and health, it is perhaps one of the most perfect buildings in the Dominion . . . Four great and important desiderata for a school building have been insisted upon — abundance of light — economy of labour as seen in lift, dust shafts, water and housemaids' conveniences — thorough heating — thorough ventilation and drainage."

In times of prosperity this speedy recovery probably would have spurred on the School to greater heights, but these were evil days. Although the constituency had rallied nobly throughout 1875 and the September enrolment was 100, disaster struck in December when a fire gutted the College building, destroying most of its contents. The dull thudding of the economic slowdown sounded throughout the following year, and only seventy boys responded "Adsum" to the roll call of September, 1876. The numbers were insufficient to pay operating expenses.

The two fires created a strident renewal of the old cry to separate the two institutions. However, neither College nor School was in a position to compensate the other party in event of either's departure from Little Forks, and the nagging problem remained unsolved, with consequent inflammation of the tender areas in their relationship.

One of those areas concerned Principal Nicolls and, by association, Rector Badgley. As early as 1872, a strong faction of Montreal-based Corporation members advocated the Principal's resignation, and though he was not well and had served the College since 1845, a period long enough to finish a lesser man, he defended himself with eloquence and the weapon he knew to be most feared by his opponents: shrewd financial argument. In closing, he stated: "I venture to hope that the Corporation will see that in thus defending

myself I am doing even them a service. If the Principal of the College is a mere thing that can be blown away by a side wind, by a blast of unmerited unpopularity with the Corporation, no man of standing, no man with any self-respect, or who lives for the respect of those placed under his care, will condescend to accept the office or can continue in it."

Mr. Badgley knew the Principal's anguish and suffered with him. It was not entirely, then, the successive declines in attendance and the financial challenge they threw at him that made the Rector pack it up in 1877, the year of his father-in-law's serious illness and resignation. He was quite willing to hand the torch to a fresh runner, with every wish for his success. In the seven fat and lean years, Charles Badgley had grown to love the School with an enduring devotion.

1877-1882

Reverend Philip C. Read, happily known as P.C.,³ Lincoln College, Oxford, was named Rector in 1877. Mr. Read was a teacher of great warmth and enthusiasm, and was blessed with a wife who shared his joy of living. She took active part in as many School activities as a lady could, and almost a century before International Women's Year she was earning the respect and the recognition of an all-male school by her capability and benefactions. She won the affection of the whole School and the Cadet Corps particularly when she planned, cut and finished the first cadet corps colours to be borne on parade with accompanying Union Jack. Her skill in needlework and her willingness to come to the rescue with cheerful competence made her deservedly popular, and favourably impressed parents when comparing schools.

Mr. Read taught Classics with a refreshing zest and a compelling insistence that every boy learn his declensions, conjugations, prepositional governance and all other parts of the classical structures. He was commissioned Captain of the reconstituted cadet corps, and he attracted growing numbers of new boys each year, until in 1880

³ *To distinguish him from Rev. C. P. Reid, long-time Rector of St. Peter's, Sherbrooke.*

the attendance reached ninety-two, an increase of forty in three years.

The B.C.S. Association, 1879

R. W. Heneker, long time Trustee of Bishop's College and President of the Eastern Township Bank, was elected Chancellor of Bishop's in 1878. He had always been watchful of the School's interests; his sons and grandsons were B.C.S. boys, and one, W. C. G. Heneker, was a famous Head Prefect, 1883-84. A Heneker proposal, accepted by Corporation, created the B.C.S. Association, incorporated by Provincial law to take charge of the School both educationally and financially. Mr. Heneker became the first Chairman of the Committee of Management, later known as the Board of Directors.

The name, Bishop's College School, was in use only three years before the Association received legal status. Mr. Heneker's Committee, investigating the possible separation of School and College, came up with a minor resolution that was passed on June 8th, 1876. It was to have far greater significance than the mover, Principal Nicolls, imagined. The resolution was "That Rule 5, Section 10, and Rule 7, Section 6 of the Regulations be amended by substituting the words, 'College School' for 'Junior Department'."

The Association was provided with capital of \$3,000 by sale of shares of \$100 each, and the floating debt and back rent owed to the College were liquidated. The remainder was used as working capital. The Committee of Management was rendered less dependent on the whims of theologians intensely devoted to the School of Divinity, but for several years the Chairman-Chancellor reported to the Corporation. With almost typical complexity of management, the Principalship and the post of Rector of the School were united in one very busy individual between 1883 and 1891. Moreover, unless the School broke into the blue financially, the College partisans on Corporation bewailed the millstone about their necks, and friction rasped unpleasantly on the northern extension of the Pottery Hill moraine.

The Association raised the fees in 1879 to \$240, a \$20 increase, and an attendance increase the following year vindicated the

decision taken. Things seldom looked better than they appeared in the spring of 1880.

The fire of 1874 had scorched Dr. Badgley's Headmaster-ship; Mr. Read's was stricken by the plague. An outbreak of typhoid in the summer of 1880, amongst vacationing students, recurred fatally in December and the School dug in at an uncontaminated but uninteresting summer hotel location in Magog for the Lent and Trinity terms of 1881, with only half the resident student body. The bad press following the typhoid epidemic was painfully slow to improve. Parental fears of another plague of sickness and tales of Magog's gloomy isolation maintained an adult-juvenile front against all campaigns to recruit new boys. Numbers down to the middle and low fifties brought in revenues that were below operating costs, and prospects of better times were remote. The Reverend "P. C." gave up in 1882 and sought relief from inundating woes in the comparative refuge of a Classics Professorship at the College. He loyally carried the load of Latin and Greek at the same time in the School he loved but had to leave as Headmaster.

1882-1883

The Association obtained Rev. Isaac Brock, M.A., Queen's College, Oxford, as his replacement in 1882. Mr. Brock was a man of scholarly achievements and varied experience that included S. P. G. Missions in Dannemara and Galway, Ireland, three appointments in London, England, Principalship of Huron College in London, Ontario, rectorship of Galt, Ont., and nine years as second fiddle to the famous C. P. Reid in St. Peter's, Sherbrooke, so he should have known better. One year's frustration made him eagerly accept the rectorship of Londonderry, Nova Scotia, a tiny parish whose attraction must have been its name. There his light shone so brightly that within two years he was named President of King's University in Windsor, the oldest in the overseas empire. The last twelve years of his active career were in parish work at Wolfville and Kentville, N.S., where he retired in 1900 having served eleven stewardships of great variety. His B.C.S. experience was the shortest of all his appointments.

1883-1885

Next, the Association and Corporation together put pressure upon Dr. J. A. Lobley, who had been Principal since 1877, to accept the joint Principalship and Rectorship of College and School in 1883. This arrangement, they hoped, would effect a financial saving and possibly produce greater efficiency of management. It nearly finished Dr. Lobley; he resigned in 1885 in view of the many insoluble problems besides the operating expenses, emended to a degree by a \$40 increase in School fees. The new \$280 rate had created a small surplus in 1884.

Advertisement for a new man to assume joint control was successful in obtaining one of the more remarkable Rectors. There were a good many adventurous men of ability in Canada during the eighties; Dr. Adams was one of them.

1885-1891

Reverend Thomas Adams, M.A., D.C.L., St. John's, Cambridge, born at Parramatta, New South Wales, Australia, came from a family widely renowned for its extraordinary mental endowment; his uncle was Dr. J. C. Adams, discoverer of the planet Neptune. Dr. Adams took on the joint responsibility as Principal of Bishop's College and Rector of the School in 1885. He also acted as Dean of the Faculty of Arts.

It was a prospect calling for an uncommon talent and determination. Dr. Adams possessed both, in abundance. His financial proposals were never of the stop-gap variety in their concept, and ten years after his resignation as Rector of the School the Directors were blessing his name for the monetary excellence of his arrangements.

There were sixty-two boys on the rolls when he took charge. Three years later numbers had increased by exactly 50%, and at the time of the disastrous fire of February 1891, there were 114 boys in the School, a gain of 83% in six years of steady growth. True, the economic tide was favourable, and the School was spared the lethal epidemics which had played havoc with progress in some previous administrations, but his humorous, unruffled, keen good sense got

him a name throughout the Townships and beyond of being a man's man and one to bet on.

Among the strengths of the Adams rectorship were the relative stability of a good teaching staff and his effective interest in maintaining its support of the School. The key figures in this staff were, of course, Petry, LeRay, and Hudspeth, and he guarded the classics department, the bellwether of the teaching faculties, with the best men available. His first Senior Classical Master was the Rev. Philip C. Read, former Rector of the School, 1877-82, who had remained as Professor of Classics in the University. He was followed by the Rev. B. Watkins, M.A., who subsequently became Principal of Huron College and Provost of the University of Western Ontario. Other masters of considerable ability were F. W. Frith, whose dedication to the School was conspicuous and of long duration, and G. P. Woolcombe, who became headmaster of Ashbury, and whom B.C.S. attempted to reclaim during the 1909 vacancy of the Headmastership.

Notably, one who reads the financial records of the Adams period is impressed by the operating surplus that became almost a routine report under his guidance, and the bonuses awarded to the masters on several occasions. The amount set aside for these gratuities was sizeable in terms of 1880's dollars, amounting to \$100 or more per person. There is no record of such donation before or after the Adams era.

He spent much time and energy in careful, farsighted improvement and expansion of the joint facilities of School and College. Internal reorganization and addition of essentials apparently long overdue appear consistently in the Headmaster's Reports. Before he handed over the reins of administration, he had had electric lighting installed in both School and College, and the crowning achievement of his building programme was the completion of Bishop Williams Hall, only shortly before the fire of 1891. Funds for this were raised largely through his energetic appeal to the Old Boys and the alumni of the College. The structure was so useful that it was rebuilt immediately after the fire. It survived the departure of the School in 1922 and served the student body and the community

outside until it was partitioned in the 1970's and was walled into smaller, multi-purpose rooms for C.E.G.E.P. Champlain's use, more than eighty years after its original concept.

He had shored up the financial structure of the School so wisely that as a result of a well-planned insurance portfolio, the fire's loss was sharply reduced by a coverage of \$33,544.64 on buildings and furniture, an unusually large protection for those years. During the four months following the fire, he sat regularly with the Building Committee and offered sagacious advice on the new construction, meanwhile ordering the School with minimum fuss. He rented two large houses for dormitory purposes, filled Harrold Lodge with boys, and carried on as if it were the most natural situation in the world. The effect of this was to influence favourably the provincial government's grant of \$10,000 to assist in rebuilding, and to elicit \$8,000 in voluntary donations before the end of Trinity term, 1891.

When the new building, in record time, was put into service its debt was a mere \$5,711. The outlay had exceeded \$53,000.

By sheer force of character and unwavering determination he overrode the disparaging libels of the Stigma Riots concerning the dining hall in October 1890. He took the official reproof by the Bishop of Quebec as his guide to self inspection. The faults recognized, he refused sackcloth and ashes, but wore his new look with assurance and half-amused pride. This was so successful that his principalship of the College became a triumph of growth, prestige and intellectual advancement.

With the Rector's two heavy schedules on both the School and College sides of the Quad, it is small wonder that several extra-curricular enterprises languished during the Adams administration. Both Magazine and Debating Society had been set back by the typhoid outbreak in 1881 and the subsequent flight to Magog, not unlike the Londoners bolting the city before the plague of 1665. Dr. Adams had no time to encourage their revival, apparently, or perhaps his staff was indifferent to literary enterprises and verbal discourse. Sports, on the other hand, became officially a part of the School with regularly scheduled games against Sherbrooke and Montreal teams, and formal pictures taken amongst the potted palms of the

studio. H. J. H. Petry, the senior assistant master, strove to reactivate the Cadet Corps and got admirable support from Monsieur Leray, the dedicated French Master, but small encouragement from Dr. Adams, who seems to have been happy enough with a make-do arrangement of cadet activity at an absolute minimum cost. Perhaps he was a pacifist, too.

R. W. Heneker, Chairman of the Committee of Management, Bishop's College School Association, was a man not given to gratuitous praise. The concluding paragraph of his report on June 30, 1891, is quietly eloquent in its appreciation:

"The Corporation have deemed it advisable, owing to the variety and onerous character of the various duties of the Principal (Rev. Dr. Adams), to relieve him of his duties as Rector of the School, and have appointed H. J. H. Petry, Esq., M.A., the former Sub-Rector, as Head Master. The Committee cannot but feel deeply grateful to Dr. Adams for his devotion and zeal in the work of the School, and are pleased to find that his interest in this, the Junior Department of the College, is not lessened by the fact of his relinquishment of his office as Rector. The Committee anticipate from this change an increase in the efficiency of both parts of the Institution."

Dr. Adams remained as Chaplain of the School and as Principal of the College until his departure from Lennoxville in 1899.

1891-1903

H. J. H. Petry was the first Old Boy to become Headmaster of B.C.S. He assumed office in the summer of 1891, following the resignation of Dr. Adams. His record at School, 1874-80, was well rounded and most impressive. First winner of the Governor-General's Medal, with prizes in Divinity, English Literature, History, Maths, Mathematical Progress and French, he missed only three possible firsts in his matric year, when he was Head Prefect. He won more distinctions at Bishop's University where he graduated in 1883, and returned to B.C.S. as a master in the autumn of that year. He worked for and received his M.A. during the first two years of teaching, was promoted to Housemaster in 1886 and Sub-Rector in 1889. His extra-curricular activity earned him foremost ranking long before he was named as second in command.

For all his academic brilliance, he appears to have been essentially an enthusiastic school-bob with lively interests in competitive games, chess, cadet work and music. He may have tended to avoid serious teaching although he did more than his share of classroom hours.

That he was also a politician might be inferred from the printed and handwritten evidence available, much of it in the form of investigative questions and provocative rebuke, and his instantaneous rationale of every problem. In defence of his record during the crisis of 1902-03 he stated, for example, that he had raised the numbers of the School from about sixty-two in 1895 to one hundred and fifteen in 1898. Official statistics, printed in the Reports and Accounts of those years, indicate the figures were seventy-six and ninety-two.

Numbers had fallen from one hundred and twenty-seven in January 1891, to ninety-three in September of the same year, largely because of the destruction of buildings by fire on February 5th, and recovery was slow. In fact, attendance figures declined every year until in the Michaelmas term of 1895 there were only seventy-six boys. This weakened economic position threatened to produce a loss in the year's operations, the first deficit after seven years of operational profit, and conceivably the Committee of Management was unusually sensitive to criticism. In any event, the Bishop of Quebec was the official addressee of an exhaustive report on the School by John Martland, M.A., Oxon., senior housemaster of Upper Canada College, who was invited to be Visitor and to look into all phases of School affairs. Nowhere in the reports for the year by the Committee and the Headmaster is there reference to his invitation, though in his report for 1896-97 Mr. Petry said that, "Most of the suggestions embodied in the report of the Visitor, presented to Corporation in March 1896, have been carried out, and others have been adopted with some modifications after receiving careful consideration from the Principal and Headmaster."

It must have discountenanced the Headmaster to have a man of subordinate rank placed temporarily in his school as a kind of

représentant-en-mission, with accountability to the Bishop of Quebec and ultimately to the Corporation.

From the wording of Mr. Martland's report, it might be assumed that the Bishop's entry into the investigation was in response to complaint that an improper book (sic) was permitted circulation in the School. The Prefect system's operation was certainly the object of much comment. However, that was touched only after the Visitor had commented on a host of other matters.

He regarded the boys as straightforward, manly and wholesome in their relationships with the Headmaster and staff, though he doubted if the Head's informality in assembly and particularly in chapel, where he played the organ, was entirely desirable. He believed that the Head taught too many periods for efficient administration, that his junior classes in reading, writing and dictation were not prestigious enough for his position, and his absence from all classroom contact with the VI Form deprived him of a valuable opportunity to talk with the senior boys.

He criticised the time table for permitting boys to "drop" Latin for a year and resume the compulsory but often interrupted subject, which, he argued, suffered by consequence in the boys' esteem. He disapproved of too long (two weeks) and too elementary Christmas exams, after only eleven weeks of preparation, and he saw a great waste in "doubled" classes when the maths and French masters lectured across the quad in the College. Other matters of routine got his castigation, and then he took on the prefects' problem. Basically, he was critical of the large number: ten for seventy other boys. He doubted if there were that many trained and dependable officers in a school of that size, and hinted that at least one was inefficient and tyrannical. He absolved the Head Prefect of any negligence, but suspected that many of the Prefects were indifferent in matters of public morality.

The closing denouncements noted the serving of tepid food, suspicion of pollution in the water supply, lack of quiet places for older students below the rank of prefect, interruption of prep by bath relays, wasted time between supper and prep, and, gingerly, the want of cordiality in the relations between the Principal and Head-

master. A reader finds his tip-toed intrusion into chapel and delicate hint of disapproval in:

"In England much is said by the Headmasters regarding the difficulty of making such arrangements for boys on Sunday that the day may be solemn and not gloomy. At Lennoxville, care seems to be taken to get over this difficulty. Again with diffidence, attention is drawn to the universal consensus that the ordinary parochial sermon is not at all profitable to the average school boy. The same seems to be very applicable to sermons suited only to divinity students. Those best able to judge seem to agree in thinking that the evening sermon, before a school, must appeal to a great extent to the emotional side of a boy's nature."

During the next year there was revived attention to prep, contact with the Sixth was cemented via the Headmaster's Latin and Greek in the top form, and Monsieur Leray was encouraged in his desire to introduce the Gouin method of direct instruction in the French language. Attendance picked up, cresting to a figure close to one hundred at the century's turn. For about five years there were some unusually good hockey and football teams; the School got spectacular publicity in the Townships and in Montreal through the smartness of the Corps in Jubilee parades and on other ceremonial appearances and then, unhappily, a reaction set in.

For the first two years of the twentieth century, there was spreading laxity in discipline, growing estrangement between Headmaster and staff, indifference in sports participation below First and Second team levels, a marked increase in the boys' presence in various out-of-bounds places in Lennoxville and Sherbrooke, negligence in duty-taking by masters and prefects, and a predictable disintegration in School morale. Attendance was an indicator; it dropped from ninety-one in June 1900 to sixty-six in September 1902.

In this favourable climate grew the Secret Societies, until the bombast of midnight carbonaro, meeting with mystic ceremony in the back room of local taverns, caught the ear of scandalmongers as well as deeply concerned Old Boys, and all hell broke loose over Little Forks.

Dr. Petry had been nineteen years on the job, eleven as Headmaster, when the fateful summer of 1902 began; he must have been a very tired man.

Organized inquiry came from two quarters, the Corporation of Bishop's College and the Directors of the School. Two formidable lists of inquiry to the Headmaster embodied twenty-five and thirty-eight questions, opening virtually every existing window for a look at the inner operations and malfunctions of the School.

One questionnaire demanded, "What Latin is taught in each form, giving the quantity done during last term, and the amount of time given to it each day," and asked for the same data on Greek, Maths, History and French. This request was followed by thirty-one more specific inquiries. The other mandamus covered a multitude of suspected sins.

A third questionnaire of eight parts was presented to the senior masters. Dr. Robertson, the School physician, was quizzed on four points: general health of the School, knowledge of illness or injury caused by a breach of discipline, knowledge of any ill-treatment of a boy by another older or higher-ranking boy, and any other fact he might judge advisable to place before the Directors.

Dr. Petry answered fully. He supplied a complete set of syllabi and timetables for all subjects mentioned, carefully handwritten, and supplied information on all other points, covering a total of thirty-three foolscap sheets.

The reader of these answers is inclined to suspect that Dr. Petry, in a cobwebbed ivory tower, missed a great deal of what went on, both in the School and in the hot spots of Lennoxville and Sherbrooke.

In June, a number of responsible Old Boys organized the Old Boys' Association. Their first objective, set forth in the Constitution, was "To promote the welfare of B.C.S. Lennoxville, in every way." Its officers were: Hon. President (ex officio), the Headmaster; President, Col. George Hooper; Secretary Treasurer, Dr. H. Douglas Hamilton. The Executive offered Mr. H. R. Fraser, Chairman of the Board of Directors, full support and a promise to attend a meeting in Sherbrooke if the Directors saw fit to confer with the

Old Boys regarding the recent School inquiry. The Directors invited their cooperation, presented the O.B.A. with a draft of the letter to be sent to the Headmaster, and were assured that the Old Boys concurred. Presumably, the O.B.A. executive kept in close touch with all developments.

On July 30, the Directors sent a letter to the Headmaster with twelve major points emphasized. They condemned Secret Societies, the nomination of too young and/or unqualified prefects, masters' negligence in prep and in assisting boys with their studies, idleness and loafing, boys' evasion of games and recreation, masters' negligence of the boys' manners, behaviour and morals, special whole holidays and too frequent half holidays. They urged cordial cooperation among the masters and hoped that Masters' Meetings might be revived. They demanded that a record of each boy's daily attendance and study be kept and presented to the Directors by the Headmaster at the end of each term. They stated that the exams at Christmas, Easter and Mid-summer should be held and supervised by examiners appointed by the Board. In conclusion, they stated that "While the Directors fully recognize how much the present Headmaster has done for the School, his deep devotion to its welfare and his many sterling qualities, they cannot but feel that unless he is able to satisfy them at an early date of his capacity for bringing about those changes which appear to be so generally called for, it will become a duty on their part to make such other arrangements for the management of the School as its true interests may require."

In reply, the Head proposed that he and an alerted staff reinforce discipline and the reforms the Directors had demanded and offered as extenuating circumstances his long, unbroken adherence to the job. He ventured to suggest that a leave of absence might have put him up to current problems in schoolkeeping. He then suggested that with the Directors' approval he might form a Committee of prominent men in Montreal and perhaps in Quebec, who would act as a sort of advisory committee to the Old Boys' Association. Finally, he proposed to revise the School rules thoroughly, with the assistance of the masters, and submit these to the Directors for their consideration and approval.

At some time between his reply on August 22 to the Directors and the October meeting of Bishop's Corporation, he gave up. At the meeting of Corporation mentioned, a member, in replying to a question, stated that the executive had taken no further action on the investigation into the School's affairs since Dr. Petry had resigned, and the Directors were receiving applications for the post of Headmaster.

1903-1909

The successful applicant for the headmastership was the Reverend E. J. Bidwell, M.A., Late Open Classical Scholar of Wadham College, Oxford, and Headmaster of the Cathedral Grammar School, Peterborough, England, 1897-1903.

He arrived at School at Easter, 1903. There were sixty-two boys on the attendance roll, but one, he reported, a day boy, hardly attended and he reckoned the attendance as sixty-one. Four boys were getting ready to write the McGill matrices in June; there were no passes. Twenty-two boys left school at end of term, and the entire staff with the exception of R. N. Hudspeth left also. One might surmise that R.N.'s loyalty to the School he had served since 1885 transcended all other considerations.

"When I became headmaster, it was at a very low ebb, both in numbers, discipline, and general moral atmosphere. To restore it to a sound position in all these respects involved a considerable time, full of difficulties and anxieties. Indeed, at one time the position looked almost hopeless," said Bishop Bidwell, writing in 1937 on the Centenary of B.C.S.

In his report to the Directors in October 1903, Mr. Bidwell noted that thirteen new boys and four returnees from the exodus of June made a total enrolment of fifty-seven, but he appeared confident that there would be further entries during the school year. There were three.

His last two comments on School discipline and program of activity are most revealing: "The extensive leave to the village and the stores therein has been curtailed, with the result that there is much less loafing. Every boy is now obliged to take a certain amount of physical exercise every half holiday, either at foot ball or the

game in season, or tennis, or in the gymnasium. Five and squash racquet courts and workshop are very badly wanted to employ boys on half holidays."

He made no comment on Secret Societies, which had been one of the most disturbing problems of the past few years, but he made his point crystal clear to the School body, that continued activity in these arcane Bacchanals would entail certain expulsion, and he spoke particularly to various boys who objected. Two left school in protest. All parents were informed by circular of the School's position and the consequences of further activity. The blowoff was not to come till a year later. On Thanksgiving 1904, much came to light. Several Old Boys came to the School, and although the Head had made it plain that any society business at the School during the holiday would not be tolerated, they nevertheless took part in the initiation of a new member, a schoolboy, into one of the societies. In the course of a following investigation a number of boys declared, with some truculence, that they had conducted meetings and initiated recruits throughout the year. The Head's action was positive, tough, and courageous. Several boys were dismissed; several Old Boys' names were stricken from the School rolls and they were debarred in the future from privileges freely granted to Old Boys.

By April 1905 the reaction of the School constituency was spectacularly plain. Interest and financial support of Old Boys, parents and friends were enthusiastic. A Ladies' Committee in Montreal raised \$4,000 for the expansion of the Prep; Quebec friends followed suit, and Sir Montagu Allan led and contributed heavily to an Old Boys' fund raised among his friends.

Crowning glory was a sparkling display of the matriculants in June. Andrew McNaughton and his brother Murray, M. H. Cochrane, P. S. Gregory, C. G. Hepburn, J. Williams, R. Robinson and A. J. de Lotbiniere passed into universities and R.M.C. with distinction, and the word got around; B.C.S. was, again, the place to go.

There was a jump of sixteen above the 1904-05 attendance

when classes opened in September 1905, only eleven months after the Thanksgiving crisis of Secret Societies.

With the tide running strongly in the School's favour, Headmaster Bidwell and the Board took it at the flood. A well balanced staff, combining the experience of R. N. Hudspeth (Trinity, Toronto), R. Alcock (Bishop's), Gordon Reid (Trinity, Toronto), H. R. H. Davis (Keble, Oxford), and J. Tyson Williams (Emmanuel, Cambridge), with the youthful zest of A. W. Darnill (Durham), A. K. N. Oxenham (New College, Oxford), and Edgar Browning (Clare, Cambridge), the School had as well qualified, capable and lively a teaching faculty as anyone remembered, and the tide rose higher yet.

All four McGill entrance candidates passed — and two of them returned to School for another year. One candidate each for R.M.C. and Harvard University passed creditably into those institutions for a perfect score in matric results.

129 boys reported in September, 1906, and four late entries raised the year's total to 133. The Board raised fees to \$350 per annum. Colonel George Hooper took this to heart, and supplied the funds to make a room and tools available for numerous would-be carpenters in 1904.

The Board of Directors, or possibly the Bishop of Quebec, had invited John Martland, Senior Housemaster of Upper Canada College, to visit and report on the teaching and administration of the School in 1895. The belated recognition of the warning flags he had raised appears to explain a custom of the Bidwell and J. Tyson Williams regimes. A McGill professor was invited to come to B.C.S. late in the year to conduct examinations in the four forms of the Upper School and report on his findings; this report was made to the Board and then printed for circulation. In some years, all that can be found are typed copies of the examiner's handwritten account, but the visits and comments continued well into the war years. Dr. Stephen Leacock was the first of these examiners, alone in 1904, 1905, and assisted by Dr. Fraser in 1906. Professors Russell E. MacNaghten and C. E. Fryer came in 1907 and Dr. Fryer did it alone from 1908 onwards. His reports are incisive and are perhaps

the best diagnosis of the School's health and illness on record. It was no cursory check; Dr. Fryer's report of 1908 tells that he examined in Arithmetic, Algebra, Euclid, Trigonometry, History, Natural Science and Geography, and "The correction and marking were based upon the same high standard that is observed in the entrance examinations to McGill University, so that the pupils who stand above seventy or eighty per cent may be considered to have reached a high grade of excellence."

During the several days of examination, the visitor looked about him and assessed the progress or, as in the closing days of the Standfast boutade, the relapse of the School's efficiency. Dr. Fryer's initial report in 1907 closed with the interesting sentence; "Of any adverse criticism, I am glad to say I have none to make."

There followed two years of pronounced success in games, scholarship and cadet activities. Recognition of Mr. Bidwell's achievement came in the award of a D.C.L. in 1907, and of greater consequence to the School, his election by the Ontario synod to the Deanery of Kingston in the middle of the year 1908-09.

1909-1910

The shortest tenure of office by a recorded⁴ Headmaster at B.C.S. is the fate of paradoxically misnamed Mr. Standfast. Headmaster Bidwell, the successful one of forty-one candidates for the Headmastership in 1903, resigned in the spring of 1909. This time there was no scramble of aspiring Headmasters for the job at B.C.S.

Eventually, though his background was strangely nebulous, and an administrative employee of the time remembers that there was a five or six year gap in his record, Rev. Duncan Standfast was named Headmaster and took charge at the beginning of September, 1909. Like many incoming Headmasters, he determined to make his mark at once and, unhappily, he chose to tighten the discipline. Amongst the freer spirits in the school were four or five durable boys

⁴ Arthur Sneath, B.A., St. John's College, Oxford, did not survive the Michaelmas term following his appointment in September, 1919, nor did he make the list of Headmasters whose names were lettered on the Dining Hall panels in Centenary Year, 1937.

from Winnipeg and, if oft-repeated stories can be credited, they objected violently to the new Head's sunrise drill which he supervised on horseback, the rumours insist. The drill routine was real enough. In his report to the Board of Directors dated October 20, 1909, he wrote:

"I am taking up the work under rather difficult circumstances. On account of the prolonged interregnum, I find that discipline has suffered somewhat, and requires much tact and firmness to bring it up to its normal standard. For the same reason the educational standard has fallen considerably, but I am glad to say that the moral tone of the School is exceptionally high. The health of the School is also good. This I am anxious to preserve, and therefore a long walk has been instituted once a week, which takes the shape of a route march before breakfast. This has already had a good bracing effect on the health of the School . . ."

One evening in January, the Head's wife was playing whist at the home of Mrs. Arthur Ward in Lennoxville. Suddenly, someone knocked frantically on the front door, and the hostess admitted a dishevelled Headmaster Standfast seeking, in his bewilderment, the consolation of his wife.

Piecemeal, the story became known around the community. The Manitobans, irritated by the Head's alleged interference in evening study routine, chased the poor man all over the School. Fearing for his limbs if not his life, he escaped his pursuers by climbing out a basement window — one of those never intended for human egress — that led into a generally dirty and always damp embrasure. By the time the fugitive Headmaster had reached the level of the Quad, he needed attention, and sympathy.

The Directors made the best of a tough situation; they persuaded Tyson Williams, the successful Headmaster of the new Preparatory School, to become the sixteenth Headmaster of B.C.S., and the unhappy Mr. Standfast departed.

The ringleaders of the recent pandemonium had to go, but there were mixed feelings about their departure. Jack (Brigadier General John H.) Price, who was in the Prep that fateful year, presented the final scene in the Standfast comedy. He remembers the

bugle band escorting (unofficially) the departing exiles to the railway station.

1910-1919

The problems that faced J. Tyson Williams at B.C.S. were greater by far than any he had tackled in the twenty years since he had taken his B.A. at Emmanuel College, Cambridge. The School had passed through a devastating period of "glorious anarchy" that had driven the Rev. Duncan Standfast from his post, and the scattered debris of revolution had to be cleared away before a new order could be established.

Mr. Williams seems to have possessed a sound judgement of schoolmasters. As long as the supply of applicants was abundant, he chose wisely. In assembling his first, strong staff, he got J. Ramsay Montizambert, wise in experience at two other Canadian schools and virtually a legend in the McGill and R.M.C. matric preparation techniques, to return to his alma mater. Stephen Percy Smith's all round scholarship and self-composed reliability lifted him well above the mill run of young Englishmen out "to show them a thing or two in the colonies". F. G. Yardley, Queen's College, Oxford, took on magazine and debating responsibilities and sports activity with great success, and when widely-travelled A. B. Muddiman moved along after an impressive one year's stand, he secured a most capable language man in H. L. E. Adams, B. ès L., Universities of Caen and Heidelberg. He also obtained a capable replacement for Colour Sergeant Harney, who retired, in Sgt. Major J. Pyke, late R.C.G.A. It looked like a splendid beginning and the McGill examiners confirmed this impression in three years of outspoken, favourable reports.

A move to loosen the controls of the University Corporation and to obtain working capital in 1912 succeeded, after strenuous opposition in Corporation, in freeing the Headmaster's appointment from its jurisdiction. It also negotiated a new lease respecting the buildings and grounds, and secured a drop for the financial bucket by offering \$100 share certificates, totalling \$5,000, to friends of the School.

In all too short a time the Great War exploded much of the organization so carefully begun. The well endowed and qualified staff dissolved by enlistment as the war's demands mounted. Replacements from U.S. colleges were all very well as ersatz masters, in the view of hard-line, conservative Anglophiles, but then the Americans got into the war and away went Lieutenant S. F. Dennett to the U.S. Marine Corps, Lieuts. L. M. Knapp and C. P. Rugg to the U.S. Army. Fortunately, there remained the giant personality of Montizambert, who was over military age but full of dynamic vitality and resolution. He held the line in classroom, residence, dining hall and in all areas within — and sometimes beyond — the School bounds, with firmness and, as some boys put it, obstinacy. The boys hated, feared, and loved him; the Headmaster, the Board of Directors, the parents and the boys, even to the freshly caned victim of his correction with a backside of red welts, relied on him with unmatched confidence. As late as June 1925, Donald MacKay proudly claimed to have been one of the last boys to have been beaten by Montizambert.

The end of the War precipitated several highly important matters of administration that had floated without positive direction for some time in the uncertainty of wartime schoolkeeping. First, there was the problem of the Headmastership. Tyson Williams's teacher-training and experience had been at Prep School level, and there was much pressure from people of influence for a Headmaster with higher scholastic qualifications. He had demonstrated, however, rare tact and diplomacy in handling the School during the war. Substitutes for masters on active service had been, generally, extremely weak and a heavy burden had fallen upon the Head by default.

Having solved the difficulties of buildings, grounds and annual deficits with an unprecedented remedy of cash, Commander Ross went to England in 1918, interviewed a number of applicants and came back with five masters. According to their testimony, he promised them that the next Headmaster of B.C.S. (or Lennoxville School) would be picked from the quintet. "Hence, dis-

loyalty and jealousy abounded," a member of the administration recollected.

1919-1920

During the summer of 1919, a changeover was arranged. Tyson Williams was kicked upstairs, and remained on the staff as Principal; S. Percy Smith, discharged on August 11 from the army, was appointed Housemaster, and one of the five English imports, Arthur Sneath, B.A., St. John's College, Oxford, was named Headmaster.

This arrangement lasted even more briefly than the memorable Standfast interlude of 1909-10, but was less spectacular. The only recorded achievement of the three-month Headmaster was to grant a royal holiday in honour of the visiting Prince of Wales.

In January, 1920, Mr. Williams was back in the Headmaster's office, Mr. Sneath had been retired and S. P. Smith, a venerable ex-gunner, a master of Classics and of Chemistry, amongst other subjects on the curriculum, and as awesome a presence as ever stalked the corridors, was in full control of residence. The Directors were impressed. Commander Ross placed his bets on S.P.S., and the Smith Era began with the latter's appointment as Headmaster in August, 1920, just a year after he had doffed the rough khaki serge of an artilleryman's tunic.

1920-1931

Stephen Percy Smith's credentials were impeccable. The son of S. E. Smith, an eminent member of the Royal Institute of British Architects, he came to B.C.S. as an assistant master in 1910 in the Tyson Williams reorganization and taught for six years before his enlistment. As a graduate of Oxford University where he was Mansell Exhibitioner of St. John's College, he had taken a Diploma in Agriculture at Cambridge and began his teaching career at Framlingham College, a school of three hundred boys, in Suffolk. Subsequently, he became lecturer in science at the Cheshire County Council Agricultural College. Early in his career at B.C.S. he had received unusual praise in the McGill Examiner's report when Dr. C. E. Fryer, in 1912, noted the remarkable improvement and

standard of excellence in science taught to the senior boys at the School.

Came the War and S.P. was rejected by the M.O. because of a hernia. Immediately, he asked Dr. Winder to arrange an operation. Recuperation was slower in those days but he passed A-1, and on June 16, 1916, he enlisted in the 6th (McGill) Battery, Siege Artillery, C.E.F., as a gunner. S.P. became a minor legend in the Canadian Expeditionary Forces. "Esses Pip", "The Old Man", or "Old Percy" to those disgruntled by his Quartermaster Clerk's parsimony, enlisted at age thirty-nine and immediately reconciled himself to the older side of a generation gap in the ranks of his comrades in arms. This patriarchal isolation, far from being a deterrent, turned to his advantage. Brash, red-cheeked privates hesitated in his austere presence when they were asked to produce the worn-out shoelaces before they got a replacement pair, and they vented their frustration in the barrack-room rather than in the Q.M. Stores. F. W. "Bud" McCrea, whose two brothers were at B.C.S. at the turn of the twenties, told of the men in S.P.'s battery constructing his dugout in a generous "raising bee". They felt that he was too old for that kind of manual labour.

New masters frequently took a well-established master as an example and S. P. Smith had been mightily impressed by J. Ramsay Montizambert. He stipulated that he would take the headmastership only if Montizambert stayed on the staff. Montizambert had been a celebrated athlete as a boy at B.C.S.; he believed in sports as an invaluable segment of a well-rounded education. S.P.S. regarded games and athletic competition much as he viewed the dining hall: essential to the life of the school, always to be maintained at a healthful standard, but never a place for over-indulgence.

At its outset, the Smith era was clouded in doubt of the School's financial, indeed its physical future. J. K. L. Ross's grand design for an imposing school had been halted less than half way to completion, and though the Prep had delighted in the ample roomage on Moulton Hill since 1918, the Upper remained in quarters leased from the University, with all the impediments and discords of such a joint occupancy.

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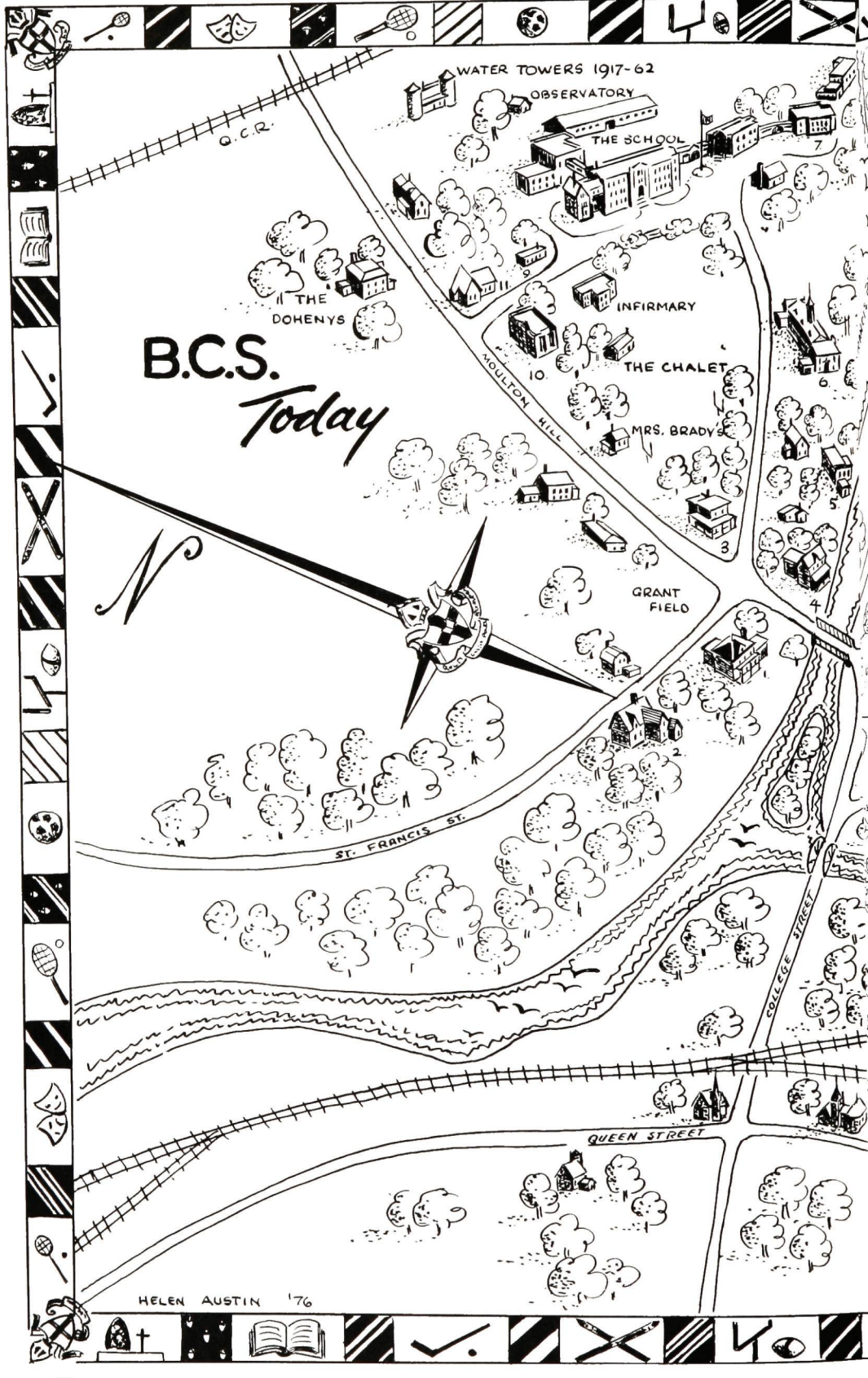
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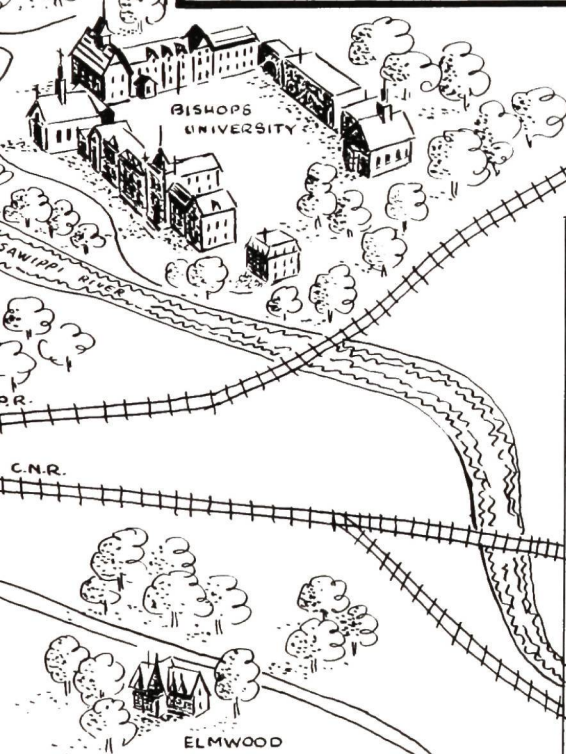
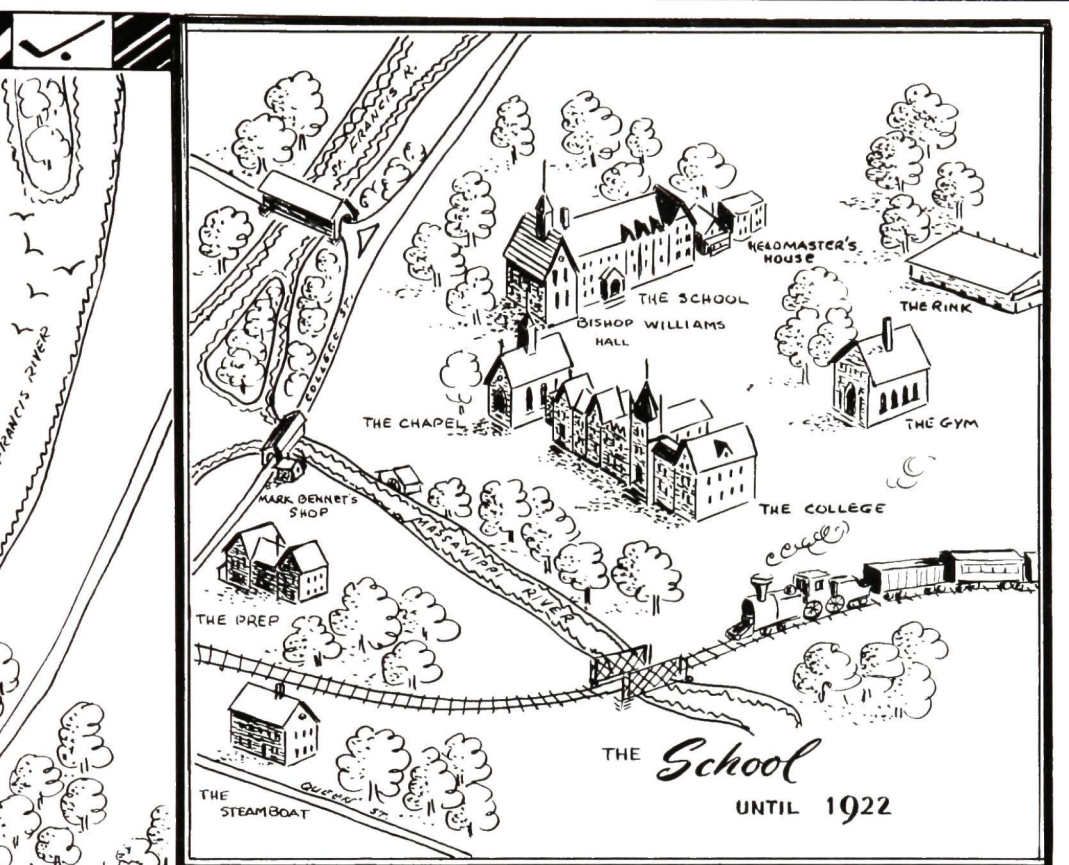
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